THE

ENVIRONS of LONDON:

BEING

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,

Within Twelve Miles of that Capital:

INTERSPERSED WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES,

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.A.S.

Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD.

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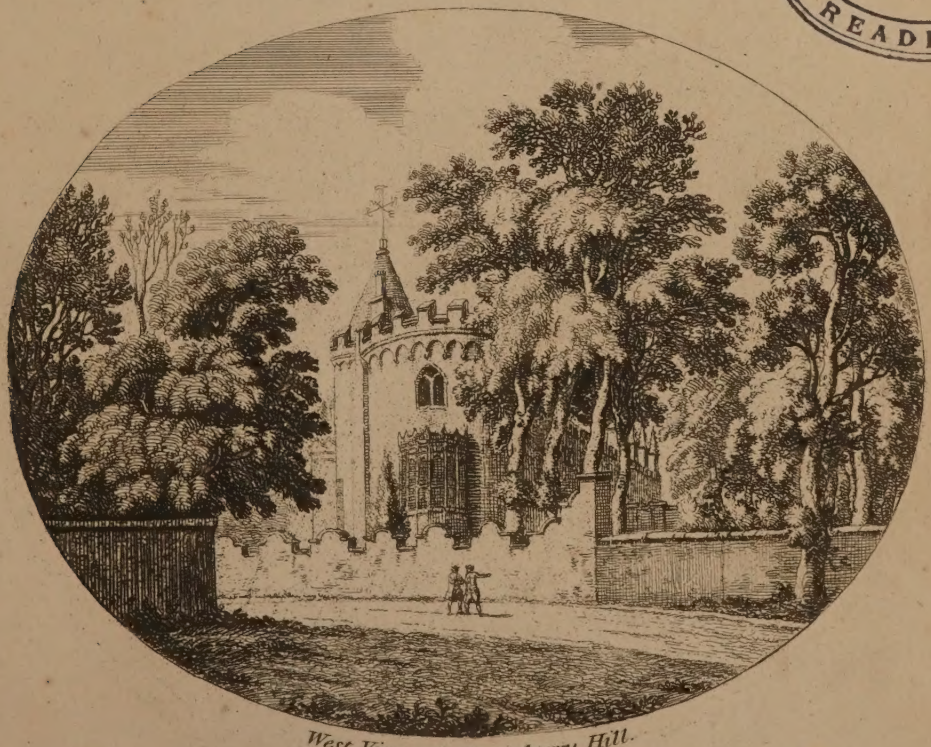

West View of Strawberry Hill.

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E R R A T A.

VOL. II.

P. 196. l. 7. dele *the firſt* and the word *firſt* in the marginal note.

VOL. III.

P. 33. l. 23. for *Denbigh* read *Deſmond*.—P. 42. l. 26. for *Hemp* read *Kemp*.—P. 87. l. 12. for *Worth* read *Wroth*.—P. 137. l. 11. for *William* read *George*.—P. 157. in the marginal note, for *Fiſher* read *Halton*.—P. 238. l. 20. for *with any other benefice* read *in commendam*.—P. 240. l. ult. dele *Judge*.—P. 351. l. 14. for 1252, *King Henry III.* read 1458, *King Henry VI.*—P. 482. l. 25. for *Cocke* read *Cooke*.—P. 483. note 226. l. 7. for *Foſt* read *Froſt*.—P. 588. in the marginal note, for *vicars* read *curates*.—P. 610. l. 12. for 1785 read 1789.—P. 616. l. 3. for *Robert* read *Richard*.—P. 641. l. 3. dele *and that*.

HENDON.

NORDEN derives the name of this place, which in ancient records is written *Heandune* and *Handone*, from *Highendune*, " which," ſays he, " ſignifieth Highwood, of the plentie of wood " there growing on the hills[1]." This etymology is not perfectly correct; upon conſulting the Saxon dictionaries, *Heandune* will be found to mean rather the high down or hill[2]. Etymology.

The village of Hendon is diſperſed over a conſiderable tract of ground, and conſiſts of ſeveral detached cluſters of houſes, known by the names of Church-end, Brent-ſtreet, Lawrence-ſtreet, Page-ſtreet, Dole-ſtreet; Burrows, Dallis, the Hyde, Mill-hill, Highwood-hill, Child's-hill, Hocomb-hill, Goldhurſt or Golder's-green, and Golder's-hill. Church-end, being a ſmall cluſter of houſes near the church, is about ſeven miles from London. Situation. Hamlets, &c.

This pariſh, which lies in the hundred of Goare, is ſeven miles in length from north to ſouth, and from two to four in breadth; it is bounded by Hampſtead, Finchley, Edgware, Kingſbury, and Wilſdon, in Middleſex, and by Barnet, Totteridge, and Shenley, in Hertfordſhire. It contains 8204 acres of land, of which about 300 are arable, about 120 woodland, the remainder paſture and meadow. The ſoil is for the moſt part clay, with a mixture of gravel. The quota paid to the land-tax is 1670l. 15s. 2d. which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of 1s. 11d. in the pound. Boundaries and extent. Soil. Land-tax.

[1] Spec. Britan. p. 21.

[2] *Heaner*—altitudo; *dune*—mons.

Manor. We are told by Dart, that Offa, King of the Mercians, gave Blekingham or Bleccenham, in Middleſex, to Weſtminſter-abbey [3]; that Archbiſhop Dunſtan gave them Loyerlege or Loyerſley, which he had bought of King Edgar, ſix houſes, bought alſo of the King at that place, and five in Bleccenham; and that he afterwards gave them the manor of Heandune, in which, or at leaſt to which appertaining, were the former donations of Blekingham and Loyerſley, and a farm called Cowenlaw [4]. King Edward by his charter confirmed to the church of Weſtminſter 20 hides of land in Heandune. This charter is the earlieſt record mentioned by Dugdale [5]; indeed the authority of the more ancient charters, from which Dart collected his information, has been much ſuſpected [6]. In the Conqueror's ſurvey the manor of Handone is ſaid to have been taxed at 20 hides. The land was of 16 carucates; 10 hides were in demeſne, on which were three ploughs. The villans employed eight ploughs, and might find work for five more. The prieſt had a virgate of land; three villans each half a hide, and ſeven villans each one virgate; 16 villans half a virgate each, and 12 bordars half a hide jointly. There were ſix cottars, and one ſlave: meadow equal to two oxgangs; pannage for a thouſand hogs, and 10s. rents: in the whole valued at 8l.; in King Edward's time at 12l. This manor, adds the record, was and is part of the demeſnes of the church of St. Peter.

Gervaſe de Blois, Abbot of Weſtminſter, a natural ſon of King Stephen, who is accuſed of having alienated many of the poſſeſſions of his church, granted the manor of Hendon to Gilbert, the ſon of Gunter, ſubject to a rent of 40l. per ann.[7]. The manor continued in lay hands till the year 1312, when Richard le Rous, who held it

[3] Vol. i. p. 8.
[4] Ibid. p. 11.
[5] Monaſt. vol. i. p. 61.
[6] See Widmore's MS. Index to the records belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter.
[7] Dart, vol. i. p. 23.

under

under the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter[8], gave it to the monaſtery in exchange for that of Hodford in the ſame pariſh. The manor being thus recovered, continued in the poſſeſſion of this convent till its diſſolution, when it was ſeized by the crown and made part of the endowment of the ſhort-lived biſhopric of Weſtminſter. Biſhop Thirlby in 1550 ſurrendered it to King Edward[9], who granted it the ſame year to Sir William Herbert[10]. It continued in a younger branch of his family[11] till the year 1757, when it was aliened by Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, (who inherited this and other eſtates of the laſt Marquis of Powis,) to Mr. Clutterbuck, in truſt for the celebrated David Garrick[12], then patentee of Drury-lane theatre. It was purchaſed of Mr. Garrick's deviſees in the year 1790 by John Bond, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

Hendon-place.

When Cardinal Wolſey, after loſing the favour of his ſovereign, ſet out on his journey towards Yorkſhire, he lodged the firſt night at the Abbot of Weſtminſter's place at Hendon[13]. Hendon-houſe,

[8] It was held by a rent of 22 l. in money, 36 quarters of wheat, of the nine buſhels meaſure, valued, *communibus annis*, at 6 s. per quarter; 24 quarters of malt of the ſame meaſure, made half of wheat and half of barley, at 6 s. 6 d. per quarter; 44 quarters of oat malt, of the 10 buſhels meaſure, at 3 s. 8 d. per quarter; the mowing of the Abbot's meadows at Weſtminſter, with 8 men two days in the year, with their own ſcythes, valued at 8 s.; the carrying the hay with two waggons for 8 days, 16 s. and other ſervices, valued all together, with ſuit of court, at 6 l. 9 s. 4 d. The clear value of the manor, after theſe deductions, was only 12 l. per ann. The manor of Hodford was held by the church of Weſtminſter, under Richard le Rous as lord paramount of the manor of Hendon, by a quit-rent of 4 s. per ann. 4 quarters of wheat, 8 quarters of good oat malt, and ſuit of court. Inquiſ. ad q. d. 5 Edw. II. N° 88.

[9] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[10] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. Ap. 9.

[11] Sir Edward, ſecond ſon of Sir William Herbert, (afterwards Earl of Pembroke,) died ſeiſed of it anno 37 Eliz. (See Harleian MSS. N° 760.) It deſcended from him in a right line to William Earl of Powis, who was created a Marquis by King James II. and for his attachment to that monarch forfeited both his titles and eſtates. The manor of Hendon was granted to the Earl of Rochford by Pat. 8 Gul. pt. 5. N° 9. but it being diſcovered that it had been ſettled upon the Marchioneſs of Powis before her huſband's attainder, the grant never took effect.

[12] From the information of Joſeph Neeld, Eſq. of Norfolk-ſtreet.

[13] Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 934.

ſays Norden, " the manor-houſe of Hendon, Sr Edward Herbert's, " Knt, where nowe is often reſident Sr John Forteſcue, Knt[14], " one hir Majeſties moſt honourable privie counſell, when he " taketh the ayre in the country[15]." The family of Nicoll were deſcribed as of Hendon-place during the greater part of the laſt century. Perhaps they alſo were tenants under the Herberts. It was purchaſed, about the middle of the preſent century, by Thomas Snow, Eſq. and is now the property of George Snow, Eſq. of Langton in Dorſetſhire. The preſent occupier is George Peters, Eſq. before whoſe time it had been ſucceſſively in the tenure of the Earl of Northampton and Mr. Aiſlabie. The old manſion was pulled down by Mr. Snow. There was formerly a very remarkable cedar-tree at this place, which was blown down by the high wind on the 1ſt of January 1779. Sir John Cullum gives its dimenſions thus: the height 70 feet; diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches, 100 feet; circumference of the trunk at 7 feet from the ground, 16 feet; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet; the limbs from 6 to 12 feet in girth. He adds, that the gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50l. of the cones[16].

In the year 1295, Emma, relict of Nicholas de Liſle, ſurrendered to the king all thoſe lands in Hendon which came to her by the grant of Henry de Wilemundele and Mabella his wife. The king immediately gave them to the monks of Weſtminſter to pray for the ſoul of Eleanor his late beloved conſort[17].

Manor of Hodford and Cow-houſe.

In the year 1297, a mandate was iſſued to the king's officers not to take any corn in the manor of Hodford, belonging to the church

[14] Sir John Forteſcue, of Hendon, was ſon of Sir Adrian, and grandſon of Sir John Forteſcue of Salden, Bucks, and Palmeſbourn, Herts.

[15] Spec. Brit. p. 21.

[16] Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 138.

[17] Cart. 23 Edw. I. N° 3.

of

of Weſtminſter[18]. As this is the firſt inſtance wherein this manor appears among the property of that church, I think it probable that it was this eſtate in Hendon, which they had then juſt acquired. The grant of Hodford, in this pariſh, to Richard le Rous, by way of exchange, has been mentioned before[19]. It ſoon afterwards, together with the manor of Cow-houſe, came into the Scrope family[20]. Sir Richard le Scrope, of Bolton, gave them both to Richard the Second[21], who, about the year 1398, granted them again to Weſtminſter-abbey[22]. They were among the eſtates which, upon the diſſolution of the monaſtery, were ſettled upon the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, to which body they ſtill belong.

Richard Rook, in 1366, gave a meſſuage, two tofts, 646 acres of arable land, 39 of meadow, 100 of wood, and 47s. 6d. rents, in Hendon, which he held under their manor, to the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter. The arable land was valued at only a penny an acre, being ſo dry and ſtony that it could not be tilled without a great deal of manure[23]. Perhaps this eſtate was the ſame with the manor of Frith or New-Hall, which manor having been ſome time parcel of the poſſeſſions of Weſtminſter-abbey, and afterwards of the biſhopric of Weſtminſter, was, in 1550, granted to Thomas Thirlby, then Biſhop of Norwich, his heirs and aſſigns[24]. It continued for ſome time in the Thirlby family, and came by purchaſe (according to Norden) to Richard Weeks, Gent.[25] It was afterwards for ſeveral generations in the family of Pecok[26], and was purchaſed in 1720 of the coheirs of Richard

Manor of Frith and New-Hall.

[18] Cl. 25 Edw. I. m. 24.

[19] P. 3. note.

[20] Henry le Scrope died anno 1336, ſeiſed of the manor of Hodford, value 100s. held by the ſervice of a roſe. Eſch. 10 Edw. III. N° 47. Margaret, wife of Hugh Mortimer, died anno 1358, ſeiſed of a houſe and lands in Hendon called Hodford, and a houſe called Durhams, Sir Richard le Scrope being her ſon and heir. Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 22.

[21] Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. Weſtmonaſt.

[22] Cart. 21—23 Ric. II. N° 9.

[23] Eſch. 40 Edw. III. N° 20. 2d Numb.

[24] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. Ap. 9.

[25] Spec. Brit. p. 20.

[26] From the information of —— Seton, Eſq.

Pecok,

Pecok, Eſq. by John Lade, Eſq. father of the late Sir John Lade, Bart. It is now held in dower by Mary, Lady Lade.

Hugh de la More, in the year 1358, gave a meſſuage, 200 acres of arable land, 15 of meadow, 4 of paſture, 61 of wood, 18 of waſte, and 11s. 4d. rents, in Hendon and Stanmore, to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield[27]. In 1446, William Clere, Henry Frowicke, and others, gave to the ſame convent a toft and 120 acres of land in Hendon, which had been the property of Robert Vynce, Hugh Wynkebourne, and others[28]. Some of theſe lands, including, as I ſuppoſe, the laſt mentioned grant[29], were given after the diſſolution of the convent to the hoſpital founded on its ſite. This eſtate, ſtill the property of the hoſpital, contains 203 acres, and is called the manor of Clitterhouſe, or Cletherow's farm.

Manor of Clitterhouſe.

Manor of Renters.

The manor of Renters, which had belonged to the monaſtery of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, was granted, in the year 1543, to John Williams and Edward North in fee-farm[30]. In 1548, Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer had the King's licence to alien this manor to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Baron of the Exchequer[31], and afterward Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, who left it by will to his clerk and ſervant Jaſper Cholmeley[32], in whoſe family it continued till the year 1682, when it was aliened by William Cholmeley, Eſq. of Tedington, to Jerome Newbolt, Eſq.[33] great grandfather of the Rev. J. M. Newbolt, Prebendary of Wincheſter, who is the preſent proprietor.

[27] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 78. 2d Numb. and Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 16. The arable land on this eſtate was valued only at a penny an acre, being very ſtony.

[28] Pat. 24 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 5.

[29] Some of the incloſures belonging to Clitterhouſe-farm bear the names of Great Vynce Field, Little Vynce Field, &c.

[30] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[31] Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 2. May 6.

[32] Jaſper Cholmeley was one of the firſt Governors of Highgate School. He bore for his arms G. in baſe a Garb, Or, in chief a fl. de lis of the ſecond, between two helmets Arg. varying in ſome of the charges from that of Sir Roger Cholmeley. Harl. MSS. N° 1551.

[33] Title deeds obligingly communicated by Mr. Newbolt.

The

The priory of St. John of Jeruſalem [34] and Elſynge Spital [35] had lands in this pariſh.

Hugh Creſſingham, who died anno 1297, was ſeiſed of 240 acres of arable land and 9 of meadow in Hendon [36]. In 1337, Roger Baſſet had a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh [37]. John de Drokenſford, who died anno 1341, was ſeiſed of 180 acres of land and ſome wood, held under the church of Weſtminſter, the reverſion of which belonged to Thomas Bydyk [38].

Manſion of the Whichcotes, &c.

At Brent-ſtreet, about a quarter of a mile from the church, ſtands an old manſion, now the property and reſidence of John Cornwall, Eſq. which was formerly a ſeat of the Whichcotes, (whoſe arms [39] are in the windows of the drawing-room,) and afterwards of Sir William Rawlinſon, one of the Keepers of the Great Seal.

John Norden.

John Norden, author of the Surveyor's Dialogue, and ſeveral devotional tracts, who lived at Hendon during the greater part of King James's reign, is with great reaſon ſuppoſed by Wood to be the ſame perſon who publiſhed the Account of Middleſex and Hertfordſhire [40].

[34] By an inquiſition taken anno 1331, it was found that the Knights Templars had 140 acres of arable land in Hendon, valued at 4d. an acre, 2 of meadow at 1s. 6d. and 35s. rents. Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI. f. 77. This eſtate was granted, with all other the poſſeſſions of the Knights Templars, to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem. Guy de Hoddeſdon, anno 1388, quitted claim to the ſaid priory in all the lands in Hendon, which were formerly Gilbert de Braunceſtre's. Ibid. Roger Boudon & al. granted 40 acres of land, 4 of meadow, 6 of wood, and 6s. 8d. rents, to the ſaid priory, to pray for their benefactors. Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 66. 2d Numb.

[35] Sir John Forteſcue and others gave 12 acres of land, 3 of meadow, 40 of paſture, and 4s. 4d. rents, in Hendon, to Elſynge Spital. 36 Hen. VI. Inquiſ. Bund. A.

[36] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 34.

[37] Cl. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 23. d.

[38] Eſch. 15 Edw. III. N° 40.

[39] 1 Erm. two boars Gules, langued Az. the tuſks, Or, with the arms of Ulſter—Whichcote; impaling Per ſaltier Az. & Or, a lion ramp. counterchanged—Gould. 2. Whichcote (with the arms of Ulſter) impaling Gules, a ſpread-eagle ducally crowned Or—Graves.

[40] Athen. Oxon. vol. i. In Norden's Middleſex and Hertfordſhire is a dedication to Wm. Ld. Burleigh, who, according to Wood, was the patron of John Norden of Hendon.

Mrs.

Mrs. Porter. Mrs. Porter, the celebrated tragic actreſs, reſided for many years

Peter Collinſon. at Highwood-hill. The late Mr. Peter Collinſon, eminent for his knowledge in natural hiſtory, had a houſe at Mill-hill, where he planted a botanical garden [41], which is ſtill kept up by his ſon Michael Collinſon, Eſq. the preſent proprietor. At Highwood-hill is a mineral ſpring of a cathartic quality, which was formerly incloſed at the expence, as it is ſaid, of Rachael Lady Ruſſel, who had a villa in the neighbourhood. In ſome of her letters, which are in print, ſhe ſpeaks of her reſidence at *Totteridge*.

The church. The pariſh church conſiſts of a double chancel, a nave, and two aiſles, with octagonal pillars and pointed arches. At the weſt end

Monuments. is a ſquare embattled tower. On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of William Herbert, Lord Powis [42], 1655; Judith, wife of Mr. William Bell [43], 1722; and John Croſſe, Eſq. 1773; on the ſouth wall that of Charles Mordaunt, Eſq. [44] of the Middle Temple, 1681: On flat ſtones are inſcriptions to the memory of Katherine, daughter of William Lord Powis, and wife of Sir James Palmer, of Dorney Court (date concealed); Nicholas Herne, Eſq. 1642; John Niccoll, of Cookes, 1649; William Geere, Eſq. 1651; Daniel Tanner, citizen, 1654; Sir Jeremy Whichcote, Bart. 1677; and Mr. Robert Etheredge, 1706.

Sir William Rawlinſon. On the north ſide of the north chancel is the monument of Sir William Rawlinſon, Knt. [45], one of the Commiſſioners of the Great Seal. His effigies, in white marble, as large as the life, is repre-

[41] Biog. Brit. edit. Nov.

[42] Arms 1.—Per pale Az. & G. three lions ramp. Arg.—Herbert. 2. G. two bendlets, one Or, the other Arg.—Milo Earl of Hereford. 3. Arg. two bars Az. within a border engraild Sab.—Parr. 4. Or, three water bougets Sab. —Roſs; impaling, quarterly 1 & 4, Or, a lion ramp. Az. the armorial bearing of the Dukes of Brabant. 2 & 3, G. three lucies or pikes Arg. the coat of Lucy. Theſe arms were borne by the Earls of Northumberland quartered with Percy. Ld. Powis married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland.

[43] Arms—Sab. on a chevron between three bells Arg. as many griffins heads eraſed G.

[44] Arms—Arg. a chevron between three etoiles Sable, a mullet for difference.

[45] Arms—See vol. ii. p. 230.

ſented

ſented with a flowing peruke, and the chancellor's robe. Beneath is the following inſcription: "Effigies honoratiſſimi viri Gulielmi "Rawlinſon militis, ſervientis ad legem hic infra poſita eſt, qui in "omni re literariâ et juriſprudentiâ inſignis ad ſummum, pro magni "ſigilli cuſtodiâ, munus a ſereniſſimis Gulielmo & Mariâ princi-"pibus primo regni ſui anno (inter alios Commiſſionarios) aſcitus "eſt. Quo quidem munere cum ſide & dignitate defunctus, rerum "forenſium pertæſus, vitæ quod ſuperfuit in religionis cultu & "amicorum obſervantiâ cum leni otio et ſecuritate exegit. Vixit "annos 63, Obiit 11mo Maii anno 1703. Sepulchrum quod ſibi "teſtamento decreverat, poſteri ejus integrâ fide poſuerunt, anno "1705."

In the ſame chancel is the monument of Edward Fowler[46], Biſhop of Glouceſter, with the following inſcription: "To the "pious memory of the Right Reverend Edward Fowler, D. D. late "Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter, to which ſtation he was advanced by "King William, in the year 1691, for his known ſteadineſs to the "true intereſts of the church of England, and of his country, in "times of danger. He approved himſelf worthy of that dignity "by a faithful and diligent diſcharge of his paſtoral office, till, diſ-"abled by age and bodily infirmities, he reſted from his labours, "and was, in the 82d year of his age, admitted to partake of his "reward. He departed this life Aug. 26, 1714, and was interred "in the grave of his firſt wife within this church, leaving behind "him, in the excellent treatiſes publiſhed by himſelf, laſting mo-"numents of learning, judgment, piety, and chriſtian temper of "mind. He was twice married; firſt to Ann, daughter of Arthur Biſhop Fowler.

[46] Arms—1. Per pale G. & S. on a chevron Or, between three lions paſſ. guard. crowned Or, as many quatrefoils Vert.—Fowler. 2. Az. a feſſe dauncetteé Erm. between 6 croſs croſslets Arg.—Barnardiſton. 3. Arg. a lion ramp. G.—Havering. 4. O. two bars Az. between ſix martlets G. 5. Vert; a ſaltier engrailed Or—Franke. 6. Sab. three combs Arg.—Tunſtall.

" Barnardiſton, of the Inner Temple, Eſq. one of the Maſters in " Chancery: She departed this life Dec. 19, 1696. He had by " her three ſons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daugh- " ters, Anne, Anne, Suſanna, Elizabeth, and Mary; of which Ed- " ward and Richard, Suſan and Mary, ſurvived him. His ſecond " wife, who likewiſe ſurvived him, was Elizabeth, widow of the " Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor, of " London, merchant[47]."

On the ſouth wall of the ſame chancel is a tablet to the memory of Mr. John Porter, 1728; Mrs. Sarah Porter, 1734; and Mrs. Martha Cooke, 1757. On the floor are the tombs of Robert Nuttinge, Eſq. 1618, and Mr. John Hall, 1751.

On the wall of the north aiſle is the monument of William Nicoll, Eſq. of Hendon-place[48], 1644. On the floor near the veſtry door is a braſs plate in memory of John Downner and his family; the dates are not filled up, except for his ſon John, who died in 1515. There is the tomb alſo of Mr. Richard Lane, 1770; and that of Charles Johnſon, Eſq. with the following inſcription: " Charles " Johnſon, Eſq. an honeſt and an ingenious man; the firſt epithet " the tenor of his whole life, the ſecond his public writings[49] teſtify, " died March the 11th, 1747-8, aged 69 years." On the ſouth wall of the nave is the monument of John Nicoll, Eſq.[50] 1711.

Charles Johnſon.

[47] A note at the bottom mentions, that Richard the younger ſon, by his will directed a family vault to be made, which, for want of room in the church, was made in the churchyard, and the bodies of the biſhop, his firſt wife, his ſon Richard, with his wife and daughter, removed thither.

[48] Arms—Az. on a feſſe between three lions heads eraſed Arg. as many magpies, proper, impaling Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. in his dexter paw a ſword Gules—Swallow. William Nicoll married a daughter of Paul Swallow. He was great-grandſon of Alleyne Nicoll, of Ridgeway in Hendon. The male line of this family is extinct. Anne, daughter of Paul Nicoll, Eſq. and grand-daughter of this William, married Sir Charles Hedges, of Finchley, Queen Anne's Secretary, from which match are maternally deſcended the preſent Duke of Marlborough, Viſcount Bateman, and Sir Cecil Biſhop.

[49] See p. 17.

[50] Arms—Nicoll, of Hendon-place, as before, impaling Arg. a caſtle between three keys Azure.

On

On the floor are braſs plates in memory of John Atte Hevyn, 1416; Peter Goldeſburgh, citizen and goldſmith, 1422; and John Birt, 1467; and the tombs of Mrs. Iſabella Rouſſier, 1788; and the Hon. Mary Bridget Moſtyn, 1789.

In the ſouth aiſle are the tombs of Wredenhall Pearce, Eſq. of Shropſhire, 1742; Edmund Colmore, LL. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1761; and Luke, ſon of Luke Robinſon, Eſq. 1758.

The font is of Norman architecture, ſquare and capacious; the ſides are ornamented with circular arches interſecting each other. It has been engraved for the Gentleman's Magazine [50]. Ancient font.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Thomas Marſh [51] of Whites, 1626; John Marſh, his great-grandſon, citizen and haberdaſher, 1728; William Marſh, 1784; Randall Niccoll [52], 1665; Randall Niccoll, 1767; John Niccoll, Eſq. of the Middle Temple, 1782; Thomas Marſh, 1685; Thomas Marſh, of Brent-ſtreet, 1745, &c.; Rev. Samuel Nalton [53], S.T.B. Fellow of Mag. Coll. Oxford, Curate of Hampſtead, and Rector of Haverſham, Bucks, 1706; Chriſtopher Younge, Gent. 1708; Edward Fowler, Eſq. who married Mary, daughter of John Chadwick, Eſq. by his wife Mary, daughter and ſole heir of Archbiſhop Tillotſon, 1720; Joſeph Ayloffe [54], Eſq. of Gray's Inn, 1726; Joſeph Ayloffe, only ſon of Sir Joſeph, 1756; Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, Bart. [55], 1781; John Jones, Eſq. 1726; Benjamin Jones, Eſq. 1740, &c.; Rebecca, wi- Tombs in the church-yard.

[50] Anno 1787.

[51] The repreſentative of this ancient family, who have reſided on their own property at Hendon ſince the reign of Edw. IV. is Mr. John Marſh, of Lawrence-ſtreet, Cart-taker to his preſent Majeſty. See the arms of Marſh in vol. ii. p. 532.

[52] There were two families of Niccoll or Nicoll in this pariſh, both of conſiderable antiquity. Randall Niccoll, (whoſe grandfather alſo was ſettled at Hendon,) bore for his arms, Sab. a pheon Arg. See the coat of the other family, p. 10.

[53] Arms—Three boars.

[54] Arms—A lion ramp. between 3 croſſes pateé—Ayloffe, impaling Ayloffe.

[55] Arms—Ayloffe, with the arms of Ulſter impaling quarterly, 1. On a bend three acorns Railton. 2. A ſpread eagle. 3. Three bugle-horns ſtringed. 4. On an eſcutcheon within an orle of lions jambs in ſaltier, a pair of wings. See the epitaph, p. 19.

dow of Robert Crowther, Gent. 1728; William Gaſkarth, Gent. of the Inner Temple, 1735; Edward Fenwick, Eſq. 1737; John Bell, Gent. 1737; George Wharton, M. D. 1738; Suſan, wife of Charles Frye, Eſq. 1739; John Nicoll, Eſq. 1745; John Nicoll, Eſq. 1753; Mary, wife of John Nicoll, Eſq. and daughter of Henry Felton, D. D. 1764; Mary, daughter of John Nicoll, Eſq. and wife of John Ingram, Eſq. 1751; Mr. John Cooper, 1745; Barbara, wife of Ralph Bourchier, M. D. 1749; Henry Joynes, Eſq. (conductor and controller of building Blenheim-houſe from 1705 to 1715, and ſurveyor of Kenſington Palace and Gardens from 1715 till his death,) 1754; John Badcock, Eſq. 1756; John Lucas, Eſq. 1761; John Eaton, Eſq. of Hendon-place, 1762; Capt. William Higginſon, 1763; John Haley[56], Eſq. of Mill-hill, 1763; Diana, his only daughter, wife of John Braſier, 1768; Mr. John Haley, 1769; Mr. Thomas Franklin, of Highwood-hill, 1764; John Woodley, Eſq. 1767; Peter Grace, apothecary, 1768; Anne, wife of Mr. Peter Hamond, Gent. 1769; Judith, relict of Col. Robinſon Sowle, 1769; James Parſons, M. D.[57] 1770; Stephen Simpſon, ſchoolmaſter, 1770; Mr. John Crooke, 1770; Benjamin Wellington, Eſq. 1770; Thomas Nicoll, Eſq. of Neaſdon, 1772; Thomas Nicoll, jun. Eſq. 1772; Joſeph Nicoll, Eſq. 1773; William Earl, M. A. vicar, 1772; Conqueſt James, Eſq. 1773; Mr. John Bennet, 1777; George Garrick, Eſq. 1779; William Dutton, Eſq. 1779; Sophia, wife of Thomas Barnard, Eſq. 1780; Nathaniel Hone, Eſq. R. A. 1784; Gilbert Slater, of Stepney, 1785; Charles Colmore, Eſq. jun. of the 10th regiment of light dragoons, ſon of Charles Colmore, Eſq. of Birmingham, 1785; Carrington Garrick, M. A. vicar, 1787; Charles Deane, Eſq. of Whitehaven, in the Eaſt India ſervice, 1787; John Kemp, Eſq. 1788; Mrs. Sarah Cookſon, 1789; Benjamin Mahew, apothecary, 1789; Jane, wife

[56] Arms—Three arrows in pale, impaling a cockatrice. [57] See p. 17, 18.

of

of John Whiſhaw, Eſq. 1790; Charles Simpkins, Eſq. 1792; Sophia, wife of the Rev. Herbert Croft, and co-heir of Richard Cleeve, Eſq. 1792; Mary, wife of Robert Newall, Eſq. 1793; and Mr. Richard Johnſon, 1793. "He poſſeſſed," ſays his epitaph, "a good "and generous mind, was much beloved, as well as being admired "for his *moral principles in literature.*"

Rectory and vicarage.

The church of Hendon, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, had formerly a rectory and a vicarage. The rectory was a ſinecure [57]. In 1258, Richard de Crokeſley, abbot of Weſtminſter, reſigned it to Fulk Baſſet, Biſhop of London, reſerving the right of patronage, and an annual penſion of two marks, the rectory being then valued at 30 marks [58]. In 1477, the church of Hendon was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter [59], from which time they had the patronage of the vicarage [60]. The rectory and advowſon were granted with the manor to the Herberts, and continued for ſeveral generations in their family. The advowſon is ſtill held with the manor, but the great tithes are divided amongſt ſeveral proprietors.

In 1650, it was reported to the commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the ſtate of eccleſiaſtical benefices, that the parſonage of Hendon (worth about 190l. per ann.) lately belonged to Sir Percy Herbert, a recuſant convict; that the vicarage, with the houſe, &c. was worth about 55l.; and that Francis Wareham, an able miniſter put in by the parliament, was the incumbent, to whom an augmentation of 37l. per ann. had been granted by the committees [61]. The endowment of the vicarage is among the records of the church of Weſtminſter [62]. It comprehends all the ſmall tithes ſubject to ſome particular uſages, as appears by an account drawn up by Meſhach Smith

[57] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.
[58] Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul, N° 1453.
[59] Eſch. 16 Edw. IV. N° 86.
[60] Before that time it was in the patronage of the rectors.
[61] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.
[62] See Newcourt.

the

the vicar in 1705[63]. Mr. Smith obſerves, that the profits of the vicarage depended principally upon the lambs. When the rectory was ſeized into the king's hands, in conſequence of the Marquis of Powis's attainder, a patent paſſed the great ſeal for charging it with an annuity of 100 l. per annum, to be paid out of the great tithes for ever, as an augmentation of the vicarage[64]; but the grant became null, for the reaſon before mentioned in the account of the manor[65]. The preſent vicar is Jeffrey Snelſon, M. A. who in 1787 ſucceeded Carrington Garrick, M. A. nephew of David Garrick, Eſq.

Pariſh regiſter.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1653.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1680—9 -	46 3/10	52 9/10
1730—9 -	41 3/10	- 72 3/10
1780—4 -	49	- 69 3/5
1784—9 -	48 4/5	- 63 1/5
1790—3 -	44	- 53

The population of this pariſh appears to have been nearly the ſame a century ago as it is now. The number of burials varies according to the number of ſtrangers interred, which in ſome years is very conſiderable. The preſent number of houſes is 240: in 1665 there were only 40 burials; which affords a preſumption that this pariſh eſcaped the effects of the fatal plague that year.

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.

Family of Herbert, Baron and Marquis of Powis.

"William Herbert, Lord of Poweſſe, was buried the 21 day of "June 1656." Eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Herbert, and grandſon of William Earl of Pembroke. He was created Baron Powis in 1629. "My Lord Powes ſiſter" (meaning, I ſuppoſe, Katherine, ſiſter of

[63] Notitia parochialis, Lamb. MSS. Lib.
[64] Pat. 6 Gul. & Mar. pt. 1. N° 19.
[65] See note, p. 3.

Percy

Percy Herbert, then Lord Powis, and wife of Sir James Palmer of Dorney Court, Bucks) " was buried the 4th day of June, 1666." " Elizabeth, daughter of William Ld. Montgomery, was buried " Dec. 7, 1692—Honora, Apl 2, 1707. The Ducheſs of Powis, " Jan. 11, 1723-4." Daughter of Sir Thomas Preſton, Bart. and wife of William Marquis of Powis, who was created a Duke by James II. after his abdication. The title, conſequently, was never enjoyed by his ſon, to whom the other honours forfeited by his father were reſtored. " Ld. Edward Herbert, buried Nov. 30, " 1734." Son of the firſt Marquis of Powis. He left one daughter, married to Henry Arthur, the firſt Earl of Powis, of the preſent branch. " William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, buried Oct. 28, " 1745." Elder brother of Lord Edward, reſtored to his father's honours in 1722. " William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, buried " Mar. 15, 1747-8." Son of the laſt-mentioned peer; at his death the title became extinct. " Lady Anne Carrington, buried May " 16, 1748." Daughter of the firſt Marquis of Powis, and wife of Francis Viſcount Carrington of the kingdom of Ireland. " Lady " Charlotte Williams, buried Dec. 16, 1751." Daughter of the ſecond Marquis, and wife firſt of Edward Maurice, Eſq. and afterwards of Edward Williams, Eſq.[66]

" Benjamin, the ſon of Jeremiah Whichcote, Bart. was buried " the 13 of October, 1664." He died unmarried. " Richard Oſ- " borne, Eſq. and Mrs Elizabeth Whichcote, (daughter of Sr Jere- " my,) married May 4, 1676. Sr Jeremy Whichcote, Baronet, " was buried July 5, 1677." Sir Jeremy was deſcended from an ancient family in Lincolnſhire; he was a barriſter at law, and Solicitor-general to the Elector Palatine. During the exile of Charles II. he purchaſed the wardenſhip of the Fleet for the pur-

Family of Whichcote, Bart.

Sir Jeremy Whichcote.

[66] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1741, vol. ii. p. 20, 21.

poſe

poſe of ſheltering the King's agents: for this and other ſervices he was created a Baronet in 1660[67]. He died at the age of 63, being ſucceeded in the title by his eldeſt ſon. Lady Whichcote (relict, as I ſuppoſe, of Sir Jeremy) was buried Aug. 28, 1714. Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Paul Whichcote, was baptized at Hendon Jan. 8, 1685; Elizabeth, Feb. 12, 1689; another Elizabeth, Mar. 27, 1690. Jeremiah Whichcote, Eſq. ſon of Sir Paul, was buried Nov. 8, 1679. Jeremiah, ſecond ſon of Sir Paul, March 23, 1683; Paul, Mar. 11, 1691; Jane Lady Whichcote, wife of Sir Paul, Feb. 2, 1698; Elizabeth, his daughter, July 23, 1701; Sir Paul Whichcote, Dec. 23, 1721; Henry, ſon of Mr. Henry Whichcote, of Finchley, March 10, 1686; Paul, June 8, 1690. Mr. Matthew Whichcote, Gent. Feb. 24, 1700. Paulina Whichcote, of Ganford (Greenford), June 20, 1726.

Biſhop Fowler.

" Mrs. Anne Fowler, wife to the Right Rev. Edward L Biſhop " of Glouceſter, buried Dec. 24, 1696. Edward L[d] Biſhop of " Glouceſter, Sep. 1, 1714." Dr. Fowler was promoted from a prebendal ſtall to the biſhopric of Glouceſter in 1691. He was a man of conſiderable learning, author of a treatiſe called The Deſign of Chriſtianity, ſome other theological and controverſial tracts, and numerous ſingle ſermons[68]. He died at his houſe in Chelſea, in the 82d year of his age[69]. There is a good portrait of him in mezzotinto by Smith.

Sir Richard Hoare.

" S[r] Edward Littleton and Madam Hoare were married July " 10, 1718." Sir Edward was great uncle to the preſent Baronet of that name. *Madam* Hoare was only daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, ſome time Lord Mayor and M. P. for the city of London, who died at his ſeat at Hendon Jan. 10, 1719[70].

[67] Kimber's Baronetage, edit. 1771, vol. ii. p. 4.
[68] Biograph. Brit.
[69] Ib. See his epitaph, p. 9.
[70] Hiſtorical Regiſter.

" John

" John Goodricke, Eſq.[71] and Mary Benſon, married Sep. 28, " 1731."

" John, ſon of John Vaughan, (ut aſſeritur L^d Liſbon,) and Do- " rothy his wife, baptized Mar. 4, 1735." This John, whoſe baptiſm is thus ſtrangely entered, was ſon of the ſecond Viſcount Liſburne by Dorothy, daughter of Richard Hill, Eſq. He died in his infancy.

" The Lady Bellew, buried May 16, 1735;—the Hon. Edward " Bellew, Sep. 1, 1735."

" Lady Caroline Mordaunt, buried July 21, 1736."

" S^r Conrad Sprengell, buried March 20, 1740."

" Charles Johnſon, buried Mar. 18, 1748[72]." A dramatic writer of conſiderable eminence in the early part of this century. Enjoying the friendſhip of the manager, and, for the moſt part, the public favour, the profits he received from the theatre were ſufficient to enable him to live genteelly, and devote himſelf to his favourite employment—writing for the ſtage. A liſt of his numerous dramas may be ſeen in the Biographia Dramatica. His comedy of the Country Laſſes has continued on the liſt of acting plays. It has lately been altered by Mr. Kemble, and brought out as a farce, under the title of " the Farm-houſe." Charles Johnſon.

" James Parſons, M. D. buried Ap. 21, 1770." An eminent phyſician, born at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire anno 1705. He was for many years aſſiſtant-ſecretary (for foreign correſpondence) to the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to the Philoſophical Tranſactions, chiefly on the ſubject of natural hiſtory. He publiſhed alſo ſome ſeparate treatiſes in that ſcience, and a work called " the Re- " mains of Japhet, or Hiſtorical Inquiries into the Affinity and Origin " of the European Languages." He died at his houſe in London on Dr. James Parſons.

[71] Afterwards Sir John Goodricke, Bart. He ſucceeded his father Sir Henry in 1738.

[72] See his epitaph, p. 10.

the 4th of April, but was not interred till the 21ſt, it having been his particular requeſt that his corpſe might be kept unburied till ſome change appeared [73]. On his tomb in the church-yard at Hendon is the following inſcription: "Here (taken from his ſorrowing family "and friends by the common lot of frail mortality) reſts James "Parſons, D.M. F.R.S. and S. of A. M.C.P. a man in whom the "moſt dignifying virtues were united with talents the moſt nume-"rous and rare: firm and erect in conſcious conviction, no conſi-"deration could move him to deſert truth, or acquieſce to her oppo-"nents. Phyſic, anatomy, natural hiſtory, antiquities, languages, and "the fine arts are largely indebted to his ſkill and induſtry in each, "for many important truths diſcovered in their ſupport, or errors "detected with which they were obſcured; yet, though happy be-"yond the general race of mankind in mental endowments, the "ſincere chriſtian, the affectionate huſband, the generous and hu-"mane friend were in him ſuperior to the ſage, the ſcholar, and "the philoſopher. Obiit Apl 4th, 1770, in the 66th year of his "age." Mrs. Parſons, his widow, died in 1786, aged 86.

Edward Longmore, a giant.

"Edward Longmore, a giant, buried Feb. 4, 1777." This man, who had been exhibited for ſeveral years as the Herefordſhire Coloſſus, meaſured, it is ſaid, ſeven feet ſix inches in his coffin [74]. A newſpaper paragraph aſſerts that his corpſe was ſtolen about ſix weeks after its interment, notwithſtanding it was buried in a grave fifteen feet deep, which had been watched till nearly the time of the robbery [75].

Sir Joſeph Ayloffe.

"Joſeph Ayloffe, buried May 1, 1781." Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, whoſe title is here omitted, was deſcended from an ancient family in Eſſex. His anceſtor Sir William Ayloffe, Knt. was created a baronet in 1612. Sir Joſeph was eminent for his extenſive knowledge

[73] Nichols's Life of Bowyer.
[74] Morning Poſt, Jan. 30, 1777.
[75] Morning Poſt, March 22.

of

of the antiquities of this country. He was one of the earlieſt and moſt valuable members of the Society of Antiquaries, formed a part of the firſt council, and was for many years a vice-preſident. He contributed ſeveral papers to the Archæologia, publiſhed a calendar of ancient charters in the Tower, (accompanied with a learned account of our public records,) and ſuperintended the new edition of Leland's Collectanea, and the Liber Niger Scaccarii. Sir Joſeph Ayloffe was one of the keepers of the ſtate-papers, and held ſome other public offices[76]. His only ſon Joſeph was buried at Hendon in 1756, aged 21. The following inſcription is upon a monument in the church-yard: "M. S. Dom. Joſephi Ayloffe, Baronetti, ex "antiquo ſtemmate in Com. Eſſexiæ oriundi; in re antiquariâ, in "rebus hiſtoricis, in literis promovendis necnon in naturâ inveſtigandâ celebris erat; ſed præcipuè in morum ſuavitate, mentis largitione & animæ blanditiâ, nulli fuit ſecundus. Obiit 19 die "April. Ann. Dom. 1781, ætatis ſuæ 72. Hanc tabulam Margaretta, Domina Ayloffe dotaria, amicis deflentibus circumdata mœrens "poſuit."

"Nathaniel Hone, buried Auguſt 20, 1784." An artiſt of ſome eminence, who excelled chiefly in miniature painting and enamel. In the latter part of his life he painted portraits in oil. Mr. Hone was a Royal Academician, and Member of the Academy of Arts in Florence. He died in the 67th year of his age. His children, Sophia, Samuel, *Apelles*, *Floreth*, and Lydia, lie buried in the ſame tomb. Nathaniel Hone.

"The Hon^ble Mary Bridget Moſtyn, buried July 14, 1789, aged "75." Aunt to the preſent Sir Roger Moſtyn, and ſome time maid of honour to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

Inſtances of Longevity.

"Eleanor White, aged 103, buried June 19, 1781."

"John Kemp, aged 91, from Newington, buried Mar. 27, 1788."

[76] Nichols's Life of Bowyer.

" Elizabeth Harriſon, aged 90, buried June 21, 1788."
" Eleanor Kemp, aged 90, buried April 23, 1791."

Mrs. Wentworth, relict of General Wentworth, died at Mill-Hill in this pariſh, in September 1788, at the age of 92.

Alms-houſe. In the year 1681, Robert Daniel bequeathed the ſum of 2000 l. to purchaſe lands for the purpoſe of building an alms-houſe within 12 miles of London, for the ſupport of ſix poor men and four women. The produce of the eſtates for the firſt ten years was to be appropriated to building the houſe, and eſtabliſhing a fund for repairs. The penſioners were to be 50 years of age at the leaſt; to be allowed 3s. each weekly, a loaf and a ſhilling at Chriſtmas, and to be clothed; their uniform, grey cloth lined with orange: Four of the men and two of the women to be elected from among the donor's neareſt of kin: " The ableſt, wiſeſt, ſtrongeſt, and moſt " learned of the men" to read prayers every morning and evening. A freehold eſtate in Oxfordſhire was purchaſed with the money; and by a decree in Chancery, anno 1727, the houſe was ordered to be built at Hendon, the ſum of 400 l. being allowed for that purpoſe. The eſtate, which is under the management of truſtees, as appointed by the above-mentioned decree, now produces 86 l. per annum.

Charity-ſchools. In 1724 there were two charity-ſchools at Hendon, in which 20 boys and 10 girls were clothed and taught[77]. The preſent ſchool-houſe was built in 1767, on the waſte adjoining to the alms-houſe, at the expence of Mr. John Bennet; who, by his will dated 1777, bequeathed towards its ſupport the ſum of 100 l. John Croſſe, Eſq. in 1772, left to this pariſh the ſum of 250 l.; a part of the intereſt of which (viz. 7 l. 10 s.) was to be appropriated to the charity-ſchool; the remainder to the purchaſing certain copies of the Whole Duty of Man, to the intent that one might be preſented

77 Magna Britannia, vol. iii. p. 64.

to

to every couple married in Hendon church. Richard Freelove, Gent. in 1775, left 100 l. to the charity-ſchool. There are now 70 children in the ſchool; 40 of whom are clothed; half of them from the fund, and the remainder by the bounty of individuals by whom they are nominated. There are 60 children alſo in a Sunday ſchool; 30 of whom, being girls, are clothed at the ſole expence of Mrs. Cornwall.

Benefactions to the poor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parſons, in 1751, left the ſum of 100 l., and her ſiſter Martha the ſame ſum, for the purpoſe of keeping in repair their family vault: the intereſt, when not wanted for that purpoſe, to be given to poor perſons not receiving alms. Theſe legacies have been veſted in the purchaſe of 3 per cent. Bank Annuities. Mr. Thomas Willis, with leſs regard to the poor, bequeathed recently the ſum of 2s. 6d. per annum, being half the intereſt of 5 l., for the purpoſe of keeping his tomb clean; the remainder for a bottle of wine to the rector's warden, for ſeeing that it is done.

It appears by an entry in the pariſh regiſter, that the church-wardens of Watford in Hertfordſhire are obliged to pay a noble per annum towards the repairs of the foot-bridge in the highway oppoſite Clitterhouſe-lane.

HESTON.

Name.

THE earlieſt mention I have found of this place is in a charter of Henry the Second [1]. It is there written Heſtune, perhaps the ſame as Hegeſton—the incloſed town.

Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

The village of Heſton is ſituated at the diſtance of about ten miles and an half from Hyde Park Corner, and a mile and an half to the north of the great weſtern road. The pariſh lies in the hundred of Iſleworth, and is bounded by Cranford, Norwood, Iſleworth, and Bedfont. It is three miles and a furlong in length, two miles and a half in breadth, and about ten miles three furlongs in circumference. It contains, according to Glover's ſurvey [2], (taken anno 1635,) 2654 acres of land, of which, in his time, 1276 were arable, 610 paſture, 81 wood, and 686 common, including a conſiderable part of Hounſlow-heath. A modern calculation makes the quantity of arable land nearly the ſame, but diminiſhes the whole extent about 150 acres.

Soil.

Heſton wheat.

The ſoil is in general a ſtrong loam, and is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden ſpeaks of it as having, long before his time, furniſhed the royal table with bread [3]; and Norden, who bears the ſame teſtimony to its ſuperior quality, ſays it was reported that Queen Elizabeth had "the manchets for her highneſs'

[1] See Dugdale's Monaſt. vol. ii. p. 1003.

[2] Of Iſleworth hundred, in the poſſeſſion of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland at Sion-houſe.

[3] Vol. ii. p. 2. Gough's edit.

"own

"own diet" from Heſton [3]. This pariſh pays the ſum of 625 l. 0 s. 3 d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of 2 s. 8 d. in the pound. Land-tax.

It appears by an inquiſition taken after the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, anno 1300, that he died ſeiſed of the manor of Iſleworth, to which the *hamlet* of Heſton was annexed [4]. They were aſſigned the next year for the payment of a penſion granted to his widow [5]. In 1316, the *manor* of Heſton belonged to the Crown [6]. It became afterwards veſted in the maſter and wardens of St. Giles's hoſpital, who ſurrendered it to Henry VIII. in 1537 [7]. It continued in the crown till 1570, when Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Greſham [8], who died in 1579, having made over the fee-ſimple of this and other manors to his wife. After her demiſe [9] it was inherited by Sir William Read, her ſon by a former huſband. Sir William's only ſon, Sir Thomas Read, dying without iſſue, his eſtates were inherited by his daughter Anne, who married Sir Michael Stanhope, and left three daughters, coheirs, Jane, married to Lord Fitzwalter, and afterwards to Sir William Withipole; Elizabeth, to George Lord Berkley; and Bridget, to George Earl of Deſmond [10]. The manor of Heſton was ſold by Sir Michael Stanhope's repreſentatives, about the year 1655 [11], to Sir William Waller the parliamentary general, who died in 1668. It was ſoon afterwards purchaſed by Sir William Thompſon, Knt. [12], Manor.

[3] Spec. Brit. p. 25.

[4] Eſch. 28 Edw. I. N° 14—16.

[5] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 766.

[6] Harl. M. S. N° 6281.

[7] Record in the Augmentation-office. I have not been able to diſcover when or by whom it was granted to the hoſpital. It appears that they had property in Iſleworth hundred in the reign of Henry the Second; (ſee Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. ii. p. 381.) but the manor of Heſton was in the crown long after that period.

[8] Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 3. May 16.

[9] She died, ſeiſed of Heſton, Oſterley, Wyke, Borſton, &c. in 1597. See Eſch. 39 Eliz.

[10] See vol. ii. p. 45.

[11] Th. Waller, Eſq. appears for the firſt time in the court rolls as ſteward in that year. The name of the lord is not mentioned for many years. Sir William Waller was reſident at Oſterley in 1657. See Merc. Polit. Feb. 24.

[12] Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by favour of Robert Dent, Eſq.

and

and appears to have been ſold by his ſon Samuel Thompſon, Eſq. about the year 1683, to Nicholas Barbon, M. D. who mortgaged it ſoon afterwards to Sir Francis Child and the Earl of Devonſhire. In or about 1713, Francis Child, Eſq. ſon of Sir Francis, became poſſeſſed of the fee-ſimple by purchaſe. From him it deſcended to the late Robert Child, Eſq. whoſe widow married the Right Hon. Francis Lord Ducie, and died May 23, 1793. It is now the property of Robert Dent, Eſq. and others, as truſtees for Lady Sarah Child, daughter of the Earl of Weſtmoreland, and grand-daughter of Robert Child, Eſq.

Manor of Oſterley.

The name of Oſterle, or Orſterlee, firſt occurs in the reign of Edward I. when John de Orſterlee held two carucates of land in Iſleworth and Heſton [13]. In the year 1443, John Ford of Iver, in the county of Bucks, releaſed to John Somerſet (Chancellor of the King's Exchequer,) and others, all right in the manor of Oſterley, 15 meſſuages, and about 650 acres of land in Heſton and Norwood, which had been formerly the property of Thomas, ſon and heir of John Oſterley [14]. It appears by an inquiſition taken in the reign of Edward IV. that John Somerſet died ſeiſed of a capital manſion newly built by him, at a place called Pyked Acre, the Manor of Oſterley, &c. The record adds, that he had granted the ſaid premiſes in fee to Thomas Kirkby Maſter of the Rolls, and William Bredon, who, in 1459, had aliened them to Richard Plokyndon [15]. It appears by an inquiſition *ad quod damnum* taken that year, that it was Plokyndon's intention to give the manor of Oſterley to the brothers and ſiſters of the fraternity or guild of All Angels, (founded, as the record ſays, by the late John Somerſet,) for the purpoſe of endowing a chantry and hoſpital, being in part of

[13] See Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 29. and Eſch. 28 Edw. I. N° 14—16.

[14] Cl. 21 Hen. VI. m. 12.

[15] Eſch. 4 Edw. IV. N° 20.

lands

lands to the value of 40 l. per ann. which the ſaid guild were allowed by the king's patent to enjoy [16]. It ſeems doubtful whether Plokyndon's endowment took effect; for it appears by the record of 4 Edw. IV. above quoted, that, in the year 1462, he conveyed the manor of Oſterley to Philip Malpas, from whom it paſſed to John Fereby and John Wylkynſon, who, in the year (4 E. IV.) 1465, were ſeiſed of it in fee. In the year 1508, Hugh Denys, Eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Oſterley, and by his will bequeathed that and other manors to the prior and convent of Sheen, charged with certain payments for the purpoſe of maintaining two prieſts in the chapel of All Angels, and ſeven poor men in the adjoining hoſpital. By an indenture, bearing date 1530, the manor was conveyed, ſubject to the ſame payments, to the abbeſs and convent of Sion [17]. When the monaſtery of Sion was ſuppreſſed, and its revenue ſeized by the crown, Oſterley was granted to Henry Marquis of Exeter [18], and, reverting to the crown upon his attainder, was given by Edward VI. in the firſt year of his reign, to the Duke of Somerſet [19]. Being again forfeited by the duke's attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Auguſtine Thaier [20]. Between this period and 1570, it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Greſham; for it appears, by the grant of Heſton in that year, that Oſterley was already his property, and that the park had been then lately incloſed. Having been thus united, the manors have ſince paſſed through the ſame hands.

Oſterley Houſe built by Sir Thomas Greſham.

After Sir Thomas Greſham had incloſed the park at Oſterley, he began to rebuild the manor-houſe, but it was not completed till the year 1577. Norden, whoſe ſurvey was firſt publiſhed in 1596, (the year in which Lady Greſham died,) ſays, "Oſterley, the houſe nowe

[16] Inquiſ. temp. Hen. VI. bundle A.

[17] This indenture, which recites Denys's will, is in the Augmentation-office.

[18] Mentioned in King Edward's grant.

[19] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[20] Pat. 3 & 4 Ph. & M. pt 2. June 15. A MS. in the Harleian collection, (N° 606. f. 63. b.) ſays, that Oſterley was ſold by Philip and Mary, for 28 years purchaſe, to Robert Cheeſeman.

" of the Ladie Greſham's, a faire and ſtately building of bricke erected " by Sir Thomas Greſham, Knight, citizen and marchant-adven- " turer of London, and finiſhed about *anno* 1577. It ſtandeth in a " parke by him alſo impaled, well-wooded and garniſhed with manie " faire ponds, which afforded not only fiſh and fowle, as ſwanes and " other water foule, but alſo great uſe for milles, as paper milles, oyle " milles, and corne milles, all of which are now decayed (a corne " mill excepted). In the ſame parke was a very faire heronrie, for " the increaſe and preſervation whereof ſundrie allurements were de- " viſed and ſet up, fallen all to ruine[21]."

Queen Elizabeth's viſit.

In the year 1578, Queen Elizabeth viſited Oſterley, where Sir Thomas Greſham entertained her majeſty in a very magnificent manner[22]. " The Deviſes of " Warre, and a Play at Awſterley, her highneſs being at Sir Thomas " Greſham's," is the title of a pamphlet by Churchyard, not known to be now extant. It is mentioned at the end of one of his other works. Fuller tells a ſtory of the queen's viſit to Oſterley, which, though well known, ſhould not be omitted. Her majeſty having given it as her opinion, that the court before the houſe would look better divided with a wall, Sir Thomas Greſham in the night ſent for workmen to London, who ſo ſpeedily and ſo ſilently performed their taſk that before morning the wall was finiſhed, to the great ſurpriſe of the queen and her courtiers, one of whom, however, obſerved, that it was no wonder that he who could build a change ſhould ſo ſoon change a building[23].

Sir Edward Coke at Oſterley.

Soon after Lady Greſham's death, Lord Chief Juſtice Coke (then attorney-general) appears to have been an inhabitant of Oſterley. His daughter, Bridget, was chriſtened in the chapel there on the 3d of January 1597[24].

Earl and Counteſs of Deſmond.

George Earl of Deſmond, and his Counteſs, (who was one of the co-heirs to the eſtate,) reſided at Oſterley ſeveral years. A very remarkable

[21] Spec. Brit. p. 37.

[22] Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, publiſhed by Nichols.

[23] Fuller's Worthies, Middleſex.

[24] Pariſh regiſter.

ſtory

ſtory is told of this couple in the Strafford Letters, a book which abounds with curious anecdote: "Young Deſmond, (ſays Mr. Garrard, writing to Lord Wentworth,) who married one of the coheirs of Sir Michael Stanhope, came one morning to York-houſe, where his wife had long lived with the ducheſs during his two years abſence beyond the ſeas, and hurried her away, half-undreſſed, much againſt her will, into a coach, and ſo carried her away into Leiceſterſhire. At Brickhill he lodged, where ſhe, in the night, put herſelf into milk-maid's clothes, and had likely to make her eſcape, but was diſcovered. Madam Chriſtian, whom your Lordſhip knows, ſaid, that my Lord of Deſmond was the firſt that ever ſhe heard of that ran away with his own wife[25]." Modern times, however, have furniſhed a parallel. Lady Deſmond's adventure was in 1635: It was about four years afterwards that ſhe and the earl came to Oſterley, where ſhe bore him a numerous family. Sir William Waller, the celebrated parliamentary general, a man whoſe integrity is ſaid to have commanded the eſteem of all parties[26], became an inhabitant of Oſterley ſoon after the Deſmonds quitted it[27], and continued there till his death, which happened in 1668. On the 21ſt of February 1661, his daughter Anne was married in Oſterley chapel to Sir Philip Harcourt, Knt.[28], anceſtor of the preſent Lord Harcourt. Dr. Nicholas Barbon, a ſubſequent poſſeſſor of Oſterley, and a great projector[29], publiſhed a treatiſe (anno 1696) on the expediency of coining the new money lighter, in anſwer to Mr. Locke. In the early part of this century, Oſterley became the property of Sir Francis Child, a citizen of great opulence and eminence. He repreſented the city of London in parliament, and was Lord Mayor in 1699, as was his ſon, Sir Francis, in 1732.

Sir William Waller.

Nicholas Barbone.

Sir Francis Child.

[25] Vol. i. p. 357. The letter is dated Jan. 11, 1634-5.

[26] See Ant. Wood.

[27] He was reſident there in 1657, as appears by an advertiſement in the Merc. Polit. Feb. 24.

[28] Pariſh regiſter.

[29] Biograph. Brit. vol. i. p. 289, (edit. nov.)

Deſcription of Oſterley Houſe.

Oſterley Houſe was rebuilt by Francis Child, Eſq. about the year 1760. In the front, where was formerly a ſquare court, is now a ſpacious portico, ſupported by twelve columns of the Ionic order. The ancient ground-plan was, for the moſt part, preſerved, and the turrets at the corners remain, having been newly caſed. The houſe, from eaſt to weſt, is 140 feet in length, from north to ſouth 117. The inſide, which is fitted up with taſte and magnificence, was finiſhed by the late Robert Child, Eſq. who ſucceeded to his brother Francis's eſtates in 1763. The ſtair-caſe is ornamented with a fine painting, by Rubens, of the apotheoſis of William the Firſt, Prince of Orange, brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child. The moſt remarkable of the rooms are, a noble gallery 130 feet in length, containing a good collection of pictures by the old maſters, and ſome valuable portraits[30]; the ſtate bed-room, very magnificently furniſhed, and a drawing-room hung with beautiful tapeſtry procured at a great expence from the Gobeline manufactory in 1775. The library contains a large and valuable collection of books [31], of which there is a printed catalogue drawn up by Dr. Morell in 1771. The houſe ſtands in the centre of a park containing about 350 acres. In the garden was a menagerie containing a large collection of rare birds, which has been diſperſed ſince the death of Lady Ducie. William Hayes, an ingenious artiſt, who keeps the poſt-office at South-Hall, is now publiſhing, in monthly numbers, coloured prints of rare and curious birds from the menagerie at Oſterley. The truſtees under Mr. Child's will are empowered and authoriſed, in caſe of his widow's demiſe, to keep up the manſion-houſe at Oſterley (in the ſame ſtate in which it was during his life) till the heir ſhall be of age to take poſſeſſion.

[30] Sir Thomas Greſham; King Charles and the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyke; the Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens; Vandyke and Dobſon, painted by themſelves; the Ducheſs of York, by Sir Peter Lely; and Mrs. Hughes, a beautiful picture, by the ſame artiſt.

[31] Mr. Child purchaſed the whole library of Brian Fairfax, Eſq. after a catalogue had been drawn up for ſale by auction. Gough's Topographer, vol. i.

Lands

Lands called Allcotts, in Heſton, were given by Hugh Denys, with the manor of Oſterley, to the priory of Sheen, charged with certain payments to All Angels chapel [32]. The manor of Allcotts was granted anno 1547, together with the ſite of the monaſtery of Sion, to Edward Duke of Somerſet [33]; after whoſe attainder it remained in the crown till the year 1566, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Greſham [34], being four years before he obtained the manor of Heſton. They have ſince paſſed, I preſume, through the ſame hands; but the manor of Allcotts is not now known. Manor of Allcotts.

Edmund Fauconer, who died in 1398, was ſeiſed of a houſe and lands in the pariſhes of Heſton and Iſleworth, which he held for term of life, under Queen Iſabel, by a grant of Edward the Third. The value of the premiſes was 5 l. per annum; and the record adds, that the tenant was bound to ride among the reapers in the lord's demeſnes at Iſleworth, upon the Bedrepe-day in Autumn, with a ſparrow-hawk in his hand [35]. This eſtate (called Fawkner-field) is now part of the Child property. Singular tenure.

Lands in Heſton deſcend by the cuſtom of borough-engliſh.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a Gothic ſtructure, built principally of flints, and conſiſting of a nave, two aiſles, and a double chancel; on the ſouth ſide of which is a ſmall aiſle, or chapel. At the weſt end of the church is a handſome ſtone tower, ſquare and embattled. Some of the pillars which divide the nave from the aiſles are circular, others octagonal; the arches pointed. The font is octagonal, and has a Gothic canopy. Pariſh church.

On the wall of the ſouth chancel are the monuments of the Right Honourable Walter Cary [36], who died in 1757, and Robert Child,

[32] See the indenture quoted in note 17.

[33] Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 4. July 23.

[34] Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. 10. Dec. 6.

[35] Cl. 21 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 3.

[36] He was ſecretary to Lionel Duke of Dorſet when lord lieutenant of Ireland, and a privy counſellor of that kingdom. Arms—Arg. on a bend Sab. three roſes of the field, leaves Vert; on an eſcutcheon of pretence, Quarterly 1 & 4 Az. on a chevron Or between three bezants, as many martlets Sab. on a chief of the ſecond, a griffin paſſant, parted per pale Gul. & Azure—Collins. 2 & 3. Arg. a bar Sab. in chief, a mullet of the ſecond between two pellets—Dineley.

Eſq.

Eſq. [36], of Oſterley Park, who died in 1782; and a braſs plate in memory of Richard Amondeſham [37], or Awnſham, parſon of Craynford, who died in 1612. On the floor are braſs plates for Thomas Bownell, vicar, 1570; and Conſtance, wife of Mardocheus Bownell, vicar, 1581. In the north chancel are the monuments of William James, Eſq. [38], (ſon of Sir John James, Knt. by the Counteſs Dowager of Denbigh, and deſcended from the Dukes of Hoſtrich in Holland,) 1727; Giles Taylor [39], Gent. 1752; and Samuel Child, Eſq. [40], M. P. for Biſhop's Caſtle, (12th ſon of Sir Francis Child,) 1752. On the floor is a braſs plate, in memory of two infant daughters of George Earl of Deſmond, 1647; and the tombs of James Rothwell, 1649; George Rothwell, 1653; and Mrs. Elizabeth Styleman, 1704. In the ſmall chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, which is the property of General Guydickens, are the monuments of William Denington, Eſq. of Wallingford [41], 1686; Henry Collins, Eſq. of the Middle Temple, 1705; Henry Lovibond, Eſq. [42], 1710; and Lord George Bentinck [43], ſon of Henry Duke of Portland, 1759. At the eaſt end of the nave is the monument of Eliſha Biſcoe, Eſq. [44], 1776. On a flat ſtone is an inſcription

[36] Arms—Child, (ſee vol. ii. p. 374.) impaling Ermines, a trefoil Or between three buckles Argent—Joddrell. Mr. Child married Sarah, daughter of Gilbert Joddrell, Eſq.; who ſurviving him, married to her ſecond huſband the Right Hon. Francis Lord Ducie, and died May 23, 1793.

[37] Arms—Erm. on a canton, a fl. de lis.

[38] Arms—Arg. two bars battled counter-battled G. in chief, three pheons; impaling Lozengy, Or & Az. on a pale G. three eſcallops of the ſecond. His wife was of the family of Sawyer of Northamptonſhire.

[39] Arms—Az. a bend engrailed Or between three doves' heads eraſed, proper.

[40] Arms—Child quartering Wheeler, (ſee vol. ii. p. 374.) and impaling Per chevron Or & Az. in chief two fl. de lis G. in baſe, five lozenges conjoined in feſſe of the firſt, on each an eſcallop-ſhell of the third—Edgar. Samuel Child married Agatha Edgar.

[41] Arms—Arg. 3 pales Az. on a chevron G. three beſants, impaling Erm. on a bend Sab. three mullets—Eresfield. Mr. Denington married Timothea, daughter of Sir Thomas Eresfield, Knt. and relict of William Browne, Eſq.

[42] Arms—Arg. on a chief Gules, a boar's head couped Or between two beſants.

[43] Arms—Az. a croſs moline Arg. impaling Quarterly 1 & 4 Az. a fox ſalient Arg. 2 & 3 Az. a lion ramp. Argent—Davies. Lord George Bentinck married Mary, daughter of William Davies, Eſq.

[44] Arms—Arg. three greyhounds current in pale Sab. impaling Sab. on a feſſe Or between three

tion in memory of Mary Offley, widow, who died in 1753, aged 92. On the wall of the north aiſle is the monument of Thomas Skinner, M. A. vicar of Chriſt-church and Whitſton in Monmouthſhire, 1775. In the ſouth aiſle is the tomb of Mr. John Paulfreman, 1737. The church-yard contains nothing of note, except the tomb of John Aſh, Eſq. (leſſee of the great tithes,) ſon of Joſeph Aſh, Eſq. of Langley Burrell, Wilts, who died in 1781.

Rectory. The church of Heſton was given at a very early period to the Monks of St. Waleric in Picardy, to whom it was confirmed by Henry the Second [45]. They were proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, to which the Prior of Takeley (a cell to St. Waleric) preſented [46]. In the year 1391, the Prior of St. Waleric granted the rectory and advowſon of Heſton to the Warden and Fellows of Wincheſter College [47], whoſe ſucceſſors ſurrendered them to the crown in 1544 [48]. Queen Elizabeth granted them to Biſhop Grindall, and his ſucceſſors in the ſee of London [49].

Leſſees. The rectory of Heſton was leaſed by Biſhop Juxon, in 1640, to Robert Long, Eſq. for three lives, paying a reſerved rent of 23 l. per annum [50]. The yearly value was reported, upon a ſurvey taken in 1647, to be 250 l. The commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the ſtate of eccleſiaſtical benefices in 1650 reported, that Sir Thomas Stafford was leſſee of the rectory of Heſton in right of his lady, during her life and the lives of Sir William Killigrew and his lady; that the reſerved rent was 24 l., and the annual value of the parſonage 280 l. The vicarage was then valued at 60 l. per annum [51]. An Vicarage.

three pheons Arg. a lion paſſ. Gules—Ambler. Mr. Biſcoe married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Ambler, Eſq. of Stubbings, Berks.

[45] An *inſpeximus* of this charter, temp. Hen III. is in Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. ii. p. 1003.

[46] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

[47] Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office, E. 63.

[48] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[49] Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 5. Feb. 10. There was another grant in Biſhop Aylmer's time. Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. 5. Ap. 23.

[50] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

[51] Ibid.

augment-

augmentation of 24 l. per annum was granted to Nathaniel Boſtock the vicar during the inter-regnum[51]. The rectory of Heſton was leaſed to Joſeph Aſh, Eſq.; in 1758 the leaſe was renewed to the Rev. Robert Aſh, from whom it devolved to the late Edward Hodſoll, Eſq. who died Oct. 7, 1794; his only ſon William Hodſoll, Eſq. ſurvived him only a few weeks.

In 1327, the church of Heſton was rated at 26 marks[52]; the vicarage is valued in the king's books at 11 l. per annum.

The preſent vicar is John Livett, M. A.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1560.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	28 $\frac{2}{5}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1629—1638	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{5}$
1680—1689	24 $\frac{9}{10}$	40 $\frac{3}{5}$
1730—1739	20	36 $\frac{3}{5}$
1780—1784	61 $\frac{4}{5}$	57
1784—1789	59 $\frac{3}{5}$	52 $\frac{4}{5}$
1790—1793	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	65

By ſome MSS. in the vicar's poſſeſſion, it appears that in the year 1723 there were 135 families in this pariſh. During the period 1730—9 the regiſters were inaccurately kept, the vicar (Mr. Horton[53]) being abſent at Leghorn, as appears by a note of his inſertion. In 1763, the computed number of houſes were 200. Sir Joſeph Banks, who is always among the firſt to encourage endeavours which may in any degree tend to public utility, or afford an intereſting ſubject of information, having the means, in conſequence of his reſidence at Smallbury-green in this pariſh, of procuring an accurate account of its preſent population, has favoured me with the following parti-

[51] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. x. p. 223.

[52] Harleian MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 60.

[53] A pamphlet, containing an account of the earthquakes at Leghorn in 1742, was publiſhed by Mr. Horton on his return to England.

culars,

culars, as they exiſted in the month of July 1794. The total number of houſes (excluſive of the workhouſe) was 280: of theſe 17 were gentlemen's houſes; 20, farm-houſes; 18, public-houſes; and 225 ſhops and cottages. In the village of Heſton were 62 houſes; in that part of Hounſlow which is in Heſton pariſh, 127; in Lampton, 31; in Sutton, 19; in Scratedge, 10; Spert, 4; Fern, 6; North-hide, 8; Cranford-end, 3; the Heath-houſes, 3; and at Smallbury-green, 6. The number of inhabitants was 1632; of theſe 151 were lodgers; of the reſident inhabitants 745 were grown perſons, (368 males, and 377 females,) and 736 children (351 males, and 385 females). The ſoldiers in Hounſlow barracks, being 410 in number, (in July as above-mentioned,) are not included in this account; nor thoſe quartered in Hounſlow, being 36 in number, on the Heſton ſide. Preſent population.

In 1603 there were 26 burials at Heſton, a number not much exceeding the average of that period; yet, as five perſons were buried out of one family within a few days, it is moſt probable that this pariſh was viſited with the plague. In 1625 there were 60 burials; in 1665, 48. Thirteen perſons are ſaid to have died of the plague that year. Plague years.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" Elizabeth, daughter of George and Bridget Fielding, Earl and " Counteſs of Denbigh, born Dec. 12, 1639." George Fielding, ſecond ſon of William the firſt Earl of Denbigh, was created Earl of Deſmond in 1622; he married Bridget Stanhope as before-mentioned. Elizabeth, the daughter here mentioned, married Sir Edward Gage. William, whoſe birth (Dec. 29, 1640) is recorded in the regiſter, ſucceeded his father as Earl of Deſmond, and his uncle in the Earldom of Denbigh. George, born Jan. 12, 1642, married a daughter of Sir John Lee. Charles, baptized at Heſton, July 2, 1643, was knighted; and married Urſula, daughter of Thomas Family of Fielding, Earl of Deſmond.

Stockton, Esq. and relict of Sir William Aston. Basil was baptized at Heston, Aug. 23, 1644; Ann, Mar. 22, 1646; Susanna, May 16, 1647; (buried the next day;) John, baptized Mar. 12, 1650; Bridget, Feb. 19, 1652; she died in her infancy.

"Oct. 19, 1653, Sr John Heydon buried."

"July 2, 1658, Frances Fenne, wife of Sr Richard Fenne, Knt. "of Kensington, buried in Hounslow-chapel." She was daughter of Sir Thomas Crompton [54].

"Mar. 9, 1663, matrimonio juncti Jacobus Howard, Thomæ How-"ard Armigero patre, avo prænobili Suffolciæ Comite; & Charlotta "Boyle, patre Francisco vicecomite Shannon, in capellâ de Hounslow." The peerages call Charlotte Boyle a natural daughter of Charles II. by Lady Shannon. Her only child by Mr. Howard was named Stuarta.

"Sr James Brook, Bart. buried May 3, 1734."

Instances of Longevity.

"Johanna Mason vidua 90 ætatis suæ, sepult. 28 die Maii 1587."

"John Weedon, aged 108, buried Dec. 29, 1756."

"Frances Woodyer, widow, aged 99, buried Aug. 26, 1758."

Anthony Collins.

Anthony Collins, the celebrated deistical writer, is said to have been born at Heston in 1676 [55]; but it appears by the register at Isleworth that he was baptized there. His father resided many years in this parish, and lies buried in the chapel, on the south side of the chancel. Catherine, sister of Anthony, was baptized at Heston in 1692; and Elizabeth in 1693.

Gifts for obits, &c.

Alice Danby gave a messuage called North-hide in this parish, and $55\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Heston and Norwood, for an obit; at which it was customary to give away as much white bread as could be made of three bushels of wheat, as much ale as could be made of four bushels of malt, and twelve-pennyworth of cheese. Fourteen acres

[54] Kensington Register. [55] Biog. Brit.

had

had been given to the parish also, previously to the Reformation, out of an estate called Grover's Place, for the purpose of distributing as many wafers at Easter as could be made of four bushels of wheat. There was one acre and three roods belonging to the church, and one acre belonging to the poor; the produce of which (being in the reign of Edward VI. 2s. per annum) was distributed on Good Friday [56]. These small parcels of land still belong to the parish, and are let at 3l. 15s. per annum. The larger benefactions were seized by the crown at the Reformation, as having been appropriated to superstitious uses. The following benefactions have been given since the Reformation:—William Millet in 1632 gave some lands, let at 8l. per annum; Francis Rothewell in 1687, lands which produce 4l. 7s.; William Barker, the same year, an annuity of 10s. being a rent-charge; Henry Collins, Esq. who died in 1704, gave the sum of 200l. which produces three per cent.; Mary Wotton in 1722 left the house she lived in for the use of the poor, after the death of her sister. An act of parliament, which passed in 1777, enabled the parish to permit this house to remain to the person at whose expence it was about that time rebuilt and enlarged, on condition of its being charged with an annuity of 12l. per ann. for ever, to answer the purposes of Mary Wotton's bequest. This benefaction is distributed among the poor by the vicar on St. Thomas's Day. Millet's gift has been lost. Benefactions since the Reformation.

The hundred of Honeslawe (now Isleworth hundred) is mentioned in the Conqueror's survey. The hamlet of Hounslow is called in ancient records Hundeslawe and Hundeslowe. It has long been noted as a great thoroughfare, being situated on the principal western road. It stands in the parishes of Heston and Isleworth. As the chapel and site of the manor are in Heston, I shall treat of it here. In the parliamentary survey [57] taken anno 1650 it is said, that the town of Hounslow contained 120 houses; HOUNSLOW. Name and situation.

[56] Chantry Roll at the Augmentation-office. [57] Lamb. MSS. Lib.

moſt of them inns and alehouſes, depending upon travellers. Since this it has been much increaſed, there being now 127 houſes in the pariſh of Heſton only.

Hiſtorical events.

During the inſurrection of the barons in King John's reign, William de Albini was ſummoned by Robert Fitzwalter to appear at the tournament at Hounſlow [58]. Among the records in the Tower is a patent [59], bearing date 1217, (the firſt year of Henry III.) which grants ſafe conduct to four peers and twenty knights of Lewis the Dauphin, to go from Brentford to Hundeſlawe, for the purpoſe of holding a conference there with the ſame number of nobles and knights on the part of King Henry.

Priory.

The priory at Hounſlow was founded in the thirteenth century; but by whom or at what time is uncertain [60]. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and belonged to the brethren of that order [61]; whoſe peculiar office it was to ſolicit alms for the redemption of captives. Robert de Hounſlow, a native of this place, and a friar of the houſe, is ſaid to have been remarkably zealous and ſucceſsful in the execution of this office, being grand provincial of the order for England, Scotland, and Ireland. He died in the year 1430, and is mentioned among the eminent writers of that period [62].

Hounſlow priory bore for its arms Gules, a lion rampant guardant, per feſſe Or and Argent, between three plates, each charged with a croſs of the firſt.

In the Biſhop's regiſtry at Wincheſter are letters (dated 1507 and 1511 [63]) to the clergy of that dioceſe, exhorting them to make col-

[58] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 114.

[59] Pat. 1 Hen. III. m. 6. N° 16.

[60] It has been thought that this priory was founded by ſome of the Windſor family; but there appears no other grounds for the ſuppoſition than that they were an ancient and opulent family, ſituated in the neighbourhood (at Stanwell); and that they choſe (though not till the beginning of the 16th century) the chapel belonging to the priory as their place of burial. See Newcourt and Weever.

[61] The brethren of the Holy Trinity wore a white garment, on which was a blue and white croſs; this habit was aſſigned them by Pope Innocent III. See Newcourt.

[62] Fuller's Worthies. Middleſex.

[63] Regiſt. Fox, pt. 2. fol. 147. b. 148. a. and pt. 3. fol. 51. b.

lections

lections for "the hoſpital at Howndeſlowe, of the order of the Tri-"nity, for the redemption of captives." No writers date the inſtitution of this order at an earlier period than 1196. Hoſpinian fixes it in 1211[64]. The moſt ancient record I have ſeen relating to the priory at Hounſlow is a charter, bearing date 1296, which grants to the brethren of the Holy Trinity a weekly market at that place on Wedneſday, and an annual fair on the Eve and the Feaſt of the Holy Trinity, the morrow and the five enſuing days[65]. The market has been diſcontinued, but the fair is ſtill held on Trinity Monday[66]. Various grants relating to the priory will be found in the notes[67]. At its ſuppreſſion in 1530, its revenues were valued at 78l. 8s. 6d. per annum[68]. The manor and ſite of the priory, having been annexed by Henry VIII. to the honour of Hampton Court, was leaſed in 1539 to Richard Awnſham, Eſq. for twenty-one years; and by Edward VI. in 1553 to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, for the ſame term, commencing after the expiration of Awnſham's leaſe[69]. In 1557 the reverſion of the ſaid premiſes, conſiſting of the friars' houſe, 117 acres of land, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with the fair, market, court-leet, &c. was ſold for the ſum of 905l. 13s. 4d. to William Lord Windſor[70]; whoſe ſon Edward Lord Windſor, in 1571, ſold the priory and all

Market and fair.

Manor of Hounſlow, and ſite of the priory.

[64] See Newcourt, vol. i. p. 655.

[65] Cart. 24 Edw. I. N° 21.

[66] The proprietor of the manor receives a toll for all horſes, cattle, &c. ſold in the fair; and 1d. from every houſe that ſells liquor, and all ſhops, ſtalls, &c. which is called the *ſhew-penny*. The citizens of London are not toll-free at this fair.

[67] Grant of the manor and church of Bedfont, Pat. 7 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 8. and Pat. 8 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 7. Confirmation of a grant of lands called *Babworth*, made by Richard King of the Romans, Pat. 7 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 25. Lands in Stanwell and Eaſt Bedfont, Pat. 32 Edw. III. m. 6. and 14. The manor of Hatton, Pat. 36 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 21. A mill and lands in Stanes and Stanwell, Pat. 41 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 31. Houſes in the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, London, Pat. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 8. Annual rent of 20l. out of the town of Kingſton on Thames, Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 12.

[68] Dugdale.

[69] Both theſe leaſes are recited in the grant to Lord Windſor.

[70] Pat. 4 and 5 Ph. & M. pt. 8. Mar. 24.

its

its appurtenances, with the demeſne lands, to Anthony Roan, Eſq. the queen's auditor, for the ſum of 300 l. reſerving to himſelf the manor, with the right of holding courts in the great hall of the manor-houſe, and an annual rent of 17 l. Mr. Roan was bound alſo to keep in good repair the tombs of the Windſor family in the chapel[71]. Theſe premiſes were re-purchaſed by Henry the fifth Lord Windſor before the year 1596[72]; when the priory with the manor, &c. were aliened by him to Thomas Crompton, Eſq. of London[73], afterwards Sir Thomas Crompton, Knt. whoſe only child Katherine married Sir Thomas Lyttelton, and jointly with her huſband conveyed this eſtate in 1625 to Juſtinian Povey, Eſq.[74] It was ſold by the Povey family in 1671 to James Smith and Henry Meuſe, who conveyed it the enſuing year to Henry Sayer, Eſq.[75] It was purchaſed in the year 1705, of Loftus Brightwell, Eſq. and others, by Whitlocke Bulſtrode, Eſq.[76] From him it deſcended to his grandſon Richard Bulſtrode, Eſq. whoſe widow Mrs. Sophia Bulſtrode (daughter of Charles Tryon, Eſq. of Bullwick in the county of Northampton[77]) is now lady of the manor.

Manor-houſe.

The manor-houſe, which ſtands at the weſtern extremity of the town, and adjoins to the Heath, is an ancient brick ſtructure; the north and eaſt wings were rebuilt by Whitlocke Bulſtrode, Eſq. in 1711.

The Chapel.

The only remaining part of the priory is the chapel, which exhibits evident traces of the architecture which prevailed in the early part of the 13th century, (about which time the monaſtery was founded,) particularly in the ſtone-ſtalls, three of which are to be ſeen in the ſouth wall of the chancel, and a double piſcina, with narrow-

[71] Cl. 13 Eliz. pt. 9.

[72] Auditor Roan was living at Hounſlow in 1593, Harl. MSS. N° 1551. Middleſex Pedigrees.

[73] Cl. 38 Eliz. pt. 23.

[74] Title-deeds, very politely communicated by Mrs. Bulſtrode.

[75] Ibid.

[76] Cl. 4 Anne, pt. 2. N° 2.

[77] By Lady Mary Shirley.

pointed

Hounslow Chapel.

pointed arches divided by a column. The chapel conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and ſouth aiſle. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Whitlocke Bulſtrode, Eſq. [78], with the following inſcription: "In hâc ſuâ capellâ in conditorio prope hoc marmor per ſe- "ipſum ſtructo reliquias ſuas jacere voluit Whitelocke Bulſtrode, "Arm. ſacræ theologiæ amator, philoſophiæ naturalis cultor, juſti- "tiæ moderator; animi caritate, morum probitate clarus, in ſuos "amantiſſimus, in totum genus humanum benignus. Filius fuit "Richardi Bulſtrode militis ad Bruxellas a regibus Carolo ſecundo "& Jacobo ſecundo plurimis annis legati; nepos Edwardi Bul- "ſtrode de Soleyend in com. Warw. Arm. Walliæ ſeptentrionalis "capital. juſtic. pronepos Edwardi Bulſtrode de Bulſtrode in com. "Bucks, Arm. Obiit 27 die Novembris, anno Dom. 1724, ætatis "74. M. S. patris benigniſſimi. H. M. P." Monument of Whitlocke Bulſtrode, Eſq.

Whitlocke Bulſtrode was deſcended from a very ancient family in Buckinghamſhire. He enjoyed the office of Prothonotary of the Marſhal's court, in which he was ſucceeded by his ſon. Mr. Bulſtrode publiſhed a treatiſe on tranſmigration, which went through two editions, and was tranſlated into Latin by Oſwald Dyke; a volume of letters which paſſed between himſelf and his brother-in-law, Dr. Wood, (phyſician to the pretender,) and a compendium of the crown laws in three charges, delivered to the grand jury at Weſt- Mr. Bulſtrode's writings.

[78] Arms—Quarterly of thirteen—1. Bulſtrode, ſee vol. ii. p. 469. 2. Arg. a chevron between 3 eagles' heads eraſed. 3. Arg. 3 pales Az. on a chief Sab. two ſwords in ſaltier Arg. the hilts Or—Knifely. 4. Sab. three lozenges in feſſe Arg.—Thorne. 5. Gules, a chief Az. over all a pair of horſe barnacles Arg.—Wyot. 6. Arg. a chevron between 3 ſquirrels G. cracking nuts Or—Choppingden, or Shobington. 7. Arg. a bull's head G. attir'd Or, between a pair of wings Sab. (This, with a little variation in the colours, is the ancient creſt of Bulſtrode.) 8. Ermine, a pair of horſe barnacles Gules—Spelling. 9. Arg. 6 cinquefoils, 3, 2, 1; on a canton Sab. a mullet Or. 10. Arg. a feſſe dauncetteé G. in chief 3 leopards' faces Sab. (the coat of Pulteney,) 11. Arg. 2 bendlets engrail'd Sab. 12. G. an ineſcutcheon Arg. within an orle of mullets Or. 13. Az. a chevron between 3 eſcallop ſhells Or. Over all, an eſcutcheon of pretence Arg. a feſſe Sab. in chief a mullet of the ſecond between 2 pellets—Dineley.

*

minſter.

minſter. To the firſt-mentioned work his portrait is prefixed. Mr. Reed of Staple Inn has a MS. by Whitlocke Bulſtrode, in his own hand-writing, on the equivocal generation of plants, inſects, &c. dated 1692, and addreſſed to Sir Robert Southwell, P. R. S. Sir Richard Bulſtrode his father, who was envoy at Bruſſels, died at St. German's at the great age of 101. There is a good portrait of him at Mrs. Bulſtrode's, who has alſo Kneller's picture of Whitlocke Bulſtrode, which has been engraved; and ſome other portraits, among which is that of Dr. Lucas, author of an Eſſay on Happineſs, &c. Sir Richard Bulſtrode's Eſſays were publiſhed in 1715 by his ſon; and his Memoirs and Reflections on the Reign and Government of Charles I. and Charles II. by N. Miſt, in 1721.

Portraits of the Bulſtrodes, &c.

In the nave of the chapel is a ſmall monument with the effigies of a man in armour, and his wife, in kneeling attitudes; the inſcription is gone. On the weſt wall is a monument to the memory of Mary, wife of George Trevelyan, Eſq.[76] of Nettlecombe in Dorſetſhire, who died in 1646. In the windows of the ſouth aiſle is a figure of St. Catherine, and ſome other ancient ſtained glaſs. On the floor is a braſs plate to the memory of Thomas Lupton, who died in 1512, and his wife Alice.

There are no veſtiges of any monuments of the Windſor family, unleſs that on the ſouth wall of the nave, without an inſcription, be one. Andrews Lord Windſor, by his will, bearing date 1543, directs his body to be buried "in the quire of the church of the Holy Tri-" nity at Hounſlow, between the pillars, where his entire well-be-" loved wife Elizabeth, Lady Windſor, lieth buried, and that there " be made a convenient tomb of free-ſtone, with ſuch arms, images, " and ſcriptures as ſhall be thought beſt by the diſcretion of his exe-

Burials of the Windſor family.

[76] Arms—Per feſſe G. and barry wavy of 6 Arg. and Az. a demi-horſe naiſſant of the ſecond—Trevelyan, impaling, Erm. on a canton Sab. a creſcent Arg.—Stroode of Dorſetſhire.

" cutors,

S. Harding del et sc

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE, KN.T

from an original Picture in the Possession of. W.m Bulstrode.

Pub.d 1 May 1795. by T. Cadell Jun.r & W. Davies

" cutors; likewiſe that his ſon George's tomb [77] be alſo finiſhed; and " that at the day of his interment there be 24 torches and 4 great ta- " pers about his hearſe, to be holden by 28 poor men, every torch " weighing 16lb. and every taper 12 lb. and every of the poor men " to have 6 d. and a gown of frize [78]." William Lord Windſor, by his will, bearing date 1558, directs his body to be buried at Bradenham, if he ſhould die within the county of Buckingham, otherwiſe in the conventual church of Friars at Hounſlow, in ſuch place as ſhall be thought moſt decent and convenient by his executors, if it ſhall ſo come to paſs that the church of Hounſlow, at the time of his deceaſe, ſhould be a pariſh-church. He was buried at Bradenham [79].

Weever mentions a tomb at Hounſlow to the memory of William Jacob, who gave a cloſe called Buſhiheme to find a lamp. He died in 1478 [80].

Henry Elſynge, Eſq. clerk of the Houſe of Commons during the greater part of King Charles's reign, and author of ſome tracts relating to parliaments, retired to his houſe at Hounſlow in the year 1648, having quitted, at his own deſire, a place which he had held to the ſatisfaction of all parties, during thoſe troubleſome times. Whitelock ſpeaks of him as a learned, juſt, and honeſt man, and the moſt excellent clerk that had ever ſat in the Houſe of Commons [81]. He died in the month of Auguſt 1654, and was buried in his private chapel at Hounſlow. It is probable that he was tenant to Juſtinian Povey. Henry Elſynge.

On the outſide of Hounſlow chapel, towards the road, is an eſcutcheon with the arms [82] and quarterings of Windſor, much mutilated

[77] Weever gives a mutilated inſcription to the memory of George ſon of Sir Andrews Windſor, and his wife Urſula, one of the ſiſters and heirs apparent of John Earl of Oxford. She was daughter of Sir George Vere. Funeral Monuments, p. 529. edit. 1631.

[78] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768. vol. iv. p. 69.

[79] Ibid. p. 75.

[80] Funeral Monuments, p. 529.

[81] Memorials, p. 364.

[82] A ſaltier between twelve croſs croſslets.

and worn. Over the door is the following inſcription. DOMUS DNI. ORNATA. *A. D.* 1710. A great part of the chapel was deſtroyed by fire about the beginning of the laſt century, and rebuilt by a brief [83]. It appears by the date to have been repaired by Mr. Bulſtrode ſoon after his purchaſe of the manor. It has been long uſed as a chapel of eaſe for the inhabitants of Hounſlow. Anthony Roan, Eſq. auditor to Queen Elizabeth, gave 2l. per ann. to the miniſter of the chapel, upon condition that the inhabitants ſhould contribute farther towards his ſupport. In 1659 the ſum of 30l. per ann. was allowed by the committees to Samuel Rowles, then miniſter at Hounſlow [84]. Wetenhall Wilkes, miniſter of this chapel, in 1748 publiſhed a poem called Hounſlow Heath. The preſent miniſter is the Rev. John Chapeau, appointed by the Bulſtrode family, in whom the property of the chapel, and the right of nomination, are veſted.

Regiſter of the chapel.

A regiſter has been kept of the baptiſms and burials in this chapel during the greater part of the preſent century. The number of children baptized from 1730 to 1739 incluſive, was 175; of theſe 101 were of Heſton, and 74 of Iſleworth pariſh. In the period of 1780–9 there were only 57 children baptized, moſt of them belonging to Iſleworth pariſh; none to Heſton. The only burials during the preſent century have been of the Bulſtrode family.

Ancient hoſpital.

The chantry-roll [85], made in the reign of Edward VI. mentions an alms-houſe at Hounſlow, where divers poor and ſick perſons were maintained. It paid a quit-rent of 4d. to the lord of the manor. The ſite of this houſe was on the Iſleworth ſide, and was given to that pariſh, anno 1610, by Mrs. Margaret Hemp.

Hounſlow-heath.

Adjoining to the town of Hounſlow is an extenſive heath, containing, according to a ſurvey made in the year 1546 [86], 4293 acres of land, and lying and extending into the pariſhes and hamlets of

[83] Note in Glover's map, (1635.)

[84] Proceedings of the committees, vol. xxiii. p. 65.

[85] In the Augmentation-office.

[86] Mentioned in an act of parliament paſſed that year for incloſing the heath.

Hounſlow,

Hounſlow, Heſton, Iſleworth, Brentford [87], Twickenham, Feltham, Harlington, Cranford, Harmondſworth, Stanwell, Hanworth, Bedfont, Hampton, and Tedington. About 470 acres of the heath belong to Heſton.

On Hounſlow-heath are the veſtiges of ſome ancient camps [88]. Hiſtory records it as having been the ſtation of armies, and, more than once, the rendezvous of the principal military force of this kingdom. In 1267, the Earl of Gloceſter, being at the head of the Londoners, then in a ſtate of rebellion, aſſembled his troops upon this heath, where it was his intention to give battle to King Henry, but fearing that the conteſt would prove unequal, he retreated before the arrival of the king's forces [89]. King Charles's army is ſaid to have been entrenched upon Hounſlow-heath the day after the battle of Brentford in 1642 [90]. On the 23d of November that year, the Earl of Eſſex's army was muſtered there [91]. On the 3d of Auguſt 1647 there was a general rendezvous of the parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax upon Hounſlow-heath, when there appeared 20,000 foot and horſe, with a great train of artillery, upon which occaſion the Speakers of both houſes of parliament, and ſeveral of the members, were preſent [92]. The Perfect Diurnal gives the following account of this rendezvous: "There were preſent the Earls of Northumberland, Saliſbury, and Kent; Lord Grey of Wark, Lord Howard of Eſcrick, Wharton, Say and Sele, Mulgrave, and others; the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and about 100 members. The whole army was drawn up in battalions, near a mile and a half

Armies encamped and reviewed there.

Review of Fairfax's army.

[87] This muſt allude to the right of common which the inhabitants of Brentford-end have as pariſhioners of Iſleworth.

[88] In Camden's Britannia mention is made of a ſmall Roman camp ſingle trenched, 90 paces by 132. Stukely ſays, that Cæſar's camp, 60 paces ſquare, is very perfect upon Hounſlow-heath. Iter Boreale, p. 8. A plan of it is given in his work. Glover, in his ſurvey of the hundred of Iſleworth, anno 1635, deſcribes a camp on Hounſlow-heath which he calls Shakeſbury Camp.

[89] Holinſhed's Chron. vol. ii. p. 778.

[90] Perf. Diurnal, Nov. 15.

[91] Certain Special Paſſages, &c. Nov. 17—24.

[92] Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 62.

" in length. The General, accompanied with the ſaid Lords and " Commons, rode along through the army from regiment to regi- " ment, and were received with great acclamations. Having viewed " the army, they took leave of the General, and ſome went to the " Earl of Northumberland's at Syon, and others to the Lord Say and " Sele's at Stanwell. Soon after the Palſgrave came into the field, " who, with the General and many gentlemen, viewed the army [93]."

James the Second's camp.

After the review the army was quartered at Hounſlow and the adjacent villages [94]. James II. in the year 1686, encamped his army on Hounſlow-heath. In a MS. liſt of the Colonels in that camp [95] are enumerated, among others, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Worceſter, the Earls of Oxford, Shrewſbury, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Litchfield, Craven, Bath, Plymouth, Scarſdale, Arran, Feverſham, and Dunbarton, and the Lords Lumley, Churchill, and Dartmouth.

Grant of a market-fair upon the Heath.

King James, by his letters patent, bearing date the ſame year, granted to John Shales, his heirs and aſſigns, the right and privilege of holding a daily market upon Hounſlow-heath, as long as the camp ſhould continue there, and during any future encampment upon the heath, and a weekly market on Thurſdays for ever [96]. This market is ſtill kept in the pariſh of Iſleworth, cloſe to the town of Hounſlow. The king granted alſo to the ſaid John Shales, by other letters patent, the power of holding an annual fair at the market-place upon Hounſlow-heath, to begin on the firſt of May, and continue 12 days [97]. The right of theſe patents is now veſted in William Lowndes, Eſq. of Cheſham, Bucks. The fair has been diſcontinued. In the month of May 1688, King James was preſent in the camp at Hounſlow, when he was entertained by the Earl of Feverſham, who was commander in chief [98]. The Rev. Samuel Johnſon was taken

[93] Perf. Diurnal, Aug. 2—9. 1647.
[94] Clarendon.
[95] Harleian MSS. N° 6815. fol. 81.
[96] Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 4. No. 2.
[97] Ibid. pt. 2. N° 8.
[98] Coke's Detection, p. 645.

into

into cuſtody and ſeverely puniſhed for diſperſing in the camp 1000 copies of a pamphlet written by himſelf, intituled, "An Addreſs to all "the Engliſh Proteſtants in the preſent army [99]." In the month of June 1740, the army, under the Duke of Marlborough's command, was encamped upon Hounſlow-heath [100]. Barracks, capable of containing above 400 men, were built by Government in 1793, upon that part of the Heath which is in Heſton pariſh. Barracks.

The land upon Hounſlow-heath is ſuppoſed to be worth, if incloſed, 20 s. an acre, upon an average. An act of parliament [101] paſſed in the year 1546 relating to the incloſure of the Heath, by which power was given to commiſſioners to aſſign allotments to the tenants and inhabitants of the pariſhes who had an intereſt in the waſte, according to their reſpective claims; and it was enacted, "that ſuch "part and ſo much of the waſte as was certified to belong to the "king, ſhould remain for ever copyhold land, and to be adjudged "of the nature of copyhold lands to all intents, conſtructions, and "purpoſes." Projected incloſure of the Heath.

[99] Biograph. Brit.
[100] Regiſter of Hounſlow chapel.
[101] Printed in the Agricultural Survey of Middleſex by Peter Foot, 4to. 1793.

HORNSEY.

Name and etymology.

THE name of this place has undergone a very material change. From the thirteenth to the ſixteenth century, public records call it Haringee, Haringhee, or Haringey. About Queen Elizabeth's time it was uſually called Harnſey, or as ſome will have it, ſays Norden, Hornſey. If any thing is to be gathered relating to its etymology, it muſt be ſought for in its more ancient appellation. *Har-inge*, the meadow of hares, is not very wide of its original orthography.

Situation, boundaries, &c.

Hornſey lies in the hundred of Oſſulſton, about five miles from Holborn-bars. The pariſh is bounded by Iſlington, Stoke Newington, Hackney, Tottenham, Friarn Barnet, Finchley, and Pancras. It contains about 2200 acres of land; of which about 50 only are arable, about 120 wood, 150 waſte, and the remainder meadow and

Soil.

paſture. The ſoil is for the moſt part clay; about Highgate, a ſandy

Land-tax.

loam. The pariſh pays the ſum of 957l. 2s. to the land-tax, which in 1794 was at the rate of 2s. 4d. in the pound; but the proportion is very variable.

Hamlets.

The principal hamlets in this pariſh are Crouch-end, Muſwell-hill, Stroud-green, (where was formerly a ſeat of the Stapletons, ſtill called Stapleton-hall,) and a conſiderable part of Highgate.

Manor.

The manor of Hornſey has belonged, from time immemorial, to the ſee of London. The biſhops had formerly a reſidence at this place; but there does not occur in the epiſcopal regiſters any act dated thence

thence later than the year 1306, in Biſhop Baldock's time. I think it not unlikely, that Lodge Hill in Hornſey great park (long ſince diſparked and converted into tillage) was the ſite of the ancient palace; "it ſeemeth (ſays Norden) by the foundation, that it was rather a caſtle than a lodge, for the hill is trenched with two deep "ditches, now old and overgrown with buſhes; the rubble thereof, "as brick, tile, and Corniſh ſlate, are in heaps yet to be ſeen, which "ruins are of great antiquity, as may appear by the oaks at this day "ſtanding, above a hundred years growth, upon the very foundation of the building. It did belong to the biſhop of London, at "which place have been dated divers evidences, ſome of which remain yet in the biſhop's regiſtry, it is ſaid[1]." Lodge-hill is at the eaſtern extremity of Lord Mansfield's wood, and about a mile to the north-weſt of Highgate. The greater part of it is now covered with a copſe, but the remains of a moat or ditch are ſtill to be ſeen in an adjoining field. Biſhop Aylmer's houſe at Hornſey, the burning of which put him to 200 marks expence[2], muſt have been upon another ſite. A ſurvey, taken by order of the parliament in 1647, ſays, that the manor of Hornſey, which before had been always kept in demeſne, was leaſed in 1645 to ——— Smith, Eſq. for 120l. per ann. and that there were belonging to it 650 acres of wood and waſte[3]. When the biſhops' lands were ſold, the manor of Hornſey came into the hands of Sir John Wollaſton[4], who held it till his death in 1658, after which his widow enjoyed it till the Reſtoration. Lands in this manor deſcend according to the cuſtom of gavel-kind. Hornſey woods were leaſed in 1755 to Lord Mansfield, and the ſite of the great park to William Strode, Eſq. The preſent Earl of Mansfield is leſſee of the woods, and John Bacon, Eſq. of the park.

Cuſtom of gavel-kind.

[1] Spec. Brit. p. 36.
[2] Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 73.
[3] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.
[4] Myſteries of the Good Old Cauſe, p. 43.

Hornſey

Hiſtorical events relating to Hornſey-park.

Hornſey park is known in hiſtory as the place where the Duke of Glouceſter, the Earls of Warwick, Arundel, and other nobles, aſſembled in a hoſtile manner, anno 1386, to oppoſe King Richard, who had given great diſguſt by the numerous favours which he laviſhed on his two favourites, Robert Duke of Ireland and the Earl of Suffolk [5]. Their party was ſo powerful that the king thought it expedient to abandon his miniſters.

In the year 1441, Roger Bolingbroke an aſtrologer, and Thomas Southwell a canon of St. Stephen's, were taken up for a conſpiracy againſt Henry the Sixth; when it was alleged that Bolingbroke endeavoured to conſume the king's perſon by necromantic art, and that Thomas Southwell ſaid maſſes in the lodge at Hornſey-park over the inſtruments which were to be uſed for that purpoſe [6]. This was the conſpiracy in which Eleanor Ducheſs of Glouceſter was concerned.

When the ill-fated and ſhort-lived Edward the Fifth was brought to London, after his father's death, the Lord Mayor of London and 500 citizens met him in Hornſey-park, and accompanied him into the city, on the 4th of May [7]; at the ſame place Henry the Seventh was met, on his return from a victory in Scotland, and conducted into the city in like manner [8].

Manor of Brownſwood.

The manor of Brownſwood in Hornſey is the corps of a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. By a ſurvey taken in 1649, it appears that this manor had been demiſed to John Harrington, in the year 1569, for 99 years; and that by ſeveral meſne aſſignments it was then the property of Lady Kemp, the reſerved rent being 19l. per annum [9]. It was ſold, together with the manor of Friarn Barnet, to Richard Utber, for the ſum of

Leſſees.

[5] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 195.
[6] Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 627.
[7] Ibid. p. 733.
[8] Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 792.
[9] Parliamentary Surveys among the Records in St. Paul's Cathedral.

3228l. 4s. 10d.[10] In 1681, Sir Thomas Draper, Bart. was leſſee under the prebendary. John Baber, Eſq. who enjoyed the leaſe under Dame Mary Draper's will, aſſigned it in 1750 to John Jennings, Gent. In 1758, Richard Saunders, Jennings's ſole executor, became leſſee. His only ſurviving ſon Thomas, in 1789, ſold the leaſe to John Willan, Eſq. uncle of Mr. William Willan the preſent leſſee [11]. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that the leaſes have been renewed from time to time ſince the expiration of Harrington's term, which was granted before the reſtraining act of Queen Elizabeth. The leſſee is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. This manor extends over a conſiderable part of the pariſh at the Eaſt-end. The demeſnes conſiſt of about 400 acres.

Prebendaries of Brownſwood.

Among the moſt eminent men who have held the prebend of Brownſwood, are Biſhop Fox, the founder of Corpus Chriſti College at Oxford, and John Barkham [12]. The preſent prebendary is John Sturges, D. D. who is alſo prebendary of Wincheſter, and chancellor of that dioceſe.

Manor of Toppesfield, or Broadgates.

The manor of Toppesfield, or Broadgates, at Crouchend, appears to have been in 1467 the property of John Guybon, to whom it had been conveyed by Thomas Bryan, Serjeant-at-law [13]. I find nothing farther relating to it till the year 1659, when it was aliened by John George and others (who had married the coheirs of Richard Ive, Eſq. of Hornſey,) to Nicholas Colquitt; who, by his will, bearing date 1660, deviſed it to his mother Margaret Fairclough. Mrs. Fairclough in 1662 granted it to her grand-daughter Heſter Tyther, afterwards the wife of Sir Edward Graves, Bart. Sir Edward had iſſue by her one daughter Margaret; who having married one Edward Mattiſon without her parents' conſent, before ſhe had attained her ſixteenth year, this eſtate, by the ſtatute of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary,

[10] Records at St. Paul's.

[11] The above account of the leſſees from the year 1681 was obligingly communicated by M. Young, Eſq. the Steward.

[12] See Vol. ii. p. 340.

[13] Cl. 6 Edw. IV. m. 12. d.

became forfeited to the next heir, Anthony Tyther, Eſq. [14], who was ſome time in poſſeſſion: but it reverted afterwards to Mrs. Mattiſon [15]; who jointly with her huſband aliened it in the year 1717 to Charles Eyre, citizen and haberdaſher of London. It was purchaſed of his executors in 1749 by John Areſkine, Eſq. who deviſed it after the death of his wife to his nieces Elizabeth and Eleanor Baſton; the firſt of whom married Frederick Henzelman, and the other John Worgan, Eſq. It was aliened by theſe parties in 1773 to Samuel Ellis, Eſq.; of whom it was purchaſed in 1792 by Thomas Smith, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, the preſent proprietor, to whom I am indebted for the account of its deſcent from the year 1659.

Manor of Farnfields, or Fernefield.

The manor of Farnfields, or Fernefield, in Hornſey, was given by Sir William Cavendiſh to King Edward VI. anno 1552, in exchange for other lands [16]; and continued in the crown till 1603, when King James granted it to John Earl of Mar [17]. It was valued at 10l. per annum. I have not been able to procure any farther account of this eſtate, or to trace its ſite.

In the year 1388, Joan, relict of William de Brighte, of the county of Devon, couſin and heir of John de Stonford, releaſed all right in a meſſuage, 300 acres of arable land, 15 of meadow, 14 of wood, and 4d. rents in Hornſey and Tottenham, to John Dovet and Alice his wife [18]. This I ſuppoſe to be the ſame eſtate which Thomas Burgoyne and others, in the year 1460, gave to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital in Smithfield [19]; for I find that the manor of

Manor of Duckett's.

Duckett's, or Duckett's farm, (a miſnomer perhaps for Dovet's,) lying in the pariſhes of Hornſey and Tottenham, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield,

[14] Court Rolls of the Biſhop's Manor of Hornſey, anno 1683.

[15] Mrs. Mattiſon died at an advanced age in the year 1749, and was buried at Hadley. See vol. ii. p. 521.

[16] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[17] Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 5. Jan. 31.

[18] Cl. 11 Ric. II. m. 10.

[19] Inquiſitions, 38 Henry VI. bundle A. Tower Records.

was

was granted to Sir Robert Cecil in the year 1547[20]. The whole of this eſtate is now conſidered as in the pariſh of Tottenham.

Muſwell-hill chapel and manor.

Norden ſays, that at Muſwell-hill, called alſo Pinſenall-hill, there was ſome time a chapel bearing the name of Our Lady of Muſwell, of whom there had been an image, whereunto was a continual reſort in the way of pilgrimage. This aroſe from a miraculous cure performed (according to a tradition in his time ſtill current) on a king of Scots, by the waters of a ſpring (called Mouſewell, or Muſwell) on the ſpot where the chapel ſtood[21]. The well ſtill remains; but is not famed, as I find, for any extraordinary virtues. The chapel, of which Norden ſpeaks, was an appendage to the priory of Clerkenwell, having been built, as I ſuppoſe, upon ſome lands granted to that convent by Richard de Beauvois, Biſhop of London, about the year 1112[22]. Muſwell-farm houſe, with the ſite of the chapel, and all quit-rents and other appurtenances, or, as it is called in other records, the manor of Muſwell (being ſituated in the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell[23]), was aliened in the year 1546, by William Cowper and his wife Cecily, to Thomas Goldynge[24]. The ſame premiſes were in 1577 aliened by Anne Goodwin and John Wighell to William Rowe and his heirs[25]. They continued in the poſſeſſion of the Rowe family[26] till the latter end of the laſt century. Newcourt (writing

[20] Records, Augmentation-office.

[21] Spec. Brit. p. 36, 37.

[22] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 657.

[23] Theſe premiſes, being inſulated by Hornſey, are ſtill conſidered as in the pariſh of Clerkenwell; a circumſtance which is accounted for by its former connexion with the monaſtery at that place.

[24] Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. June 18.

[25] Pat. 19 Eliz. pt. 3. Dec. 20.

[26] The manor of Muſwell, &c. having been lately forfeited to the crown by the attainder of William Goodwyn of Southwyke, in the county of Surrey, was granted to Sir Patrick Murray, in the year 1609. Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 39. April 28. It is poſſible this grant might have been made in conſequence of ſome miſtake in the return of Goodwyn's property, as Muſwell farm had formerly belonged to that family. It is certain, that it was granted by the Goodwyns to William Rowe in fee; and that it was in the Rowe family in 1617, a few years after the grant to Murray. In 1591, there was an alienation from Rowe to Muffet. (P. 33 Eliz. pt. 1. Dec. 2.) but this appears to have been a family conveyance. Sir William Rowe married into the Muffet family. His ſon Sir Nicholas, who died in 1616, aged 48, and his grandſon

(writing in 1700) ſays, "Muſwell-hill farm was lately ſold, as I "am informed, by Sir Thomas Roe." It came either at that time, or ſoon afterwards, into the family of Pulteney; and is now the property of Lady Bath.

Tower-place. Sir John Muſters, who died in 1690, was ſeiſed of a houſe in Hornſey, called the Tower, or Brick-place [27]. This houſe having ſuffered great damage by the dreadful ſtorm in 1703, was pulled down by a licence from the Biſhop of London, as lord of the manor.

Boarded River. In this pariſh, about half-way between Highbury and Hornſey, there was formerly a wooden aqueduct, 178 yards in length, conſtructed for the purpoſe of preſerving the level of the New River. It was deſtroyed in 1776, and a channel made on a raiſed bed of clay, in the ſame manner as deſcribed at Buſh Hill. This aqueduct, which was called the Boarded River, paſſed over a ſmall ſtream which runs to Hackney, and forms the brook there [28].

The church. The pariſh church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, appears to have been built about the year 1500. The architecture is of that period, and the arms of Savage and Warham, (two ſucceeding Biſhops of London) on the tower, fix the date [29]. The church conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and ſouth aiſle; at the weſt end is a ſquare embattled tower.

Monuments. On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of Francis, only ſon of Sir John Muſters, Knight [30], 1680; the Reverend Dr.

grandſon Sir Nicholas, who was 13 years old at his father's death, are deſcribed as of Muſwell Hill. (Harl. MSS. N° 1551.) The family of Rowe of Muſwell Hill, became extinct in the perſon of Anthony Rowe, Eſq. who was buried at Hackney, anno 1704, and left ſome daughters, coheirs, one of whom married an anceſtor of the Marquis of Downſhire.

[27] Court rolls of the Biſhop of London's manor.

[28] Gent. Mag. Nov. 1784.

[29] Biſhop Savage was promoted to the See of London in 1497, and tranſlated to York in 1500. It is probable that both he and Warham were ample contributors to the building. The ſculptor has by miſtake impaled Savage's coat with the arms of the See of Canterbury. See the arms of Warham and Savage, vol. i. p. 184. and vol. ii. p. 347.

[30] Arms—On a bend a lion paſſant, within a border engrail'd—not blazoned.

Cartwright,

Cartwright, 17 years rector, 1749; and Samuel Towers [31], A. M. 1757. Upon a pillar on the south side are those of Robert Harrington [32], 50 years rector, 1610 (he was son of Sir John Harrington of Exton); and Thomas Lant [33], B. D. 51 years rector, who died in 1688, aged 86. On the floor are the tombs of Lady Basset, wife of Sir Francis Basset, and daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. ob. 1682; Dame Jane, wife of Sir John Musters, and daughter of Sir Francis Basset, 16..; and John Kelly, 1721.

On the north wall of the nave is a monument, in memory of Colonel Edward James, who was shipwrecked in the Grosvenor East Indiaman, on the Caffre coast, in 1782, and his sister Elizabeth Chambers [34], who died in 1756, and that of Samuel Buckley, (the editor of Thuanus,) with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Samuel Buckley, who having not only dis-
"charged all the duties of life with ability, industry, and tenderness
"to each relation, but offices likewise of state and trust, with pru-
"dence, fidelity, and gratitude to his benefactors, concluded his
"days in the study of letters, and the enjoyment of honest and ho-
"nourable friendships, in the 68th year of his age, 1741."

On the floor are the tombs of Charles Salkeld, Gent. 1720; Stephen Barnes, Esq. 1727; Thomas Barnes, Esq. 1762; Robert Jones, Esq. of Gray's Inn, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1730; Mary, wife of Richard Wooley, Esq. 1767; Mr. Robert Garmeson, 1770; and Sarah, relict of George Bellas, 1784.

[31] Arms—Arg. a tower Gules, on an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. a fesse between three Griffins' heads erased Sab.—Halsey——Mr. Towers married the daughter and heir of Edward Halsey, Esq.

[32] Arms—Sab. a fret, Argent, impaling Arg. a cinquefoil, Az.

[33] Arms—Per pale, a cross engrail'd; in the dexter chief a cinquefoil—not blazoned.

[34] This monument was put up by Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of Mr. Chambers. The arms therefore, are improperly marshall'd, viz. Quarterly of four.—1. Harrington. 2. G. a chevron between 3 cinquefoils Or—Chambers. 3. G. a dolphin naiant proper—James. 4. Chambers. The arms should have been in two separate shields—Harrington impaling Chambers, and Chambers impaling James.

In

In the window of the ſouth aiſle is the following coat of arms: Az. a chevron Or between three beſants; the ſame coat carved in ſtone is upon the wall of the veſtry, impaled with a ſaltier charged with five cinquefoils. A ſimilar coat is borne by the family of Scorey, the former is borne by Otoſt and Jennings.

Monument of Richard Candiſh.

Againſt the wall of this aiſle is fixed a ſmall obeliſk, to the memory of "Maſter Richard Candiſh of Suffolk, Eſq."

"Candiſh deriv'd from noble parentage,
"Adornde with vertuous and heroicke partes,
"Moſt learned, bountiful, devout, and ſage,
"Graced with the graces, muſes, and the artes.
"Deer to his prince, in Engliſh court admir'd,
"Beloved of great and honourable peeres,
"Of all eſteem'd, embraced, and deſired;
"Till death cut off his well employed yeeres.
"Within this earth, his earth entombed lies,
"Whoſe heavenly part ſurmounted hath the ſkies."

"Promiſed and made by Margaret, Counteſs of Cōberland [35], 1601."

This Richard Candiſh was choſen one of the burgeſſes for Denbigh, anno 1572, in oppoſition to the inclination, and even the threats of Queen Elizabeth's great favourite, the Earl of Leiceſter [36]. It ſeems, by his epitaph, that he was afterwards in the court intereſt.

In the wall of the ſame (ſouth) aiſle is a large ſlab, (placed upright,) on which are engraved the figures of a man, his two wives and ſon, in the dreſs of Queen Elizabeth's or King James's time. It was put up in memory of George Rey of Highgate, Gent.; the date is concealed by a pew. Againſt a pillar on the north ſide of

[35] Her creſt, as Counteſs of Bedford, (a goat,) is on the front of the obeliſk, with an Earl's coronet, and on one ſide the arms of Candiſh.—Arg. three piles wavy gules.

[36] Pennant's Wales, vol. ii. p. 47.

this

this aiſle is the monument of John Carter, goldſmith, 1776. On the floor are the tombs of John Barnes, 1675; Charles Eyre, Eſq. 1748; the Reverend Matthew Mapletoft, 1751; William Newland, Eſq. of Writtle park, in Eſſex, 1755; Robert Wilſon of Liverpool, Gent. 1759; Buriage Angier, Eſq. 1792; and a ſmall braſs plate with the figure of an infant, underneath which is the following inſcription:

"Jſu Criſte Mary is ſon—have merci on the ſoule of John Ske-"vington [37]."

In the church-yard are the tombs of Edmund Lawſon, 1708; Joſeph Eamonſon, apothecary, 1741; John Areſkine, Eſq. 1758; Richard Holland, Eſq. [38] 1760; John Bailey, ſurgeon, 1761; Mr. Richard Smith, 1769; William Umfreville, Gent. 1770; Hannah, daughter of William King, 1772; Mrs. Rebecca Chetwood, 1773; Samuel Mead, Eſq. captain in the navy, and commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, 1776; Mary, wife of Mr. William Randall, 1777; James Moffat, Eſq. ſurgeon, 1777; Mr. John Crane, 1778; Ann, wife of Captain Robert Linzee, 1781; Mr. John Patignon, 1781; Martin Hounſhill, (a catholic prieſt,) chaplain to the late Duke of Norfolk, 1783; John Weſtneys, Gent. 1784; Henry Laughton, merchant, 1784; Barbara, wife of Arthur Edie, Eſq. 1788; Thomas Carnan, bookſeller in St. Paul's church-yard, 1788; Mr. John Thomas, 1789; and Albertina, wife of Mr. Henry Wilmot, 1789. On the outſide of the chancel, at the eaſt end, is the monument of Francis Waller, Gent. 1733. Tombs in the church-yard.

The church of Hornſey is a rectory, under the immediate juriſdiction of the Biſhop of London, to whom the advowſon belongs. Rectory.

[37] The Skevingtons were an ancient family, ſettled at Bromfield in this pariſh.—The arms upon this tomb are Quarterly.—1. Three bulls heads eraſed—Skevington. 2. A bend cottiſed between 6 mullets—Oldbeefe. 3. Three corniſh choughs—Cambridge *alias* Clarke. 4. Three ſpades ends.

[38] An eminent leather-dreſſer, noted for his ſucceſsful oppoſition to the toll at Bartholomew Fair.

It

It was rated at eight marks in 1327 [39], in the King's books at 22 l.; in 1659, it was ſaid to be worth 92 l. per annum [40]. There are belonging to it about 40 acres of glebe.

Rectors. Thomas Weſtfield.

Thomas Weſtfield, who reſigned the rectory of Hornſey in 1637, was afterwards made Biſhop of Briſtol. His biographer, ſpeaking of his manner of preaching, ſays, "he made not that wearifome which "ſhould be welcome, never keeping his glaſs, except upon extraordi- "nary occaſions, more than a quarter of an hour; he made not that "common which ſhould be precious, either by the coarſeneſs or curſo- "rineſs of his matter. He never, though almoſt fifty years a preacher, "went up into the pulpit but he trembled, and never preached before "the King but once, and then he fainted [41]." A volume of his ſermons is extant. He was held in ſuch eſteem by all parties, that on the 13th day of May 1643, the committee for ſequeſtering delinquents eſtates, being informed that his tenants refuſed to pay him his rents as Biſhop of Briſtol, it was ordered that all the profits of his biſhopric ſhould be reſtored him, and that he ſhould have a grant of ſafe-conduct, to remove with his family to Briſtol, being a man far advanced in years, and of great learning and merit [42]. His ſucceſſor at Hornſey, Thomas Lant, was cruelly uſed by the puritans, who turned him out of doors, with his wife and family, not allowing him time even to procure a place of retirement [43]. John Dalton was preſented to the rectory by Sir John Wollaſton, in 1654 [44], and Samuel Bendy, by Dame Rebecca Wollaſton, in 1659. Bendy ſoon after his admiſſion, preſented a petition to the committee, ſetting forth, that the rectory was only 92 l. per annum, out of which he was obliged to pay 16 l. to the wife and children of the late incumbent [45]; he

[39] Harl. MSS. N° 60.
[40] Parliamentary Surveys.
[41] Lives of eminent Cambridge men, Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 7176. p. 172—175.
[42] Ibid.
[43] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 295.
[44] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. B. 3. p. 18.
[45] Ibid. vol. iii. p. 61.

prayed

prayed therefore, that a like ſum might be granted him out of other rectories, which was complied with [45].

Lewis Atterbury.

Dr. Lewis Atterbury, who was collated to the rectory of Hornſey in 1719, had reſided ſeveral years at Highgate, where he was elected preacher at the chapel in 1695. He was brother to the celebrated Biſhop Atterbury, and himſelf a man of conſiderable note. Several of his ſermons are in print, ſome publiſhed by himſelf and others after his death. He was author alſo of ſome theological tracts [46].

William Cole.

William Cole, F. A. S. who died in 1782, and bequeathed his large collection of MSS. conſiſting of parochial ſurveys, hiſtorical anecdotes, &c. to the Britiſh Muſeum, with an injunction, that they ſhould not be opened till 20 years after his deceaſe, was collated to the rectory of Hornſey in the month of November 1749, and held it about twelve months. The preſent rector is Charles Sheppard, M.A. who ſucceeded Francis Haultain in 1780.

Pariſh regiſter.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1653. Some leaves are loſt about the latter end of the laſt century, which prevented me from taking a regular average of baptiſms and burials for the period of 1680—9.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of baptiſms.	Average of burials.
1679—1688	—	$50\frac{7}{10}$
1696—1703	$19\frac{1}{2}$	—
1730—1739	$18\frac{7}{10}$	$67\frac{1}{2}$
1780—1784	$30\frac{1}{5}$	$78\frac{4}{5}$
1784—1789	$38\frac{1}{5}$	$74\frac{4}{5}$
1790—1793	$35\frac{1}{4}$	$73\frac{1}{4}$

In conſidering the population of this pariſh, a great part of the baptiſms and ſome of the burials at Highgate-chapel muſt be brought into the account. About 40 houſes have been built in the pariſh of Hornſey within the laſt fifteen years. The preſent number is about

[45] Proceedings of the committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxiii. p. 292, 293. [46] Biog. Brit.

420, of which 90 are in the village of Hornſey, 264 in the hamlet of Highgate, 23 at Crouch-end, and 20 at Muſwell Hill. In 1665, forty-three perſons, out of fifty-three interred that year, died of the plague.

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.

" A young man that died at the Counteſs of Huntingdon's, at " Highgate, buried April 1663."

" Francis, ſon of Sir John Muſters and Lady Jane his wife, was " baptized the 18th of May, 1664." He was buried April 17, 1680.

" Sir Richard Spencer and Mrs. Mary Muſters, married July 23, " 1672."

" Sir Thomas Davis and Mrs. Elizabeth Ridge, married Feb. 3, " 1669–70."

" The old Lady Baſſet was buried July 17, 1682."

Reginald, Earl of Kent.

Reginald Grey of Ruthen, Earl of Kent, died at Hornſey March 17, 1573, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate [47].

John Lightfoot.

John Lightfoot, the learned commentator and Hebraiſt, went to reſide at Hornſey in the year 1628, for the purpoſe of being near London, where he might have acceſs to the library at Sion College [48]. One of his works is dated from his ſtudy at Hornſey.

Benefactions.

It appears by the chantry roll [49], (dated the firſt year of Edward VI.) that there was a cloſe of five acres, then valued at 13s. 4d. belonging to the church and poor, the gift of an unknown benefactor. In the table of benefactions which hangs in the church, a meadow called Church-field is ſaid to have been given to the pariſh by a Biſhop of London. It is let now at 14l. 14s. per annum. A cloſe let at 10s. was given alſo by an unknown benefactor. The ſum of 3s. 10d. per ann. was formerly paid out of an acre of land at Muſwell Hill to the uſe of the poor [50]. Mr. Roger Draper gave a cloſe at Iſlington (let on a

Apprenticing and clothing children.

[47] Holinſhed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 1865.
[48] Biograph. Brit.
[49] In the Augmentation-office.
[50] Printed account of benefactions.

building

building leaſe at 20 l. per annum) for apprenticing poor children. Anne, widow of John Smith, Eſq. in 1662, gave a rent-charge of 20 l. per annum, for the ſame purpoſe. Mr. Daniel Midwinter, in 1756, gave the ſum of 1000 l. to the Stationers' company, out of the intereſt of which, 14 l. is appropriated to the apprenticing and clothing two poor children of this pariſh. Thomas Coventry, Eſq. in 1636, gave an annuity of 5 l. for fuel. William Prieſtley, Eſq. in 1620, gave the ſum of 250 l. to the Merchant-taylors company, out of which four nobles was to be divided annually among the ſame number of poor perſons of this pariſh. William Platt, Eſq. in 1637, gave 6 l. per annum to the poor, charged on his eſtates. John Smith, Eſq. by his will, bearing date 1644, and proved in 1655, gave a rent-charge of 10 l. per annum [51]. Mrs. Elizabeth Joiner, in 1738, gave 4 l. per annum to buy bread for the poor; Mrs. Suſannah Chambers, anno 1640, 2 l. 12 s.; Richard Holland, Eſq. in 1757, 6 l. per annum; and Samuel Ellis, Eſq. in 1792, the ſum of 300 l. for the ſame purpoſe. The pariſh have a few cottages in which poor families are placed rent free.

Fuel. Money. Bread.

The populous hamlet of Highgate is ſituated in the pariſhes of Hornſey and Pancras. The chapel and two-thirds of the village being in Hornſey, I ſhall treat of it here.

HIGHGATE.

Highgate is ſaid to have taken its name from the high gate, or the gate upon the hill, a derivation which ſeems ſufficiently ſatisfactory, ſupported as it is by facts, the toll-gate belonging to the Biſhop of London having ſtood from time immemorial on the ſummit of the hill. Norden ſays, that "the ancient road to Barnet was through "a lane on the eaſt of Pancras church, whence leaving Highgate "Hill on the left, it paſſed through Tallingdon-lane to Crouch-end,

Name and etymology.

[51] To be diſtributed by the governors of Highgate chapel, in ſums of 5 s. each, to the pooreſt perſons of Highgate, and 4 s. each, to the pooreſt of Hornſey.

" and thence through Hornſey-park to Colney Hatch, Friarn-
" Barnet, and Whetſtone. This road was in the winter ſo deep
" and miry, that it was almoſt impaſſable; on which account it was
" agreed between the Biſhop of London and the country, that a new
" way ſhould be laid forth through the park, beginning at" (what is now called) " Highgate Hill, and leading directly to Whetſtone;
" for which convenience all perſons, carriages, &c. paſſing that way
" ſhould pay a toll to the Biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors;
Tollgate. " and for that purpoſe was the gate erected on the hill [52]." In Norden's time the toll was farmed at 40l., now at 150l. The Biſhop's reſerved rent is 16l. 10s. Mrs. Sarah Gregg is the preſent leſſee, under the Biſhop; the farmer of the toll is her tenant. I can find no record to aſcertain the time when the agreement which Norden ſpeaks of, took place. The old road through Tallingdon-lane, and by way of Crouch-end, &c. to Whetſtone, has within a few years been converted, from green lanes almoſt impaſſable in winter, into a very good public highway.

Situation. " Upon this hill, ſays Norden, ſpeaking of Highgate, is moſt plea-
" ſant dwelling, yet not ſo pleaſant as healthful; for the expert in-
" habitants there report, that divers who have been long viſited with
" ſickneſs, not curable by phyſicke, have in a ſhort time repayred
" their health, by that ſweete ſalutarie aire. At this place ——
" Cornwalleys, Eſquire, hath a very faire houſe, from which he
" may with great delight beholde the ſtately citie of London, Weſt-
" minſter, Greenwich, the famous river of Thamyſe, and the coun-
Sir Thomas Cornwallis. " trey towards the ſouth, verie farre [53]." This Cornwallis was ſon, I ſuppoſe, of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, a man of conſiderable eminence in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He led a retired life during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died at a very ad-

[52] Spec. Brit. [53] Ibid.

vanced

vanced age, in 1604[54]. I have ſeen a letter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, dated from Highgate, in 1587[55].

John Lord Ruſſel, ſon of Francis Earl of Bedford, died at Highgate in 1584[56]. Sir Richard Baker, author of the Chronicle, reſided there about the year 1603[57]. The great Lord Chancellor Bacon died at the Earl of Arundel's houſe, at Highgate, on the 19th of April, 1626[58]. Dr. Sacheverell, to whoſe name the violence of party has given more than a temporary celebrity, died at his houſe there on the 5th of June, 1724[59]. Lord Ruſſel. Sir Richard Baker. Lord Chancellor Bacon. Dr. Sacheverell.

During the commotions raiſed by the commons of Kent in 1461, Thomas Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, was beheaded by the inſurgents at Highgate[60]. Hiſtorical events.

The unfortunate Arabella Stuart, whoſe only crime was marrying the man ſhe loved, in defiance of a court to which ſhe was allied, having been for ſome time confined at Sir Thomas Parry's, at Lambeth, was removed to Mr. Coniers's houſe near Highgate, whence ſhe made her eſcape in the following manner: "Having induced "her keepers into ſecuritie by the fayre ſhew of conformity and "willingneſs to goe on her journey towards Durham, (whither ſhe "was to be conducted by S[r] James Crofts,) and in the mean tyme "diſguiſing her ſelfe, by drawing a pair of great French faſhioned "hoſe over her petticotes, putting on a man's doublet, a man-lyke "perruque, with long locks over her hair, a blacke hat, blacke cloake, "ruſſet bootes with red tops, and a rapier by her ſyde, walked forth "between three and four of the clock with Mr. Markham. After "they had gone on foot a myle and halfe to a ſorry inne, where "Crompton attended with their horſes, ſhe grew very ſicke and "fainte, ſo as the oſtler that held the ſtyrrop ſaid, that gentleman Ineffectual eſcape of Arabella Stuart from Highgate.

[54] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vi. p. 104.
[55] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 6994. p. 43.
[56] Burleigh papers, vol. ii. p. 782.
[57] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.
[58] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 439.
[59] Britiſh Journal.
[60] Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 686.

"would

" would hardly hold out to London. Yet, being ſet on a good
" gelding aſtryde in an unwonted faſhion, the ſtirring of the horſe
" brought blood into her face, and ſo ſhe rid on towards Blackwall,
" where, arryving about 6 o'clock, finding there in a readineſs two
" men, a gentlewoman and a chambermaid, with one boate full of
" Mr. Seimour's and her trunks, and another boate for their per-
" ſons, they haſted from thence towards Woolwich. Being come
" ſo farre, they bade the watermen row on to Graveſend; there the
" watermen were deſirous to land, but for a double fraight were
" contented to go on to Lee; yet being almoſt tyred by the way,
" they were faine to lye ſtill at Tilbury, whilſt the oares went
" a-land to refreſhe themſelves. Then they proceeded to Lee, and
" by that tyme the day appeared, and they diſcovered a ſhippe at
" anchor a myle beyond them, which was the French Barque that
" waited for them. Here the lady would have lyen at anchor, ex-
" pecting Mr. Seimour, but through the importunity of her fol-
" lowers, they forthwith hoiſted ſaile to ſea-wards. In the meane
" while, Mr. Seimour, with a perruque and beard of blacke hair,
" and in a tauny cloth-ſuit, walked alone without ſuſpition from
" his lodging, out at the great weſte doore of the Tower, following
" a cart that had brought him billets. From thence he walked along
" by the Tower-wharfe, by the warders of the ſouth gate, and ſo
" to the iron gate, where Rodney was ready with oares to receive
" him. When they came to Lee, and found that the French ſhip
" was gon, the billows riſing very high, they hired a fiſherman for
" twenty ſhillings, to ſet them aboard a certain ſhip that they ſaw
" under ſaile. That ſhip they found not to be it they looked for,
" ſo they made forwards to the next under ſail, which was a ſhippe
" of Newcaſtle. This with much ado they hyred for 40l. to carry
" them to Calais; but whether the collier did perform his bargain
" or no, is not as yet known. On Tueſday in the afternoon, my
" Lord

" Lord Treaſurer being advertized, that the Lady Arabella had " made an eſcape, ſent forthwith to the Lieutenant of the Tower to " ſet ſtraight guard over Mr. Seimour; which he, after his yare " manner, would throughly do, that he would: but coming to the " priſoner's lodgings, he found, to his great amazement, that he " was gonne from thence one whole day before. Now the Kyng " and the Lords being much diſturbed at this unexpected accident, " my Lord Treaſurer ſent orders to a pinnace that lay at the Downes, " to put preſently to ſea, firſt to Calais roade, and then to ſcoure up " the coaſte towards Dunkerke. This pinnace ſpying the aforeſaid " French Barke, which lay lingering for Mr. Seimour, made to her, " which thereupon offered to fly towards Calais, and endured thir- " teen ſhot of the pinnace before ſhe would ſtryke. In this barke " is the lady taken priſoner, with her followers, and brought back " towards the Tower, not ſo ſorrye for her owne reſtraynt, as ſhe " would be glad if Mr. Seimour might eſcape, whoſe welfare ſhe " proteſteth to affect much more than her owne [61]." This unfortunate lady ended her days a priſoner in the Tower, on the 27th of Sept. 1615, four years after her commitment. Mr. Seymour, her huſband, afterwards Marquis of Hertford, effected his eſcape.

The hermitage.

To return to the account of Highgate.—There was formerly a chapel or hermitage upon the hill, ſtanding, according to Norden, on the ſame ſpot where the ſchool now is. One of the hermits is ſaid (though it ſeems not to have been the work of a poor infirm hermit [62],) to have made the cauſeway between Highgate and Iſlington, of gravel taken from the hill where is now the pool [63]. In the year 1386, Biſhop Braybroke committed the cuſtody of his chapel

[61] Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 279. Letter from Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated June 8, 1611.

[62] Richard Cloudeſly, by his will, dated 1517, left 20l. to mend the road between Highgate and Ringcroſs, and an additional 20l. if that ſhould not be ſufficient. It is probable that the cauſeway was then made.

[63] Norden.

at

at Highgate near the park, (which chapel had been in time paſt committed to the care of other poor hermits,) to William Litchfield, a poor infirm hermit, for his ſupport[64]. No other preſentation to this hermitage appears in the regiſtry till 1531, when Biſhop Stokeſley preſented William Forte to the houſe and chapel, with the garden, and all the appurtenances, tithes, profits, &c. thereunto belonging[65]. This man, it is probable, was the laſt hermit.

The bulwarks.

In a court-roll of the Biſhop of London's manor of Hornſey, dated 1688, mention is made of a ſmall piece of ground at Highgate, lying within certain fortifications, called the Bulwarks.

Grammar ſchool.

In the year 1562, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, who held, it is probable, the ſite of the hermitage above-mentioned by a grant from the Crown, "did inſtitute "and erect, at his own charges, a publique and free grammar "ſchoole, and procured the ſame to be eſtabliſhed and confirmed "by the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, he endowing the ſame "with yearlye maintenance[66]." The patent here mentioned gives licence to Sir Roger Cholmeley to found a grammar ſchool for the education of poor boys living in Highgate, and the neighbouring parts; and to provide a fund for the relief of certain poor perſons in the village or hamlet of Highgate. For carrying this into effect, Sir William Hewet, and Richard Martin, Eſq. aldermen of the city of London, Roger Carew, Eſq. Richard Heywood, Eſq. Richard Hodges, Eſq. and Jaſper Cholmeley, Eſq. were conſtituted governors, and made a body-corporate, with licence to poſſeſs lands in mortmain, to uſe a common ſeal, &c. On a vacancy among the governors by death or reſignation, the remaining governors were to elect a new one. Sir Roger Cholmeley was to nominate the maſter during his life, to fix his ſtipend, and to make ſuch ſta-

[64] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 654.
[65] Ibid.
[66] Inſcription affixed to the weſt end of the chapel.

tutes

tutes as he ſhould think fit for the regulation of the ſchool. After his death the governors were to elect the maſter, whoſe place muſt be always ſupplied within a month after a vacancy, otherwiſe the appointment lapſes to the Biſhop of London. The governors are empowered to make any regulations relating to the ſchool or the maſter's ſalary, provided they are not contrary to the founder's ſtatutes [66]. By an ancient order of the governors the number of ſcholars is limited to 40, to be choſen from Highgate, Holloway, Hornſey, Finchley, and Kentiſh-town, if there ſhall be ſo many in thoſe places; otherwiſe they are to be elected elſewhere, at the diſcretion of the governors for the time being [67]. The preſent governors are the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Southampton, Wilbraham Bootle, Eſq. M. P. Alexander Anderſon, Eſq. Thomas Saunders, Eſq. and Charles Cauſton, Eſq. Sir Roger Cholmeley's endowment produces at preſent an income of 166l. per annum. The governors allow the maſter a ſalary of 100l. per annum; which they are enabled to do, as well as to pay the preacher a certain ſalary, and to keep the buildings in repair, with the profits of Cholmeley's eſtates, ſome ſubſequent benefactions [68], and the rent of the pews [69].

Highgate chapel.

The chapel adjoining to the ſchool is ſaid, in an inſcription, (put up againſt the weſt end in 1682,) to have been built by Edwin Sandys, Biſhop of London, in 1565, as a chapel of eaſe for the inhabitants of Highgate. Here is certainly a miſtake. *Grindall* was Biſhop of London in 1565; and his arms [70] are in one of the windows, with thoſe of Sir Roger Cholmeley [71] and another coat [72].

[66] Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. 2. April 6.

[67] Entry in the regiſter of the chapel.

[68] John Schoppens, Eſq. left the ſum of 100l. to keep his tomb in repair; and when not wanted for that purpoſe, to be diſpoſed of at the diſcretion of the governors. A rent-charge of 40s. per ann. ſaid to have been given by an anceſtor of the Pophams, is paid out of ſome houſes in the pariſh of Stoke-Newington.

[69] Obligingly communicated by Charles Cauſton, Eſq. Treaſurer.

[70] See vol. ii. p. 348, *note*.

[71] Gules, a ſword in feſſe, proper, between two helmets in chief, of the ſecond, and a garb in baſe, Or.

[72] Quarterly 1 & 4. G. a chevron between three eagles' heads eraſed Arg. 2 & 3. Az. a chevron between three lions paſſ. guard. Or.

The chapel, which conſiſts of a ſmall chancel, a nave, and a ſouth aiſle, has been enlarged ſince its firſt erection, by ſundry benefactions. It was repaired in 1772, with a donation of 500l. from Mr. Pauncefort, aided by other contributions.

In the chancel is the tomb of Rebecca, wife of Edward Pauncefort, Eſq.[73], and daughter of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. 1719. At the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle is a monument in memory of the ſame lady. On the ſouth wall is the monument of William Platt, Eſq. founder of ſome fellowſhips in St. John's College, Cambridge, who died in 1637. He was ſon of Sir Hugh Platt of Kirby Caſtle, Bethnall-green. The monument is ſurrounded with a great number of eſcutcheons[74]; under arches are buſts of Mr. Platt and his wife Mary,

Monument of William Platt.

[73] Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4. Three lions ramp. 2 & 3. On a bend between two lions ramp. a dragon; on an eſcutcheon of pretence, two chevrons, on each a mullet.—Moyer.

[74] I have been able to appropriate only the following coats:—1. Or, fretty Sab. on each joint a plate—Platt, impaling Sab. 2 bars Arg. in chief three plates.—Hungerford. 2. Platt quartering Arg. on a chevron between three croſs croſslets fitcheé Az. as many fl. de lis of the field.—Birchells, and impaling Arg. on a feſſe between three cinquefoils G. a greyhound current Or.—Albany, who quarters G. (it ſhould be Sab.), a chevron between three combs Arg.—Bootle. 3. Birchells impaling Arg. a canton G. over all on a bend Az. three garbs Or.—Fitton. 4. Arg. three cinquefoils G.—Young, who quarters Bootle, and impales, Az. ten plates, 4, 3, 2, 1. 5. Platt quartering Birchells, and impaling Albany, who quarters Bootle. 6. Albany impaling Bootle. 7. Fitton impaling Erm. on a chevron G. a greyhound current Or. 8. The laſt-mentioned coat impaling Young. 9. Young quartering Bootle, and impaling Sab. three bars nebulée Arg. 10. Birchells impaling, G. on a chevron Sab. five beſants. 11. Lozengy Arg. and G. impaling Fitton. 12. Arg. three cinquefoils and a canton G.—Young, impaling Checky G. and O. a chief Ermine. 13. Fitton impaling Sab. a pile between two piles reverſed Arg. 14. Bootle impaling Arg. a cinquefoil Az. on a chief G. a lion paſſ. guard. O. 15. Bootle quartering Albany, and impaling Sab. four bars nebulée. 16. The Royal arms within a border gobony.—Somerſet. 17. G. a bend ſiniſter engrailed S. quartering Fitton, and impaling Hungerford, who quarters Platt. It is very evident that many of theſe coats are improperly marſhalled. The eſcutcheons are not numbered here according to any order in which they appear on the tomb. The following coats I have not been able to appropriate; many of them appear to have been made up out of the charges belonging to thoſe already deſcribed, perhaps at the diſcretion of the ſculptor:—1. G. a lion ramp. Or, impaling Or, a lion ramp. Az. (the coats of Beliſmo and Talbot; but how they are connected with the Platt pedigree does not appear). 2. Lozengy Arg. and G. impaling, Per bend embattled Arg. and Az. 3. The firſt of theſe coats impaling Arg. on a croſs G. five eſcallops O. 4. Checky G. and O. a chief Erm. impaling Arg. a pheon Az. 5. The firſt of theſe coats impaling G. a lion rampant O. 6. The

Mary, who was daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Down-Amney in Glouceſterſhire, and afterwards married to Edward Tucker, Eſq. of Madingley in Wilts. On the ſame wall are the monuments of Robert Sprignell, Eſq.[75], 1624; Mr. Peter Pretty, 1678; Mr. John Bailey, 1712; John Schoppens[76], merchant, 1720; Joſeph Edwards, Eſq.[77], 1728, John Edwards, Eſq. 1769 (ſons of Thomas Edwards, Eſq. of Briſtol); Hart Bailey[78], D. M. 1740; William Knatchbull, M. A. of Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxford, preacher at the chapel, 1773; and that of Dr. Lewis Atterbury[79]; being a fluted column of the Corinthian order; on the pedeſtal of which is the following inſcription: "To the memory of Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. for- Lewis Atter-
"merly rector of Sywell in the county of Northampton, and one bury.
"of the ſix preachers to her late ſacred majeſty Queen Anne at
"St. James's and Whitehall. He was 36 years preacher of this
"chapel, 24 years rector of Sheperton in the county of Middleſex,
"and 11 years rector of this pariſh of Hornſey. He married Pe-

6. The laſt coat, ſingle. 7. The ſame impaling Az. 3 garbs O. 8. The ſame impaling Checky O and G. 9. The ſame impaling Sab. ten plates 4, 3, 2, 1, on a chief Az. two ſaltiers O. 10. Arg. two bars Sab. impaling G. three pheons Arg. 11. The firſt of theſe coats impaling Sab. two bars Arg. 12. Az. three croſs croſslets fitcheé, impaling O. a bird Sab. legs G. 13. Arg. two bars S. impaling Arg. a pile between two piles reverſed S. 14. The firſt of theſe coats impaling S. two bars Arg. over all a bend gobony O. and G. 15. Fitton quartering a plain eſcutcheon G. and impaling, Gyronny of 8 S. and Arg. 16. G. a bend ſiniſter engrailed S. over all a feſſe O. impaling, Az. a croſs of Mount Calvary Arg. 17. Arg. a cinquefoil Az. on a chief G. a lion paſſ. guard. O. impaling, Lozengy Arg. and G. 18. The firſt of theſe coats quartering on a bend G. three martlets Arg. and impaling Lozengy Arg. and G. with ſome quarterings too indiſtinct to be deſcribed. The monument was repaired and beautified by St. John's College A. D. 1743; in the proceſs of beautifying, it is probable that ſome of the coats were altered and deranged.

[75] Arms—G. two gemelles Or, in chief a lion paſſ. guard. of the ſecond, impaling Arg. a pale lozengy S.—Daniell, who quarters 1, Arg. a tiger paſſ. reguard. Sab. 2. G. three chevrons Ermine. Robert Sprignell married Suſan, daughter of John Daniell, Eſq. of Eſſex.

[76] Arms—G. three weaſels current Arg. quartering Arg. three battle-axes in pale Sab. —Gibbes. John Schoppens married Mary, daughter of William Gibbes, Eſq.

[77] Arms—Per bend ſiniſter, Erm. and Sab. a lion ramp. Or.

[78] Arms—Or, on a pale Az. three lions' heads eraſed of the field.

[79] Arms—Paly of 8 O. and S. a chief Vaire, on an eſcutcheon of pretence, Arg. an eagle diſplayed G.—Bedingfield.

" nelope, the daughter of John Bedingfield, Eſq. by whom he had " 4 children; two ſons who died young, Bedingfield Atterbury, " M. A. who died ſoon after he had entered into holy orders, and " Penelope, who was married to George Sweetapple of St. An- " drew, Holborn, brewer; by whom ſhe had one daughter, Pe- " nelope Sweetapple, now living. He died at Bath, Oct. the 20th, " A. D. 1731, in the 76th year of his age, and lies buried near " this place. Abi, ſpectator & te brevi moriturum ſcito."

On the floor of the ſouth aiſle are the tombs of Mrs. Frances Hewet, (daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas,) 1632; Elizabeth, her ſiſter, wife of John Liſle, Eſq. 1633; Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, merchant, 1676; John Atkinſon, Eſq, 1773; and John Cobb, Eſq. 1778.

On the north wall of the nave are the monuments of Sir Edward Gould, Knt. [80], 1728, and Samuel Foſter, Eſq. [81], 1752. At the eaſt end, that of Sir Francis Pemberton [82], with the following inſcription:

Sir Francis Pemberton.

" M. S. venerabilis admodúm viri D. Franciſci Pemberton Eq. aurati, " ſervientis ad legem, e ſociis Interioris Templi, nec non ſub ſereniſ- " ſimo principe Carolo 2^do^ Banci Regii ac communis capitalis Juſti- " ciarii; ſacræ majeſtati a ſecretioribus conſiliis; vir plané egregius, " ad reipublicæ pariter ac ſuorum *dulce decus et præſidium* feliciter " natus. Patre Radulpho in agro Hertford Generoſo, ex antiquâ " Pembertonorum proſapiâ in Com. Palat. Lancaſtriæ oriundo. Cha- " riſſimam ſibi adſcivit conjugem Annam Dominæ Jeremiæ Which- " cote Baronetti filiam natu maximam ex quâ liberos undecim ſuſ-

[80] Arms—Gould, as in p. 7. impaling Arg. on a chevron, between 3 fig-leaves Vert as many beſants—Monoux. Sir Edward Gould married to his ſecond wife Frances, daughter of Sir Humphrey Monoux, Bart. On the coat of Gould is an eſcutcheon of pretence, Az. a chevron between 3 wolves' heads eraſed Or, the arms of Sir Edward's firſt wife Eliz. daughter of Richard Gower, Eſq. of Highgate.

[81] Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 bugle horns Vert, impaling, Vert, fretty Or.

[82] Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 buckets Sab. handles and hoops Or, impaling Whichcote, as in p. 7.

" cepit,

" cepit, quorum ſeptem ſuperſtites reliquit: e vivis placidé & pié " exceſſit 10mo die Junii Aº Dom. 1697mo Ætatis ſuæ 72mo."

On the floor of the nave are the tombs of Elizabeth, widow of John Jacques, Eſq. 1624; Katherine, wife of Richard Chambers, Eſq. Alderman of London, (daughter of Robert Sprignell, Eſq.) 1643; Baſil Nicolls, a governor of the ſchool, 1648; John Smith, Eſq. 1655; John Smith, Eſq. his ſon, 1662; Nicholas Burwell, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, 1670; Richard Gower, Eſq. 1688; William Ord, Eſq. 1719; and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Yorke, 1724.

At the weſt end of the nave is a marble tablet, to the memory of Mr. John Wilkinſon, who died in 1790.

Tombs in the chapel-yard.

In the adjoining cemetery are the tombs of Geoffrey Thomas, Eſq. 1681; Robert White, Gent. 1704; Mungo Riddell, ſurgeon, 1718; Sir Jeremy Topp, Bart. of Bremore, Hants, 1733; and Capt. Peter Walker, 1782. Againſt the chapel wall are the monuments of John Browne, M.A. chaplain, 1728; Thomas Cauſton, Eſq. 1763; Mrs. Elizabeth Copland, 1766; the Reverend Edward Yardley, archdeacon of Cardigan, preacher at the chapel from 1731 till his death 1769; James Meredith, rector of Engliſh Bicknor, Glouceſterſhire, 1777; and Thomas Bromwich, Eſq. 1787.

Maſter of the ſchool, reader and preacher.

The maſter of Highgate ſchool, who is appointed by the governors, is reader alſo at the chapel, and afternoon preacher. Mr. Carter, maſter of the ſchool and reader at the chapel during the civil war, was ejected and treated with great cruelty by the Puritans [83]. Humphrey Vernon, who was put in by the committee, was allowed an augmentation of 40 l. per annum in 1654 [84]. The preſent maſter and reader is Thomas Bennett, M. A. who ſucceeded the Reverend

[83] Walker ſays, that he was turned out of the houſe with his family, whilſt his wife was in labour, and that ſhe was delivered in the chapel-porch. Liſt of Ejected Clergy, p. 414.

[84] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. vii. p. 86.

William

William Porter in 1793. The morning preacher, who is appointed alſo by the governors, is the Reverend James Saunders.

Platt's benefaction.

William Platt, Eſq. in 1637, gave by will 10l. per annum to the miniſter of Highgate chapel, and 20s. for a ſermon on the immortality of the ſoul, to be preached upon the anniverſary of his burial; the preacher to be appointed by St. John's College in Cambridge. John Smith, Eſq. by his will proved in 1655, gave 20s. per ann. for a ſermon. Sir John Wollaſton, who died in 1658, gave 10l. per ann. to the preacher at Highgate. Edward Pauncefort, Eſq. gave the ſum of 10l. per annum to the reader.

Regiſter.

The earlieſt date of the regiſter of baptiſms and burials at Highgate chapel is 1634.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of baptiſms.	Average of burials.
1635-44 -	14 3/10 -	3 7/10
1680—9 -	33 2/5 -	12 3/10
1730—9 -	33 7/10 -	19 4/5
1780—4 -	42 3/5 -	16
1784—9 -	35 1/5 -	16 2/5
1790—3 -	35 -	15 1/5

The children baptized here are chiefly from the pariſhes of Hornſey, Pancras, and Iſlington. It appears by the entries during a few years at different periods, when the pariſhes have been diſtinguiſhed, that thoſe from Hornſey have borne a proportion of nearly four-fifths; thoſe from Iſlington have been very few. The burials from Hornſey and Pancras have been in nearly an equal proportion. The number of baptiſms at Highgate has always much exceeded the burials; the fees for which are conſiderably higher here than at the pariſh church, excluſive of the dues demandable by the rector. In 1665 there were 16 burials at Highgate.

Extracts

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" Hon. D^na Elizabeth Liſle, uxor Johannis de Inſula Armigeri, " ſep. 17, Martii 1633." Daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, who had a houſe at Highgate, which ſeems to have continued for ſome time in the family. John Liſle was ſon of Sir William Liſle of Wooton, in the Iſle of Wight [85]. Sir Henry Hobart.

" Gulielmus Liſle, hinnulus ad matrem, ſep. 28 Maii 1636." " Nathanael f. Dni. Nathanielis Hobart, ex Annâ, bap. 27 Sep. 1636." Sir Nathaniel was a younger ſon of Sir Henry Hobart, he was of Broxholme alſo in Lincolnſhire. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Leeke of Wyer Hall, in Edmonton [86]. Mrs. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Hobart, was buried April 13, 1667. Sir Nathaniel Hobart, &c.

" Hon. D^na Judith Platt, uxor Hugonis Platt, militis ſepult. Jan. " 28, 1635." Relict of Sir Hugh Platt, author of " the Garden of " Eden," " the Jewell-houſe of Art and Nature," and other curious works. It is probable that Sir Hugh, who died in 1605, was buried here alſo, but there is no regiſter extant of ſo early a date. William Platt, Eſq. (whoſe monument has been deſcribed) was buried Nov. 11, 1637. Thomaſine, wife of Robert Platt, Eſq. (another ſon of Sir Hugh) Aug. 12, 1656. Family of Platt.—Sir Hugh Platt, &c.

" Lucius f. Dni. Thomæ Guillims ex Louisâ Mariâ bap. 4° Maii " 1637."

" Maria D^ni Richardi Sprignell, ex Annâ, ſep. 7 Julii 1638." Sir Richard Sprignell, deſcribed as of Coppenthorpe in Yorkſhire [87], was created a Baronet in 1641. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Michael Liveſey [88] of the Iſle of Shepey. Heſter, daughter of Sir Richard Sprignell, was baptized Dec. 1, 1646; Judith, July 23, 1648; Daniel, buried June 11, 1602; Sir Richard was buried Jan. Family of Sprignell, Bart.

[85] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. Middleſex pedigrees.

[86] Ibid.

[87] It appears by a collection of Middleſex pedigrees in the Britiſh Muſeum, (Harl. MSS. 1551,) that he was deſcended from a Buckinghamſhire family.

[88] Alphabet of arms in the Heralds' college —According to the pedigree of Sprignell in the Muſeum, he married Anne, daughter of John Delawne, Eſq. of London.

19, 1658; Sir William Sprignell, Bart. Sep. 8, 1691; Mrs. Judith Sprignell, ſpinſter, from St. Dunſtan's, Stepney, Feb. 8, 1721-2.

" Samuel f. Dni Roberti Blake, ex Mariâ, bap. 21 Novemb. 1639."

Family of Harrington, Bart.

" Henricus f. Dni Jacobi Harrington, Mil. & Bart. ex Dominâ " Katherinâ, bap. 26 Octob. 1640." Sir James was grandſon of Sir James Harrington, created a Baronet at the firſt inſtitution of the order. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Wright, Lord Mayor of London. Martha, daughter of Sir James Harrington, was baptized July 1, 1642.

" Charles Ld De la Warre, and Ann Wild, married Sep. 15, 1642." Anne Wild was daughter of John Wild, Eſq. of Droitwich, ſerjeant at law.

" William, ſonne of Heſter Lady Manneringe (Mainwaring) and " of Sr William Manneringe, Knt. baptized Sep. 21, 1645,—buried " July 29, 1646." Sir William Mainwaring, deſcended from a very ancient family in Cheſhire, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery on the King's ſide during the civil war. He was ſlain on the walls of Cheſter about a month after the birth of this ſon.

Family of Paine, Knt.

" Suſan, daughter of Sr Robert Paine, Knt. was buried Dec. 20, " 1645." William, ſon of Sir Robert and the Lady Mary Paine, baptized Aug. 18, 1649; the Lady Mary Paine, buried June 26, 1652; Mary, her daughter, April 8, 1653; Robert, May 19, 1654; Suſan, Aug. 8, 1654; Sir Robert, Sep. 13, 1658. Sir Robert Paine was eldeſt ſon of William Payne, Eſq. of Highgate, and was 28 years of age at his father's death in 1628 [89].

Marriage of the Earl of Warwick and Counteſs of Suſſex.

" Robert Earl of Warwick and Ellenor Counteſſe of Suſſex, mar- " ried Mar. 30, 1646." The Earl of Warwick was admiral for the long parliament. This marriage is not mentioned by Dugdale, nor does he ſpeak of any Eleanor Counteſs of Suſſex.

Family of Blount.

" Henry, ſon of Sr Henry and Heſter Lady Blunt [90] of Holloway, " was buried May 1, 1651." Another Henry, baptized May 18,

[89] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 1551. [90] Lady Blount was relict of Sir William Mainwaring.

1653;

1653; buried Aug. 10; Charles, baptized May 10, 1654; Chriſtopher, Dec. 29, 1655.

Sir Henry Blount's family were much diſtinguiſhed in the annals of literature; he himſelf publiſhed Travels into Turkey and other countries, a ſatire called the Exchange-walk, and an Epiſtle in praiſe of coffee and tobacco; he was editor alſo of Lilly's comedies. In the political world he was not unknown: he fought on the royal ſide at the battle of Edghill, but quitted afterwards the King's ſervice, and engaged in that of the Commonwealth, rendering himſelf very uſeful to his country. Such at leaſt is the teſtimony of Wood, who would not beſtow undue praiſe on a deſerter from the royal cauſe. He ſat on the celebrated trial of Don Pantaleon Saa, the Portugueſe ambaſſador, and was one of the commiſſioners for promoting trade and navigation [91]. Sir Henry Blount married the widow of Sir William Mainwaring, by which means he became poſſeſſed of the houſe at Upper Holloway, where he reſided ſeveral years. He died in 1682. His ſon Thomas Pope, (ſo called from his relation Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college in Oxford,) was born at Upper Holloway, Sept. 12, 1649 [92]. He publiſhed a critique in Latin on the moſt eminent writers of all ages, a work in conſiderable eſteem; various eſſays; remarks on poetry; and a volume on natural hiſtory. Sir Thomas Pope Blount (created a Baronet anno 1679) died in 1697. Charles, his younger brother, was a celebrated Deiſtical writer; he publiſhed alſo a pamphlet in defence of Dryden, written when he was only 19 years of age; an introduction to polite literature; and a treatiſe on the liberty of the preſs. Mr. Blount put an end to his life in a fit of frenzy, occaſioned by diſappointment in not obtaining the hand of his deceaſed wife's ſiſter, who was ſcrupulous as to the legality of ſuch a marriage: his miſcellaneous works were publiſhed after his death [93].

[91] Biog. Brit. [92] Ibid. His baptiſm does not appear in the regiſter. [93] Biog. Brit.

Sir John Wollaſton.

" Sir John Wollaſton, buried in the chancel April 1658." He was alderman of London, treaſurer at war, and one of the committee for the ſale of church lands [93]. Rebecca his wife was buried June 1, 1660.

Marriage of Lord Roos and Lady Ann Pierrepont.

" The Lady Anne Peerpoint, daughter to the hon^ble the Mar-
" quis of Dorcheſter, and John L^d Roſſe, ſonne of the right
" hon^ble the Earle of Rutland, were married, July 15, 1658." The

Marquis of Dorcheſter.

Marquis of Dorcheſter, a peer of great learning, who is remarkable for having been a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, had a manſion at Highgate. The marriage here recorded was diſſolved by act of parliament in 1666. The divorce occaſioned a controverſy in print between the Marquis of Dorcheſter and Lord Roos [94].

" Mr. Graham, a ſervant of the Earle of Lautherdale, buried
" Oct. 11, 1669."

Family of Pettus, Bart.

" Charlotte, daughter of S^r John Pettis, buried May 28, 1678."

Sir John Pettus, Bart. was cupbearer to Charles II. James II. and William III. His infant ſon Charles was buried at Highgate, Feb. 19, 1678--9; Anne his daughter, Nov. 4, 1689. Sir John Pettus publiſhed " Fodinæ regales," or a Hiſtory of the Chief Mines and Minerals in England, Wales, and Ireland; " Fleta minor," or the Art of aſſaying Metals, and a work entitled England's Independency of the Papal Power, abridged from Sir John Davis and Sir Edward Coke.

" Ralph, ſon of S^r Francis Pemberton and the Lady Anne his wife,
" baptized Aug. 27, 1684. S^r Francis Pemberton, buried June 15,
" 1699. Dame Anne his relict, Ap^l 15, 1731."

Sir Francis Pemberton.

Sir Francis Pemberton was a native of St. Alban's, and received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was afterwards of the Inner Temple, was called to the bar, and became very eminent in his profeſſion. He was made one of the Juſtices of the

[93] Myſteries of the Good Old Cauſe, p. 43. [94] Royal and noble Authors, vol. ii. p. 36.

King's

King's Bench in 1679, Chief Juſtice of that court in 1681, and removed to be Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in 1682. Sir Henry Chauncy gives a very high character of Sir Francis Pemberton in his Antiquities of Hertfordſhire [95]. There is an engraved portrait of him among the counſel for the ſeven biſhops.

" S^r Thomas Rolt and Madam Mary Rolt married July 18, 1685."

" The Rev^d John Doughty, miniſter of S^t James, Clerkenwell, " buried July 1, 1768." Author of a volume of ſermons publiſhed in 1764, and ſeveral ſingle diſcourſes. He was elected miniſter of Clerkenwell in 1746, after a conteſt which produced a great deal of newſpaper ſcurrility. John Doughty.

" The Hon^ble M^rs Bridget Bulkeley was buried in the vault, " Nov. 2, 1775."

It appears by the letters patent before mentioned, that it was Sir Roger Cholmeley's intention that the produce of his eſtates ſhould be appropriated in part for the maintenance of certain poor inhabitants of Highgate; meaning, it is ſuppoſed, the penſioners in an ancient hoſpital, or lazar-houſe, to whom by his will he bequeathed 40 s. to be diſtributed after his death. Richard Clowdeſly, in 1517, left 6 s. 8 d. to the poor lazars at Highgate, to remember him in their bede-roll. Sir Roger Cholmeley's benefaction to the poor.

In the year 1656, Sir John Wollaſton founded ſix alms-houſes at this place, and endowed them with a rent-charge of 15 l. per annum. Theſe houſes being decayed, Edward Pauncefort, Eſq. in the year 1722, built twelve others on the ſite at his own expence, and a ſchool-houſe in the centre for the charity girls. By his laſt will he directed 60 l. per annum to be purchaſed, one moiety of which he appropriated to the widows in the alms-houſes. Samuel Foſter, Eſq. who died in 1752, bequeathed the ſum of 300 l. to the governors of the free ſchool, to be laid out at their diſcretion, for increaſing the penſions of the widows in the alms-houſes. John Edwards, Eſq. in Sir John Wollaſton's alms-houſes.

[95] P. 468, 469.

1769, left the ſame ſum for the like purpoſe, and 50 l. to be diſtributed after his death, of which 12 l. to be given to the alms-women. Thomas Bromwich, Eſq. who died in 1787, left the ſum of 100 l. 4 per cent. to the alms-women: they now receive 7 l. per ann. each, which ariſes principally from the benefactions above-mentioned. The penſions of the alms-women will receive a conſiderable augmentation upon the death of Mr. Sebaſtian Gottlob Kleinert, purſuant to the will of Mr. Tobias Kleinert, who died in 1785, and bequeathed the reverſion of three houſes and ſome garden-ground, valued at about 100 l. per annum, to the governors of the ſchool, for the purpoſe of increaſing, in an equal proportion, the endowment of the charity ſchool and alms-houſes. Edward Pauncefort, Eſq. abovementioned, allotted 20 l. out of the lands purchaſed, purſuant to his will, as a ſalary for the miſtreſs of the girls' ſchool; the remainder, after paying the other annuities appointed by his will, is appropriated to the maintenance of the ſchool, being only 5 l. per annum; yet with the amount of an annual ſubſcription, and the collections at two charity ſermons, 20 children are clothed.

Girls' ſchool.

Projected ſcheme of an eſtabliſhment called the Ladies' Hoſpital, or Charity School.

About the year 1685, one William Blake, a woollen-draper in Maiden-Lane, Covent Garden, ſet on foot a ſcheme for eſtabliſhing an hoſpital at Highgate, for the education and maintenance of about 40 fatherleſs boys and girls [96], to be ſupported by the voluntary ſubſcription of ladies, and to be called the Ladies' Hoſpital, or Charity School. The boys to be taught the art of painting, gardening, caſting accounts, and navigation, or put forth to ſome good handicraft trade, and to wear an uniform of blue lined with yellow. The girls to be taught to read, write, ſew, ſtarch, raiſe paſte, and dreſs, that they might be fit for any good ſervice [97]. The projector, according

[96] In the firſt page of the book quoted beneath, it is ſaid that they were all to be natives of Hornſey, Highgate, or Hampſtead; but a note elſewhere ſays, they might come from any place, and be either French or Engliſh.

[97] Note annexed to the great print mentioned in the next page.

to

to his own account, had himſelf expended the greater part of his fortune, viz. 5000l. upon the undertaking, by purchaſing Dorcheſter Houſe, and other premiſes. He publiſhed a book (now rarely to be met with) called "Silver Drops, or Serious Things," being a kind of exhortation to the ladies to encourage the undertaking. Prefixed to this work are ſeveral letters of application to individuals (whoſe names do not appear) written in the name of the hoſpital boys. As a frontiſpiece to the book, there is a print of Dorcheſter Houſe, and his own manſion at Highgate; the margins of the print are full of notes, in which he complains of the want of encouragement, which threatened to defeat his plan; and laments, that he is treated as a madman. He obſerves, that if Sir Francis Pemberton, Mr. William Aſhurſt [98], and his own brother F. Blake, would yet comply, all might be immediately forwarded to the great advantage of the town of Highgate. Dr. Combe, to whom I am indebted for the loan of this book, has alſo a very ſcarce print, upon a large ſcale, of the Ladies' Charity School [99], a large building, which ſeems to have been altered from Dorcheſter Houſe, as repreſented in the ſmaller print. A note to the great print informs the public, that a ſubſcriber of 50l. may ſend any boy or girl, French or Engliſh, into the hoſpital; and it is recommended as a proper charity, to ſend ſome of the children of the diſtreſſed French proteſtants, which it is obſerved would be advantageous in matter of language. It may be collected from paſſages in the "Silver Drops," that ſome boys had been received into the hoſpital, and that ſubſcriptions had been collected, but the undertaking ſoon dropped.

John Baber, Eſq. in 1715, gave 12s. per annum, to be diſtributed among 12 poor perſons of Highgate. Gift of bread.

[98] Sir William Aſhurſt, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1694, built and reſided in the houſe which is now in the occupation of Thomas Walker, Eſq. the accomptant-general.

[99] Mr. Gough has one of theſe prints, which he mentions in the Britiſh Topographer, vol. i.

Lady

Lady Pritchard, by her laſt will, gave 50 s. per annum, to be diſtributed by the miniſter of the chapel among 10 poor old maids of Highgate, if ſuch could be found, otherwiſe to be given to widows.

Meeting-houſe.

There is a meeting-houſe of the preſbyterian diſſenters in this place, and a chapel for the methodiſts.

Highgate oath.

The cuſtom of impoſing a burleſque nugatory oath [100] on all ſtrangers, upon their firſt viſit to Highgate, is well known: how or when it originated I have not been able to learn. A pair of horns, upon which the oath is adminiſtered, is kept at every inn, but is now ſeldom produced; for the cuſtom, I am informed, has been for ſome years on the decline.

[100] "Not to eat brown bread when you "can get white, unleſs you like the other "better; not to kiſs the maid when you can "kiſs the miſtreſs, unleſs you like the other "better," &c. &c. &c.

ISLEWORTH.

IN the ſurvey of Doomſday, this place is called Giſtelworde, in ſubſequent ancient records for ſome centuries, uniformly Iſtelworth; and afterwards occaſionally Iſtleworth. About Queen Elizabeth's time, it was commonly in converſation, and ſometimes in records, called Thiſtleworth, which name was much in uſe in the early part of the preſent century, and is now not wholly diſuſed. In parochial and other writings, however, it has been uniformly ſpelt Iſleworth for more than a century; the pronunciation is very various. Skinner's derivation of Iſlington, from Giſel a hoſtage, and *tun* a town, might more juſtly, with the alteration of *tun* for *worth* a village, be applied to this place; for it does not appear that Iſlington in any ancient record is called Giſelton, or Giſtelton, but Iſendune. As to the real fact in either place, there is nothing recorded in hiſtory to juſtify the conjecture. The moſt general idea of its derivation has been ſuggeſted by the modern name *Iſle-worth*, but I think that the conſtant uſage of Iſtelworth for ſo many centuries leads one to ſeek for ſome other etymology, though perhaps it might be difficult to find one which would be entirely ſatisfactory. Name and etymology.

The village of Iſleworth is ſituated in the banks of the Thames, at the diſtance of eight miles and a half from Hyde-Park-corner. It lies within the hundred, to which it gives name. The pariſh is bounded on the ſouth by the river Thames; on the eaſt, north, and weſt, Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

*

weſt, principally by Brentford, Heſton [1], Twickenham, and Feltham. It touches alſo in ſome parts (upon Hounſlow-heath) Bedfont, and Hanworth.

[1] The following curious paper, relating to a diſpute which happened between the pariſhes of Iſleworth and Heſton in going their bounds, is preſerved in the Augmentation-office. It has no date, but appears to have been written not long before the Reformation; for John Gate, Eſq. who is mentioned at the end, was appointed keeper of Sion-houſe after the ſurrender of the monaſtery.

" *The Anſwer of the Pariſheners of Iſtyllworth, of Contraverſies, Debats, and Stryves, to the wronge Byll of Complaynte made agaynſte them by John Bygge, conſtable of the Hundreth and Lordſhip of Iſtylworth, and ye Pariſhioners of Heſton, for goynge ſo in Proceſſyon-weke as hereafter folowith:*

" Fyrſte, the ſayde pariſhioners of Iſtyllworth ſey, that accordynge to the olde cuſtom of the realme, and accordynge to the Kyng's grace commaundement, on the ſayde Mondaye departed from the pariſhe churche of Iſtillworth, in Godd's peaſe, and the King's intendyng no malyce nor gruge agaynſte any other pariſhe, but only to goo with their proceſſyon; and ſo went forth on their wayes to divers croſſys within the pariſhe, as they have don of old tyme, and ſo retornyng homwarde from Babor-bryge, where as they ſayde a goſpell, as they ever have don of old tyme, peſeably, and intendyng noo malyce to any perſon; but went along by their boundes and dyche-ſyde tyll they kam nyghe unto the grete hawthorn ſtondyng in the ſaide heth. Ther kam the pariſhe of Heſton with their proceſſyon; and, before all their banners and croſs of Heſton aforeſayde, ther kam 5 or 6 of the pariſhioners of Heſton, and badde one John Browne, our formoſte bannerman, to avoyde the dyche-ſyde; he ſaide a wold not, he went upon their owne boundes. With that kam in John Bygg ſteppynge yn, & ſwore an othe, "Knave, would thow not avoyde the waye, thou ſhallte into the dyche:" with that threw hym into the dyche with his banner. And allſo, lykewyſe, Thomas Chylde and Thomas Dewell, ryotouſly bluſtrynge and blowinge, helpynge to the ſame, of old malyſe and gruge, lyke tyraunts and lyke madde men helpynge to ſhulderynge other of the ſayde bannermen ynto the dyche, and puttynge by o'ye bannermen; and wolde have putt more ynto the dyche yff the vicar of Iſtyllworth, Thomas Yonge, &c. conſtables, and Hew Orton, churchwardeyn, honeſte men of the ſeyd pariſhe of Iſtillworth, with dyvers others moo of the ſayde pariſhe, hadd natt com with their cappis in their hands, & intretynge and deſyringe the ſayde John Bygge, &c. in Godd's name and the Kyng's, to kepe peaſe, and to ſuffer the ſayde pariſhioners of Iſtyllworth peſably to goo and paſſe homward to Iſtyllworth with their proceſſyon; and to praye, accordynge to their duety, to God, and in Godd's peaſe and the Kyng's. And further, if the ſayde pariſhioners of Iſtylworth hadd nat byn wyſer & more dyſcrete and ſadder then the ſayde pariſhioners of Heſton, the ſayde John Bygge, &c. had byn lyke to have made manſlaughter; for the wyffes of Heſton, that ys to ſay, Thomas Chyld's wiffe, &c. &c. & other wiffs of the ſayde pariſh of Heſton, with malice ſeynge pull Iſtyllworth croſſe, and take away the croſſe of Iſtyllworth from the caytiffs, and a vagons on all the pariſhe of Iſtyllworth, wretches & caytiffs of Iſtyllworth, for they have undon us, to dyche in & take in our comyn.

" Item, furthermore, a ſoule preſte ther beyng in Heſton pariſhe, toke a banner in hand from a yonge ladde that bare the ban-

" ner,

Hanworth. It is about four miles and one-half in length, two one-half in breadth, fifteen in circumference, and contains, according to Glover's ſurvey taken in 1635, 2377 acres of land; of which, in his time, 910 were arable, 930 paſture, 43 wood, and 494 (of which 437 were part of Hounſlow-heath) waſte. There are now 14 acres occupied by nurſerymen, and about 430 by market gardeners. The latter cultivate their ground moſtly for fruit. Some of the gardeners raiſe great quantities of raſpberries, which are ſold principally to the diſtillers, and conveyed to town in ſwing carts, but fruit for the table is

Fruit gardens.

" ner, and threwe hym in to the dyche alſo, " contrarye to the Kyng's peaſe. And fur- " thermore, when the ſayde John Bygge, &c. " and the ſayde ſowll preſte, and other the " ſayde pariſhioners, hade don their maly- " ciouſly ryott, not intendynge to ſerve God, " nor to goo further in proceſſyon, accord- " ynge to their dewty; when they ſawe they " colde not optayne their malycyous purpoſe, " departyd towords their owne towne of Hef- " ton with lowde noyſe, ſeying a vengyance " on all the wretches of Iſtyllworth.

" Item, further, where as the ſayde John " Bygge hath allegyd & ſayde, that the ſaide " pariſhioners of Iſtyllworth kam with ſtavis, " bylls, & other wepyns; the paryſhioners of " of Iſtyllworth ſayeth that ys contrarye, for " they bare ſmale ſtaves in their honds to lepe " over the watery playſhes; there were but " few that bare any ſtaves in ther honds; and " as for bylls, they hadd 2 heggynge bylls, " but they bare them not ryotouſly, but " peaſeably, for theyr own eaſe, to make wey " over dyches, & to cut down buſhes & hethe, " to thentent that the proceſſyon with all the " people myght have paſſage wher as the " ways were fowle, that they myght paſſe " peſeably over, & as they have don of old " tyme heretofore.

" Item, wher that it ys ſayde that the vycar " of Iſtyllworth toke down the croſſe of the " ſtaff, and toke the banner ſtaff in his hande; " he wyll depoſe for hymſelfe, that he kam " nat nye unto the croſſe, nor towchyd yt, nor " profferyd to goo towards to take it downe " to doo anye ſuch acte withall to defend " hymſylf or his pariſhioners, for he hadd " noo ſuch malyce nor gruge agaynſte them; " but mekely & gently deſyringe as well his " own pariſhioners as the ſayde pariſhioners of " Heſton, for God's ſake, & yn the Kyng's name, " to paſſe on with their proceſſyon, and to do " their dewty to God; and to praye, as is be- " fore ſayde, for the Kyng's grace, accord- " ynge to their dewty.

" Item, further the pariſhioners of Iſtyll- " worth ſeyth, that the ſayde John Bygg of " malyce pretenſyd on Sondaye nyght afore " the ſayde proceſſyon Monday; & on the " ſayde Mondaye mornyng lykewyſe ſpake & " ſayde certen words for ſtopping of Iſtyll- " worth proceſſyon; and ſayde, in a certen " place in Hunſloo, that he wolde ſtopp the " proceſſyon of Iſtyllworth aforeſayde; and " that they ſhoulde nat com on proceſſyon " withoute their dyche in the Kyng's high- " waye in Hunſloo-heth; & that the ſayde " pariſhioners of Iſtyllworth wyll brynge forthe " wytnes to teſtyfye the ſame.

" All which matters the ſayde pariſhioners " of Iſtyllworth reffer to the hands of their " good Mr. John Gates, eſquyer, to be or- " deryd, & to ſee a redreſſe therin made, for " the quyetnes of the ſayde pariſhioners, by " hym, or by ſuche other of the Kyng's coun- " ſell as ſhall pleaſe hym to putt yt to."

carried in head-loads by women, who come principally from Shropſhire, and the neighbourhood of Kingſdown in Wiltſhire. The fruit is gathered very early in the morning, 12 women being employed to gather a load, which is 12 gallons, (of three pints each,) the pay for gathering is a penny halfpenny per gallon. One of the gatherers carries the load to Covent Garden market (a diſtance of about 10 miles), for which ſhe has 3s. 6d. It is needleſs to ſay that they perform but one journey in the day, the Hammerſmith women perform three, and receive 8d. for each journey, over and above their day's work. At Kenſington they are paid ſixpence, and frequently go four times in the day. Theſe women uſually go at the rate of about five miles an hour.

Soil, and land-tax.

The ſoil at Iſleworth is various, ſand, gravel, and a rich loam. The pariſh pays the ſum of 880l. 7s. 10½d. to the land-tax, which in 1794 was at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound.

River Crane.

The ſmall river Crane, which riſes in the neighbourhood of Harrow, falls into the Thames at this place, having been augmented by an artificial cut from the Colne, made formerly by the abbeſs and convent of Sion, for the convenience of their water-mills.

The Barons army at Iſleworth.

In the year 1263, Simon de Montfort and the Barons pitched their tents in Iſleworth park [2]. The year following, the palace of the King of the Romans was burnt by the citizens of London [3].

Fairfax's army.

General Fairfax's head-quarters were at Iſleworth, on the 3d and 4th of Auguſt 1647 [4]. On the 4th he received there the parliamentary commiſſioners, to whom "his excellency and the council "of war propounded a way that the parliament might be ſecure "from force and violence; and fears and jealouſies be removed be-"tween the city and the army [5]."

[2] Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 293.
[3] Holinſhed's Chron. vol. i. p. 766.
[4] Perfect Diurnal, Auguſt 2—9, 1647.
[5] Perfect Summary, Auguſt 2—9.

King

King Henry the Fifth, in the year 1414, founded, within his manor of Iſleworth, a convent of Bridgetines, giving it the name of Sion [6]. The original ſite was in the pariſh of Twickenham, moſt probably in the meadows belonging to Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, formerly called Iſtleworth, or Twickenham park. The dimenſions of the premiſes on which the convent ſtood, are thus ſtated in an ancient record [7]: The length, towards the river, 2820 feet; towards Twickenham field, 1938 feet; the breadth on one ſide was 980, on the other 960 feet. Some alien monks are ſaid to have been ſettled on the ſame ſpot [8], but there does not ſeem good ground for ſuch a ſuppoſition. If it had been ſo, no doubt it would have been mentioned in the charter. On the contrary, in the record juſt quoted, the convent is ſpoken of as newly built by the King's command, and the value of the land appropriated out of the royal demeſnes, for the ſite, is there valued at 33s. 4d. per annum.

Monaſtery of Sion firſt founded in the pariſh of Twickenham.

In the year 1432, being 18 years after the foundation of the monaſtery, Henry VI. granted permiſſion to the abbeſs and convent of Sion to remove to a more ſpacious edifice which they had built upon their demeſnes within the pariſh of Iſleworth [9]. The convent of Sion was dedicated to our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and St. Bridget, and conſiſted, according to the rules of that ſaint, of 60 nuns, including the abbeſs, 13 prieſts, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, making in the whole the number of the apoſtles, and 72 diſciples of Chriſt. It is to be obſerved, that it was only in convents of Bridgetines that monks and nuns were permitted to live under the

Removed to Iſleworth.

[6] Cart. 2 Hen. V. pt. 2. N° 9.

[7] Inq. 4 Hen. V. N° 16.

[8] Camden only ſays that Henry the Fifth, having expelled the alien monks, founded this convent, (Britannia, edit. nov. vol. ii. p. 2.) by which, I ſuppoſe he alludes to the general expulſion, and not the ſuppreſſion, of a convent which had exiſted at Twickenham. Leland ſays, having expelled (as it is ſaid) ſome alien monks, the king founded this monaſtery. Collectan. vol. i. p. 47.

[9] Record in the poſſeſſion of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, obligingly communicated by Mr. Bell; to whom I am indebted for much aſſiſtance in my local inquiries in this pariſh.

ſame roof. The nuns' cloiſter was ſeparated, however, from that in which the monks reſided. It is probable, nevertheleſs, that they had readier means of communication than thoſe ſubterraneous paſſages, which by abſurd traditions are ſuppoſed to have connected neighbouring and ſometimes diſtant monaſteries; for the report of Lord Cromwell's agents on the eve of the Reformation, was particularly unfavourable to the chaſtity of the nuns of Sion [10]. The firſt abbeſs of Sion was Matilda Newton; the firſt confeſſor, being one of the 13 prieſts, William Alnewick. King Henry's charter incorporates the monaſtery by the name of the Abbeſs and Convent of St. Saviour and St. Bridget, of the order of St. Auguſtine, whoſe rules St. Bridget obſerved, with the addition of ſome of her own inſtitution.

Its endowment.

King Henry granted the convent an annuity of 1000 marks out of the Exchequer, till ſuch time as they ſhould be provided with other revenues. In the laſt year of his reign he procured an act of parliament, by which he was enabled to ſeparate the manor of Iſleworth from the Duchy of Cornwall [11], and give it to this monaſtery. The endowments beſtowed upon it by his ſucceſſors were very ample. A reference to the various grants is given in the note [12]. The reve-

[10] See Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 527, 528; and Fuller's Church Hiſtory.

[11] See p. 94.

[12] Charter of Confirmation, Pat. 1 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 1. Various Grants and Confirmations, Pat. 2 Hen. VI. pt. 3. m. 21. and pt. 4. m. 27. Pat. 6 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 3. Pat. 21 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 44. Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 9. (Eccleſ. Chilham, &c.) Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 21. (Abb. de Feſcampe, &c.) Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 9. (Hinton), and m. 11. (Michelhampton, co. Glouc.) Pat. 23 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 17. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pt. 2. N° 69. and pt. 3. m. 2. and pt. 5. m. 46. Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 23. (Priorat. de Mont. Michael, &c.) Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 17. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pt. 4. m. 20. (Conceſſ. plur. maner.) Cart. 5 Edw. IV. N° 19. (Ampl. Conceſſ. Libert. &c.) Pat. 1 Hen. VII. pt. 4. July 7, m. 15. (Charter of Confirmation). Pat. 3 Hen. VII. pt. 1. Feb. 23, m. 5. (Fairs at Yeovill.) Pat. 7 Hen. VII. pt. unic. June 7, m. 9. (Licence to appoint a Coroner for the Hundred of Iſtleworth.) Pat. 17 Hen. VII. pt. 1. July 21, m. 7. (Appropr. Eccl. de Olney.) Theſe are all the grants which I could find either in the Tower or at the Rolls.

nues

nues of the convent, according to Dugdale, amounted at the time of its diſſolution to 1731 l. 8 s. 4¾ d. per annum [13].

Richard

[13] In the office of James Weſt, Eſq. (Auditor of the Land Revenue), in Old Palace-yard, is a complete ſurvey of all the manors, &c. belonging to the monaſtery of Sion in the year 1492, (7 Hen. VII.) with their clear annual income; of which the following is an abſtract:

The Manors of

Suſſex. Wigenholte, 22l. 12s. 7d.
Gates, 29l. 2s. 11d.
Fiſhbourne, 25l. 7s. 11d.
Adryngton, 22l. 0s. 5d.
Charlton, 59l. 2s. 11¾d.
Stenyng, 5l. 7s. 8½d.
Hampton and Todryngton, 40l. 9s. 6½d.
Shortesfield, 18l. 13s. 9d.
Withiham, 11l. 18s. 2d.
Sumptyng, 17l. 6s. 9d.
Wormyngherſt, 14l. 15s. 11d.
Baſſet's fee, 4l. 16s. 10d.
Eccleſton, 63l. 6s. 10d.
Brede, with a penſion from the church, and a woodfall, 56l.

Glouc. Cheltenham and Slaughter, 111l. 6s. 8d.
Minchinhampton, 91l. 1s. 2½d.
Avening, 29l. 1s. 4¼d.

Lanc. Aldclif, (with tithes,) 20l.
Newton, near Lancaſter, 20l.
Bolton, 6l.
Lands and rents in Herſham, 40s.
Tithes in Overton, 20 marks.
——— Orton, 8l.
——— Heyton, 8 marks.
——— Midelton, 4l.
——— Aſheton, 4l.
——— Bere, 40s.
——— Pulton, 4 m.
——— Torreſholme, 4 m.
——— Gerſyngham, 6l.
——— Newton and Balk, 4 m.
——— Oſclif, 20s.
——— Catton, 8l.

Lanc. Tithes in Scotfield, 8l.
——— Skyrton, 10l.
——— Pulton and Cleveland, 6l.
——— Merton, 7 m.
——— Latton, 6l.
——— Birſham, 6l.
——— Carlton, 6l. 13s. 4d.
——— Thornton, 8 m.
——— Pulton, 5 m.
——— Holmes, 4 m.
——— Stebenyng, 10 m.
——— Stalmyn, 10l.
——— Syngelton Grange, 6l.
——— Fulwood, 40s.
Penſion of the vicar of Preſton, 6l.
From the Abbot of Furneſs for a fiſhing, 10s.

All the ſaid property in Lancaſhire let to John de Shyngleton for 160l. per annum; beſides which was a penſion of 80 m. paid by the vicar of Crofton, making 213l. 6s. 8d.; with 20 m. more, which the vicar had.

Camb. Hynton manor, 13l. 1s. 7½d.

Eſſex. Felſted and Grauntcourt, 95l.

Wilts. Coſham, glebe and parſonage, 40 m.
Tyleſhide manor, 30l.

Devon. Oterton, 59l. 16s. 1d.
Clifton, 4l. 5s. 7d.
Yartcombe, 64l. 5s. 4d.
Sidmouth, 44l. 9s. 8d.
Axmouth, 39l. 11s. 4½d.
Lodres, 94l. 3s. 4d.
Budleigh, groſs value 16l. 3s. 9½d. (The clear value not certified.)

Cornw. Mount St. Michael, 40 m.

Som. Yevell, 40l.
Mertok, 41l. 18s. 4½d.

Kent. Chilham, Trewlegh, Molaſh, let at 24l. 20l. 9l. 6s. 8d. (Clear yearly value of the three, 49l. 3s. 4d.)

One

Richard Whitford.

Richard Whitford, a monk of Sion, was author of various devotional works, among which were "the Martiloge, as read in Sion, "1526; a Daily Exercise and Experience of Death, by the old "Wretch of Sion. R. W. 1532; a Dialogue between the Curate and "Parishioner, for a due preparation unto the Howselynge, 1537; "a Treatise of Patience, 1541, &c [12]."

Thomas Stanley, the second Earl of Derby, was buried in the monastery of Sion, anno 1521 [13], a few years before its dissolution,

Suppression of the monastery.

which happened in 1532, it being one of the first of the larger monasteries that was suppressed, the convent having been accused of harbouring the King's enemies, and being accomplices with the maid of Kent [14]. John Gates, Esq. was appointed keeper of the conventual house [15], which continued in the King's hands during the remainder of his reign. In the year 1541 it was made a prison

Katherine Howard, a prisoner at Sion.

for the unfortunate Katherine Howard, who was confined there from the 14th of November till the 10th of February following, being three days before her execution. She was kept very strict, but

One tenement in London, 4 m.
Some other tenements, the value not specified.
A pension from the prior of Spaldynge, 40l.
——— Eccleston, Suff. 20s.
——— Navenby, Linc. 40s.
——— Botheby, Linc. 26s. 8d.
——— Willyngore, Linc. 24s.
——— Treford, (Suff.) 3s. 4d.
——— Angefee, Linc. 40s.
Another pension, the place not mentioned, 2s.
(The whole of the pensions, 47l. 16s.)
Manor of Isleworth, 85l. besides perquisites of court not specified.
For Bothes there at the pardon, at the pardon time *, 40s. 10½d.
The total value of the revenues here recited was 1616l. 8s. 5½d.
Obligingly communicated by Richard Gray, Esq.

[12] See Herbert's Ames.
[13] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. ii. p. 454.
[14] Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. ii. p. 340.
[15] Ministers' Accounts of the Honour of Hampton Court in the Augmentation-office.

* In Hearne's Appendix to Fordun's Chron. Scot. (p. 1399.) is a paper called "The Pardon of the Monastery of "Syon," by which it appears that any person coming to the convent and giving alms, or somewhat towards the reparations of the monastery, was to receive a certain number of days of pardon, varying according to the festivals on which they came: But on the festival of St. Bridget, the patron saint of the monastery, which (I suppose) was the "pardon "time" here meant, it is said "who sum ever will come to the saide monastery, devotely there visiting the holie virgen "Sent Brigit, gevyng sum almes to the sustentation of the same monastery, shall have pardon and clene remyssion in "all casis reserved and unreserved; and this pardon enduright from begynnyng of the first evynsong till the last evyn-"song be doune."

served

ſerved as Queen [16]. The corpſe of King Henry VIII., whoſe funeral proceſſion is ſaid to have exceeded in magnificence any ever ſeen in England before or ſince, was reſted a night at Sion on its way to Windſor [17]. King Edward VI. in the firſt year of his reign, granted the monaſtery of Sion, with all its appurtenances, to Edward Duke of Somerſet, the Lord Protector [18], who had before rented ſome premiſes at Iſleworth under the convent [19]. The Duke built on or near the ſite a noble manſion, the ſhell of which, though it has undergone various alterations, ſtill remains. He had a botanical garden there, which is ſpoken of by Dr. Turner [20], (author of the Herbal,) who was his phyſician. After the Duke's attainder, Sion-houſe reverted to the crown, and Sir Thomas Worth was made the keeper [21]. In 1553, the King granted it to John Duke of Northumberland [22], who was beheaded in the firſt year of Queen Mary, and his eſtates became forfeited to the crown. The Queen made Sir Henry Sidney keeper of the park and woods [23]. The houſe ſhe kept in her own hands till 1557, when ſhe reſtored the convent of Sion, endowing it with the manor and demeſnes of Iſleworth [24]. Fuller, ſpeaking of this monaſtery, ſays, "*this* with the former (Sheen) cut two "great collops out of the crown lands, though far ſhort this ſecond "endowment of what formerly they poſſeſſed. It was ſome difficulty "to ſtock it with ſuch who had been veil'd before, it being now "thirty years ſince the diſſolution, in which time moſt of the elder "nuns were in their graves, and the younger in the arms of their "huſbands, as afterwards embracing a married life. However, with "much adoe (joining ſome new ones with the old), they made up

Funeral of Henry VIII.

Grants of Sion to the Duke of Somerſet, &c.

Reſtoration of the monaſtery by Queen Mary.

[16] Holinſhed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 1582. and Hall's Chron. temp. Hen. VIII. f. 244. b.

[17] Collins's Peerage. edit. 1756, vol. iii. p. 143.

[18] Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 4. July 23.

[19] Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office, Z. 23.

[20] Turner's Herbal, edit. 1568, p. 39 & 145.

[21] See leaſes in the Augmentation-office temp. Eliz. when the ſame place was granted to Sir Francis Knolles.

[22] Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 8. June 26.

[23] MS. Account of Houſes, &c. belonging to the Crown, Anno 1 Mariæ, at Dulwich College.

[24] Pat. 3 and 4 Ph. & Mar. pt. 3. Ap. 18.

"a com-

Second ſuppreſſion.

"a competent number[25]." The new monaſtery was ſoon afterwards diſſolved by Queen Elizabeth. Clementia Threſham, the abbeſs, died at Royſton in Northamptonſhire[26]. Margaret Dely, one of the nuns, was buried at Iſleworth in 1561, but the greater part of the convent emigrated to the continent, with ſuch of their treaſure as was portable; and after wandering about a conſiderable time without any permanent abode, eſtabliſhed themſelves at Liſbon; where, in Fuller's time, the convent exiſted, and had acquired ſuch endowments, that they were ſaid to lay up yearly 600l.[27] Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560, made Sir Francis Knolles keeper of Sion-houſe for life[28], the reverſion of which place ſhe afterwards granted to his ſon Robert[29]. In 1563 the ſickneſs then raging, the Marquis of Wincheſter (Lord Treaſurer) went to ſurvey Sion-houſe, it being intended that the court of Exchequer ſhould be held there. In a letter to Sir William Cecil, (ſecretary of ſtate,) dated Sept. 23, he reports, that there was room for the whole court with all their attendants. The Lord Treaſurer, the under treaſurer, and chancellor, were to have two chambers and a gallery between them to conſult in; the chamber of preſence for their dining, and the great chamber for their ſervants[30].

Sir Francis Knolles, keeper.

Court of Exchequer held at Sion.

Grant to the Earl of Northumberland.

In the year 1604, Sion-houſe and the manor of Iſleworth were granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland[31], in whom were already veſted the various leaſes made by Queen Elizabeth of the demeſne lands[32]. This Earl was treated with uncommon rigour by the court of Star-chamber, for what at moſt amounted but to a preſumption of his being privy to the gunpowder plot. He endured, nevertheleſs, a tedious confinement of fifteen years in the Tower, and was obliged to pay a fine of 30,000l. In a letter which he

Impriſonment of the Earl.

[25] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, b. vi. p. 357.
[26] Fuller.
[27] Ibid.
[28] Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. 7. May 27.
[29] Duke of Northumberland's Records.
[30] Harleian MSS. N° 6990.
[31] Pat. 2 Jac I. pt. 18. July 5.
[32] Duke of Northumberland's Records. The Earl had a leaſe of Sion-park from the crown in 1602. See Pat. 44 Eliz. pt. 16. Jan. 15.

wrote

wrote to James I. from the Tower, dated April 14, 1613, after repreſenting the difficulties under which he laboured as to the payment of his fine, he offers the King Sion-houſe, with the manor of Iſleworth, as the only property which he could alienate, his other eſtates being entailed. In eſtimating the value of Sion, he ſtates, that he had laid out 9000 l. upon the houſe and gardens; "the houſe it-"ſelf," ſays he, "if it were to be pulled down and ſold by view of "workmen, would come to 8000 l. If any man, the beſt huſband "in building, ſhould raiſe ſuch another in the ſame place, 20,000l. "would not do it[33]." His Majeſty, it ſeems, did not accept the offer, nor was the Earl releaſed till 1621[34]. Notwithſtanding the ſums of money expended by him on Sion-houſe, it appears to have undergone a thorough repair, and to have been conſiderably altered by his ſucceſſor (under the direction, as it is ſaid, of Inigo Jones) in 1659, which date is on all the leaden pipes. On the 27th of Auguſt 1646, the Houſe of Commons agreed that the Earl of Northumberland, (Algernon,) to whoſe care the King's children had been entruſted, might remove them to Sion-houſe, on account of the infection then ſpreading[35]. They were removed there on the ſame account the following year, and remained at Sion whilſt the King was at Hampton Court[36]. At this time the Earl of Northumberland, with a feeling that does him honour, obtained permiſſion from the parliament to indulge his Majeſty with the company of his children as often as he (the Earl) thought proper; in conſequence of which permiſſion, they were ſometimes ſent for to Hampton-court, and at other times the King viſited them at Sion[37]. The Duke of York

His improvements at Sion.

Repairs and alterations in 1659.

Children of Charles I. at Sion.

[33] Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 455. edit. 1768.
[34] Collins.
[35] Whitelock's Memorials, p. 225.
[36] Ibid. p. 262.
[37] See Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 483. edit. 1768, with references to Whitelock and Clarendon. This permiſſion was granted in October; but it appears the King paid frequent viſits to his children at Sion in the month of Auguſt. "Syon-houſe, Aug. 23. His Majeſty "came hither to ſee his children this morning "early, with one troop of horſe, and the com-"miſſioners, and dined here." Perfect Occurrences,

York was then about 14 years of age, the Princeſs Elizabeth 12, and the Duke of Glouceſter ſeven.

In the pariſh books at Iſleworth, I find the two following entries in the church-wardens' accounts for 1649--51.

" Paid to the late King's ſervants, - - - 0 1 0

" Rec[d] of the Earl of Mulgrave when he lay at Sion-houſe." - - - - - - } 1 0 0

Charles Duke of Somerſet, who had Sion-houſe in right of his wife Elizabeth, ſole heir of Joceline Earl of Northumberland, lent it at her Highneſs's deſire to Queen Anne, (then Princeſs of Denmark,) who reſided there ſome time [38]. Sion-houſe is now the ſeat of his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, great grandſon of Charles Duke of Somerſet and Lady Elizabeth Percy.

Queen Anne at Sion.

Deſcription of Sion-houſe, and the improvements by the late Duke.

This noble manſion, which occupies a large quadrangle, was altered and fitted up at a great expence by the late Duke. The great hall, paved with black and white marble, is 66 feet by 31, and 34 in height. It contains ſome antique ſtatues, and a caſt of the dying gladiator, by Valadier. Adjoining to the hall is a moſt magnificent veſtibule, furniſhed with 12 columns of the Ionic order, and 16 pilaſters of *verd antique*, purchaſed at an immenſe expence, being a greater quantity of that valuable ſpecies of marble, than is now to be found perhaps in any building in Europe. The moſaic work, of which the tables in the drawing-room are compoſed, was found in Titus's Baths, and purchaſed for the Duke out of the Abbé Furietti's collection at Rome. The library, which extends through the eaſt ſide of the quadrangle, is 130½ feet by 14. The whole houſe is fitted up in a ſtyle in every reſpect ſuitable to the rank and opulence of the noble owner. The elegant façade near the high road, and the improvements of the houſe, were deſigned by Adam. The

currences, Aug. 20—27, 1647. " Aug. 29. " his children at Syon." Ibid. Aug. 27—Sept. 3.
" The Duke is at Syon. The King hunted in " Richmond-park, and afterwards dined with

[38] Ducheſs of Marlborough's Conduct, p. 62.

gardens,

Sion Houſe.

gardens, which are very beautiful, and ſtored with a great many curious exotics, were laid out principally by Brown.

Chapel and guild of All Angels at Brentford-end.

John Somerſet, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VI. founded a chapel at Brentford-end, in the pariſh of Iſleworth, in honour of the nine orders of holy angels. The King laid the firſt ſtone of the building, and granted the ground on which it ſtood. The preamble of the charter ſtates, that no chapel had ever before been founded in honour of all the holy angels; that John Somerſet had lately built ſuch a chapel on a piece of ground belonging to the King, 220 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, lying in the old highway, at the eaſt end of a wooden bridge, called New Brentford-bridge [39], being bounded on the north by the highway near the new ſtone bridge leading to Hounſlow, and on the ſouth by a parcel of land belonging to the ſaid John Somerſet. On a ſpot contiguous to the chapel, being the founder's own land, (held under the crown,) he built a hoſpital for nine poor men, who formed a guild incorporated by King Henry VI. with licence to poſſeſs land in mortmain, uſe a common ſeal, &c.[40] Hugh Denys, citizen of London, by his will bearing date 1508, left his eſtates to the prior and convent of Sheen, charged with certain payments for the purpoſe of augmenting this inſtitution, by the addition of ſeven poor men, and to found a chantry in the chapel for two prieſts. The prior and convent of Sheen, by their indenture [41], bearing date 1530, made over theſe eſtates to the abbeſs and convent of Sion. It appears by this deed, that the prieſts were obliged to reſide upon the ſpot, and not allowed to hold any other be-

[39] Leland, in his Itinerary, ſpeaking of Brentford, ſays, "There is a bridge over Brent "Ryveret of three arches, and an hoſpital "builded with bricke on the farther end of "it." Vol. ii. p. 1.

[40] See Pat. 25 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 9. and Pat. 18 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 8.

[41] This indenture, being a book with indented covers, is preſerved in the Augmentation-office. It is a beautiful illuminated MS. on vellum, with a neat drawing of St. Bridget in the initial letter.

nefice; their ſalary was nine marks per annum each, and fuel; the poor men had 7½d. a week, fuel, and a gown, price 4s. The chaplains were to pray for the ſouls of Henry VIII. Hugh Denys, and John Somerſet the original founder of the chapel.

Various poſſeſſors of the ſite.

Edward VI. in the year 1547, granted the ſite of All Angels chapel, with its appurtenances [42], to Edward Duke of Somerſet [43], on whoſe attainder it reverted to the crown. Queen Mary granted the ſaid ſite (with the *bedehouſes* [44] adjoining) to the newly-reſtored convent of Sion [45]. Queen Elizabeth, in whom it became veſted, by the ſecond diſſolution of that monaſtery, leaſed it to Richard Burton [46]. In 1610, the ſame premiſes were granted to George and Thomas Whitmore [47], who ſold them the next year to Henry Prince of Wales [48]. In 1638, they were granted by Charles the Firſt to Edward Ditchfield and others, truſtees for the city of London [49], who in 1639 aliened them to Sir Richard Wynne [50]. From him they deſcended to the Ancaſter family, and were ſold in the early part of this century to various perſons. The immediate ſite of the chapel, as is ſuppoſed, and ſome adjoining houſes, came to one Philip Godard, who dying in 1762, bequeathed them to his nephew Thomas Huggins, and Elizabeth his wife, for the term of their lives, afterwards to remain to the uſe of the charity-ſchool of this pariſh for ever. Elizabeth Huggins, the ſurvivor, died in the courſe of this

[42] The demeſnes of the chapel at All Angels conſiſted of about 60 acres of land at Brentford-end; in Park-field, Iſleworth; and in Heſton. They are particularly deſcribed in the deed from Ditchfield and Highlord to Sir Richard Wynne, in poſſeſſion of John Robinſon, Eſq. who is the preſent proprietor of ſome lands in Heſton, parcel of theſe demeſnes.

[43] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[44] Theſe bede-houſes, or alms-houſes, did not paſs through the ſame hands as the ſite of the chapel and demeſnes; but were, anno 1574, the property of Thomas Stainford, who bequeathed them, with ſome lands in Iſleworth, to the pariſh.

[45] Pat. 3 and 4 Ph. & Mar. pt. 3. April 18.

[46] Leaſes in the Augmentation-office.

[47] Duke of Northumberland's Records.

[48] Deed in the poſſeſſion of John Robinſon, Eſq. of Sion-hill.

[49] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[50] In poſſeſſion of Mr. Robinſon.

year

year (1794), but the bequeſt being contrary to the ſtatute of mortmain, it becomes null and void.

There were no veſtiges of All Angels-chapel remaining when Moſes Glover made his ſurvey in 1635. A manſion, on or very near the ſite, was the reſidence of Sir William Noy, King Charles's attorney-general, who lies buried at Brentford. The ſame houſe had been the reſidence of Thomas Viſcount Savage [51], and is called "the Sprotts," in ancient records. Sir Richard Wynne [52] reſided in a houſe near the façade, which leads to Sion, now the property and reſidence of Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, Bart. [53] Sir Francis Darcy (Sir Richard Wynne's father-in-law) lived in an adjoining houſe [54].

Sir William Noy.

Lord Savage.

Sir Richard Wynne, &c.

The manor of Giſtelworde (Iſleworth) was held at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey by Walter de St. Waleric. It is taxed, ſays that record, at 70 hides. The land is 55 carucates; ſix hides and a half are in demeſne, on which are ſix ploughs. Among the freemen and villans are 28 ploughs, and eleven more might be employed. The prieſt has three virgates of land, 51 villans a virgate each, 24 villans half a virgate each, 18 others the ſame quantity, and there are ſix cottars. A foreigner and a certain Engliſhman have four hides of land, and they are approved knights. Under them are 12 villans and bordars, and there are ſix villans who hold two hides and half a virgate under the lord. There are two mills of 6s. rent, meadow equal to 20 plough-lands; paſture for the cattle of the town; one ſtream and a moiety of another, yielding 12s. 8d.; pannage for 500 hogs; herbage 12d.: in the whole valued at 72l. in King Edward's time at 80l. This manor, adds the record, was the property of Earl Algar.

Manor of Iſleworth.

[51] Papers in the poſſeſſion of John Robinſon, Eſq. of Sion-hill.

[52] See an account of Sir Rich. Wynne (who was buried at Wimbledon) in vol. i. p. 530.

[53] From the information of Mr. Bell.

[54] Glover's Map.

In

In the reign of Henry the Third, the manor of Iſleworth being veſted in the crown[56], was granted to the King's brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. In the year 1264, Sir Hugh Spencer, with a great multitude of the citizens of London, went to Iſleworth, where "they ſpoiled the manor place[57] of the King of the Romans, "and deſtroyed his water-mylnes, and other commodities that he "there had[58]." For this outrage, when King Henry had ſuppreſſed the rebellion of his Barons, they were obliged to pay the ſum of 1000 marks, as a reparation. After the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, ſon of the King of Romans, this manor became veſted in King Edward I. as his next heir, and was aſſigned anno 1301 to Margaret Counteſs of Cornwall, as a part of her dower. It was ſettled by Edward III. on his Queen Philippa, and after her death was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall[59]. Richard the Second gave it for life to his conſort Anne[60]. Henry the Fifth being deſirous of ſettling it on his newly-founded convent of Sion, procured an act of parliament, by which he was enabled to ſeparate it from the Duchy of Cornwall, to which other manors were aſſigned in exchange[61].

Manor-place of the King of the Romans burnt by the citizens of London.

It

[56] Edmund Earl of Cornwall, A° 22 Edw. I. claimed aſſize of bread, &c. in Iſleworth, which had been the manor of King Henry III. (Duke of Northumberland's Records.)

[57] The ſite of this palace, or ancient manor-houſe, is not exactly known; but it ſeems probable that it was a ſpot of ground behind the Phœnix-yard, called in old writings the *Moted Place*. Tradition aſſigns it another ſite, more to the weſt, ſomewhere near the ſeat of John Franks, Eſq. Mr. Gough ſpeaks of a Tower record, ſhewn him by Mr. Holmes, which mentions Iſleworth among the palaces of King Henry IV. Topographer, vol. i.

[58] Holinſhed's Chron. vol. ii. p. 766.

[59] Cart. 1 Edw. III. N° 60.

[60] See Eſch. 13 Rich. II. N° 75.

[61] The following manors, &c. were aſſigned to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the manor of Iſleworth; the annual value of which they exceeded by the ſum of 200l.—The manors of Curry Mallet, Milton Falconbridge, Ingleſcombe, Midſommer Norton with Welton, Widcombe, Farringdon Gurney, Laverton, Weſtharptree, the manor and advowſon of Stratton on the Foſs, the manor and free chapel of Stoke under Hampden, the manor with a moiety of the advowſon of Shepton Mallet (all in Somerſetſhire); the manor aud free chapel of Ryme in Dorſetſhire, the manor of Maidencot in Berks, the manor of Magor in Wales, and a fourth part of the manor of Sellings in Kent. The exemplification of the act of parliament 9 Hen. V. and a particular of the manors

It remained in the crown after the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, till it was granted by King James, in 1604, to Henry Earl of Northumberland[62], from whom it deſcended to the preſent Duke. King James's grant was ſubject to a fee-farm rent of 99l. 2s. per annum, which was purchaſed of the crown by Charles Duke of Somerſet[63], and given by him to the Earl of Egremont. This rent is now the property of Theodore Broadhead, Eſq. It muſt be obſerved, that the deſcription of this manor in Doomſday includes Heſton and Twickenham, which accounts for its large extent, 70 hides, nearly correſponding with Glover's ſurvey which makes the three pariſhes contain about 6880 acres, from which deducting 1874 acres of waſte, there will remain 5006 acres of cultivated land, not very widely differing from the 55 carucates in Doomſday. Heſton and Twickenham are mentioned in the inquiſition taken after the Earl of Cornwall's death, as hamlets within the manor of Iſleworth. *Hamlet* here means the ſame, I ſuppoſe, as *Berewicus* in ancient records, a ſubordinate manor held under the lord paramount, for it is certain that both Heſton and Twickenham had pariſh churches at that period. It was reported by the jurors at an inquiſition taken in 1390, that the manor and hundred of Iſleworth had always been eſteemed of the ſame extent[64]. Edmund Earl of Cornwall granted to the Knights Templars a right of common paſture in this hundred from Cranford to Twickenham. This grant was confirmed by Edward I.[65] In the year 1293, the ſame Earl claimed aſſize of bread and beer, gallows, and freewarren in his manor of Iſleworth; the prior of St. Waleric claimed the aſſize of bread and beer for his tenants in Iſleworth, and the maſter of the hoſpital of St. Giles the

Fee-farm rent.

Hundred and manor co-extenſive.

nors then aſſigned to the duchy, are in the Duchy-office.—Obligingly communicated by Richard Gray, Eſq.

[62] I find no grant of the manor till this time; the demeſne lands were granted and leaſed with the ſite of the monaſtery, as before-mentioned.

[63] From the information of Mr. Bell.

[64] Eſch. 13 Ric. II. N° 75.

[65] Eſch. 29 Edw. I. N° 73.

ſame

ſame privilege for his tenants in Iſleworth and Heſton, as belonging to his church of Iſleworth[66]. An ancient cuſtom prevailed in this manor, that the tenants ſhould pay to the lord a certain ſum of money, amounting to eight marks, called the Dyſeyne, over and above the cuſtomary rents. This ſum was raiſed by a tax levied in an equal proportion upon all the male inhabitants of 15 years of age and upwards[67]. In the pariſh cheſt at Twickenham is a ſmall illuminated deed of the abbeſs and convent of Sion, (with their ſeal annexed,) bearing date 22 Henry VI., whereby they diſcharge their tenants in the manor of Iſleworth, of a certain annual tribute or payment of 20l. In the year 1656 certain articles relating to the cuſtoms and privileges of the manor of Iſleworth were agreed on between Algernon Earl of Northumberland and the principal copyholders. They were printed the enſuing year in the form of a pamphlet, entitled, "Iſle-worth-Sion's Peace." Lands in this manor deſcend according to the ſtrict cuſtom of Borough-Engliſh.

Cuſtom of the Dyſeyne.

Manor of Worton, or Eyſton's.

In the year 1375, William Eyſton of Iſleworth granted to the King a meſſuage called Worton, and 93 acres of land thereunto belonging[68]. This eſtate, being called the Manor of Worton, was granted for life by Edward III. to Alice the widow of Edmund Fauconer, and by Henry IV. to William Loveney for his life. Henry VI. gave it to the monaſtery of Sion[69]. In ſome records it is called alſo the Manor of Eyſtons. It is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

Manor of Wyke.

In the year 1508, Hugh Denys, citizen of London, bequeathed the manor of Wyke[70], which he had purchaſed of Robert Cheeſe-

[66] Record in poſſeſſion of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

[67] Cl. 9 Ric. II. m. 47.

[68] Cl. 49 Edw. III. m. 39. d.

[69] See Pat. 2 Hen. VI. pt. 3. m. 21. where the grants to Alice Fauconer and Loveney are recited.

[70] The Wyke is mentioned as a hamlet of Iſleworth, in the inquiſition taken after the Earl of Cornwall's death.

man,

man, to the Carthuſian priory of Sheen, charged with certain payments to the chapel of All Angels, founded by John Somerſet in the reign of Henry VI. [71] The prior and convent of Sheen, by their indenture, bearing date 1530, conveyed it to the abbeſs and convent of Sion [72], whoſe property it was at the diſſolution of monaſteries, when Henry VIII. granted it to the Marquis of Exeter [73], on whoſe attainder it reverted to the crown, and was given by Edward VI. to the Duke of Somerſet [74]. After the Duke's attainder it remained in the crown till 1557, when it was granted by Queen Mary to Auguſtine Thaier and Alexander Cheſenall, and the heirs of the former, to be held in fealty by free ſoccage, diſcharged of all corrodies, penſions, and payments whatſoever, except a rent of 15 l. 10 s. 8 d. reſerved, by that grant, to the crown [75]. It afterwards came by purchaſe, as I ſuppoſe, to Sir Thomas Greſham, who died ſeiſed of it anno 1580 [76]. After his death it paſſed in the ſame manner as Heſton and Oſterley [77], to the coheirs of Sir Michael Stanhope, of whom it was purchaſed in 1638 by Sir William Waſhington [78], who mortgaged it in 1640 to Sir Edward Spencer and Sir Richard Wynne. It remained in the poſſeſſion of Sir Richard Wynne, who had before purchaſed the ſite of All Angels chapel, of Edward Ditchfield and others. Sir Richard Wynne died in 1649; his widow in 1669. Maurice Wynne, Eſq. his brother, by his will, bearing date 1670, bequeaths the manor of Wyke to his brother Henry, and to Dame Grace Wynne, relict of Sir Owen Wynne (his brother alſo) and their heirs. Mary, daughter of Lady Wynne, was married in 1678 to Robert Lord Willoughby de Ereſby, afterwards Duke of Ancaſter, whoſe ſon Peregrine, the ſucceeding Duke, ſold this manor in 1724

[71] Record in the Augmentation-office.
[72] Ibid.
[73] Recited in the next grant.
[74] Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 6. July 16.
[75] Pat. 3 and 4 P. & M. pt. 9. June 15.
[76] Eſch. 22 Eliz.
[77] See p. 23.
[78] Title-deeds obligingly communicated by the preſent proprietor; whence alſo the ſubſequent deſcent of the manor is taken.

to Joſhua Fletcher. In 1731 it came to John Jacob, and was ſold by the truſtees under his will, anno 1755, to Peter Storer, Eſq. whoſe daughter Martha married William Baker, Eſq. In 1778 it was purchaſed of their ſon Peter William Baker, Eſq. by John Robinſon, Eſq. M. P. the preſent proprietor, who reſides upon the eſtate in a handſome villa, moderniſed and improved ſince his purchaſe of the manor. The ancient manor-houſe ſtood, it is moſt probable, within the moated ſite adjoining to Mr. Robinſon's farm.

Duke of Marlborough's, at Sion-hill.

Sion-hill, a ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, was built by the late Earl of Holderneſſe. The Duke, who has cultivated with much ſucceſs the ſcience of aſtronomy, has a ſmall obſervatory at this place, which he is about to enlarge and improve for the reception of an altitude and azimuth inſtrument, to be conſtructed by Ramſden.

Calvert Lord Baltimore.

George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, ſecretary of ſtate to James the Firſt, and a noble author [79], had a country-ſeat at Iſleworth. Lord Strafford, writing to him on the 12th of October 1624, ſays, he takes it for granted that he has quitted Iſleworth at that ſeaſon of the year, and is gone to town [80]. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewſbury, a conſpicuous character during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, had a houſe at Iſleworth, which had formerly been the reſidence of Sir Thomas Ingram, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter. The Duke was at one time Lord Chamberlain of the houſehold, Lord High Treaſurer of England, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, three great offices never before united in the ſame perſon. He died at Iſleworth in 1718. His houſe there, ſo finely furniſhed, ſays Collins, he left to his heirs [81]. It is the property of the preſent Earl of Shrewſbury, and is occupied as a boys' ſchool for

The Duke of Shrewſbury.

[79] Royal and Noble Authors, vol. ii. Lord Baltimore was the original grantee of Maryland.

[80] Strafford Letters, vol. i. p. 24.

[81] Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. ii. p. 436.

children

children of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion. The Earl of Bath, a diſtinguiſhed political character in the laſt reign, reſided at Iſleworth, in a houſe on the north ſide of the road, leading from Twickenham to London. It is called Gumley-houſe, having been built by John Gumley, Eſq. the Counteſs of Bath's father. It was lately the property of General Lake, and now belongs to Mr. Angell. On the ſame ſide of the road ſtood Kendall-houſe, ſo called from the Ducheſs of Kendall, miſtreſs to George I., who reſided there. After her death, it was opened as a public breakfaſting-houſe, and was frequently advertiſed as ſuch in the years 1750 and 1751 [82]. Kendall-houſe ſtood where are now the ſtables of David Godfrey, Eſq. who has a handſome villa fronting the Hounſlow road, built at a great expence by Mr. Lewis Chauvett. The houſe, called Silver-hall, (now a ſchool,) on the ſouth ſide of the Twickenham road, was built by John Smith, Eſq. who was created a Baronet in 1694. His arms are over the piers of the gate [83]. After Sir John Smith's death, it was in the occupation of Lady Harcourt, widow of the chancellor. It was afterwards the property of Mrs. Oliver, (whoſe maiden name

Earl of Bath.

Kendall-houſe.

Silver-hall.

[82] The following may ſerve as a ſpecimen, and will afford ſome deſcription of the place: "For certain, Kendall-houſe, Iſleworth, near "Brentford, Middleſex, eight miles from "London, will open for breakfaſting on Mon-"day the 16th inſtant. The long room for "dancing is upwards of 60 feet long, and wide "in proportion; all the other rooms are ele-"gantly fitted up. The orcheſtra on the wa-"ter is allowed, by all that have ſeen it, to be "in the genteeleſt taſte, being built an octa-"gon in the Corinthian order, above fifty feet "diameter, having an upper and lower gal-"lery, where gentlemen and ladies may divert "themſelves with fiſhing, the canal being well "ſtocked with tench, carp, and all ſorts of "fiſh in great plenty; near which are two "wilderneſſes, with delightful rural walks; "and through the garden runs a rapid river, "ſhaded with a pleaſant grove of trees, with "various walks ſo deſigned by nature that in "the hotteſt day of ſummer you are ſcreened "from the heat of the ſun. This ſmall but "juſt account of the place falls greatly ſhort "of its real beauties. Great care will be "taken to keep out all diſorderly people. "There is a man-cook, and a good larder: "all things as cheap or cheaper than at any "place of the kind." Daily Adv. April 4, 1750. The public breakfaſts were on Wedneſdays and Fridays.

[83] Quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant; on a chief, a mullet between two roundles.—Smith. 2 and 3, two chevrons within a border.—Deane, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, a feſſe engrailed; in chief, three fl. de lis.—Eyles. 2 and 3, a bend engrailed between ſix lions rampant.

was Silver,) mother of Silver Oliver, Eſq. This circumſtance, it ſeems, gave the houſe its preſent name; had I not been informed of it, I might have aſcribed it perhaps to a different cauſe; for on or near the ſame ſpot is deſcribed in Glover's old map a houſe, where reſides (ſays he in a note) "Mr. John Broad the famous metalliſt." The houſe by the waterſide, which is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and in the occupation of the Earl of Warwick, was built by James Lacey, Eſq. patentee of Drury Lane theatre.

Samuel Clark. F. Willis. Mrs. Middleton.

Among the eminent inhabitants of Iſleworth may be enumerated Samuel Clark, a biographer of the laſt century, who died at this place in 1682 [84]; Francis Willis, a grammarian and author of a Dictionary [85], and Mrs. Middleton, frequently mentioned in the Memoirs de Grammont.

The church.

The church, which ſtands near the waterſide, is dedicated to All Saints, and conſiſts of a nave, chancel, and two aiſles. At the weſt end is an ancient ſtone tower of Gothic architecture, which is overgrown with ivy on the north, weſt, and ſouth ſides. The reſt of the ſtructure is of brick, and was rebuilt in the years 1705 and 1706 [86].

Monument of Mrs. Tolſon.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a very handſome marble monument (by Halfpenny) to the memory of Mrs. Anne Daſh, better known by the name of Tolſon, a great benefactreſs to the pariſh. Her hiſtory, as recorded in her epitaph, is very ſingular. She was daughter of George Newton, Eſq. of Duffield, in the county of Derby; and having been twice married, firſt to Henry Siſſon, afterwards to John Tolſon, was in her ſecond widowhood reduced to

[84] Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

[85] Ibid, vol. ii.

[86] A plan for rebuilding the church was procured from Sir Chriſtopher Wren, about the year 1701, which was not put in execution, being thought too expenſive. In 1705 it was determined (in conſequence of a legacy of 500l. from Sir Orlando Gee) to commence the work immediately, adopting in part Sir Chriſtopher Wren's deſign; and a ſubſcription was ſet on foot in aid of Sir Orlando Gee's donation. The new building was begun May 12, 1705, and finiſhed Feb. 8, 1706.—From the information of John Bell, Eſq.

narrow

narrow circumſtances, and obliged to ſet up a boarding-ſchool, as a means of procuring a livelihood; but blindneſs having rendered her unfit for that employment, ſhe became an object of charity. In the mean time Dr. Caleb Coteſworth, a phyſician, who had married a relation of Mrs. Tolſon, died, (anno 1741,) having amaſſed, in the courſe of his practice, 150,000 l. the greater part of which, being upwards of 120,000 l. he left to his wife, who ſurviving him only a few hours, died inteſtate, and her large fortune was divided between Mrs. Tolſon and two others, as the neareſt of kin. With a due ſenſe of this ſignal deliverance, and unexpected change from a ſtate of want to riches and affluence, ſhe appropriated by a deed of gift the ſum of 5000 l., to be expended after her deceaſe in building and endowing an alms-houſe at Iſleworth for ſix poor men and ſix women. This lady died in the year 1750, aged 89, having married, ſubſequent to this deed of gift, a third huſband, Mr. Joſeph Daſh, merchant. The monument was erected purſuant to her own deſire, by Gilbert Joddrell, Eſq. at the expence of 500 l. It is ornamented with a buſt in white marble of Mrs. Tolſon, and medallions of Dr. and Mrs. Coteſworth.

Various monuments.

Over Mrs. Tolſon's monument is that of Sir Orlando Gee[87], ſteward to Algernon and Joceline, Earls of Northumberland, and regiſter of the court of Admiralty, who died anno 1705, aged 86. The monument is ornamented with an half length effigies of the deceaſed in white marble. He is repreſented with a large cravat, flowing peruke, &c. Againſt a pillar at the ſouth-weſt corner of the chancel is the monument of Margaret, wife of Henry Scardevile, Dean of Cloyne, and daughter of Robert Culliford of Encomb, Dor-

Chancel.

[87] Arms—Gules, a ſword in bend Arg. the hilt Or, with two impalements. 1 G. a feſſe between three talbots' heads eraſed Argent.—Maxey. His firſt wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Maxey of Eſſex. 2. Or, two lions rampant G. between a pile of the firſt charged with three garbs of the ſecond.—Chilcot. Sir Orlando Gee's ſecond wife was Ann, daughter of Robert Chilcot, Eſq. of Iſleworth.

ſetſhire,

ſetſhire, 1698. On flat ſtones are memorials of Katherine, wife of Richard Cox, merchant, 1598; Lettice, wife of Sir Henry Willoughby, Knt. (daughter of Sir Francis Darcy), 1655; Margaret, wife of William Blucke, Eſq. (and daughter of Sir William Wilde, Knt. and Bart. judge of the King's Bench), 1674; Margaret, relict of Roger Earl of Orrery, and daughter of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, 1689; Anne, wife of Sir Orlando Gee, 1703; Suſan, wife of Nicholas Laws, Eſq. (daughter of Thomas Temple, Eſq. of Warwickſhire, and relict of Samuel Barnard, Eſq.), 1707; Robert Millington, Eſq. 1714; his ſon-in-law Brudenel Rooke, Eſq. aged 85, 1776; William Hoſkins, Eſq. 1752; Thomas Aſhby, Eſq. 1771; Margaret, wife of Dr. Joſeph Taylour, 1777; Joſeph Taylour, LL.D. aged 93, 1790; and Thadeus O'Flaherty, Eſq. aged 93, 1790.

North aiſle. In the north aiſle, on the eaſt wall, is a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wilkinſon, Eſq. 1779. On the north wall, over the gallery, is the monument of Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Leigh of Staffordſhire, and wife of Sir Francis Darcy, Knt. [88], by whom ſhe had three daughters; one died in her infancy; Anne married Sir Richard Wynne, Bart.; Lettice, Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart. The monument is ſupported by Corinthian columns, between which are the effigies of Sir Francis Darcy and his lady. He is repreſented in armour. Lady Darcy was buried May 29, 1625; Sir Francis (who was ſeventh ſon of Sir Arthur Darcy, and brother of Thomas Darcy, anceſtor to the Earls of Holderneſſe), Nov. 29, 1641. There is no date on the monument. On the ſame wall, under the gallery, is a monument to the memory of Richard Downton,

[88] Arms—Quarterly of eleven, 1. Az. ſemée of croſs croſslets and three cinquefoils Arg.—Darcy. 2. Az. three gemelles and a chief Or.—Menil. 3. Arg. a bend between ſix martlets Sable.—Tempeſt. 4. Az. a feſſe between three fl. de lis Or.—Skelton. 5. G. three goats' heads eraſed Or.—Gattesford. 6. Az. a croſs flory Arg. voided of the field.—Melton. 7. G. three fiſhes haurient Argent.—Lucy. 8. Arg. two bars Az. over all a fl. de lis, Or.—Hilton. 9. Arg. three chaplets of roſes Gules.—Laſcelles. 10. Arg. a boar Sable.—Swine. 11. Or a helmet Gules.—Ingle, Bingle, alias Knightley.

Eſq.

Eſq. 1672, and Sir Richard Downton [89], 1711. On the floor of this aiſle are the tombs of William Chaſe, Eſq. "ſerjeant to King Henry "VIII., and of his honourable houſhold of the hall and woodyerd," (a braſs plate with a figure of the deceaſed in armour), 1544; Philip Champion, Gent. of the Inner Temple, 1674; Mr Henry Newman, 1693; James Goodinge, Gent. 1712; Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Whetland, citizen of London, 1735; and William Allanſon, Eſq. 1745.

In the ſouth aiſle, over the gallery, are the monuments of Richard Wiatt, Eſq. [90], 1619; Sir Theodore Devaux, Knt. [91], F. R. S. phyſician to Charles II. and Katherine the Queen Dowager, 1694; John Land, Gent. [92], 1697; and Thomas Muſgrave, Eſq. [93] (ſon of Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave, Bart.), 1756. On the laſt mentioned monument are memorials alſo of Mr. Muſgrave's three ſiſters; Dorothy, wife of James Hawley, Eſq. 1729; Mary and Barbara, who died unmarried, in 1746 and 1755. Under the gallery are the monuments of Edward Baron, Eſq. [94], 1640, and Mr. William Daw (who married his daughter Barbara), 1674; Simon Baſill, clerk of the works to Charles I. for Greenwich and Eltham, and to Charles II. for Hampton Court, 1663; Dame Grace Danvers, daughter of Thomas Hewes of Kemmerton in Gloceſterſhire, and third wife and relict of Sir John Danvers, of Chelſea, 1678; John Bedingfield, Eſq. [95], 1692, (he married Martha Porter, daughter of Sir Francis South aiſle.

[89] Arms—Three piles, on each a goat's head eraſed.

[90] Arms—G. on a feſſe Or between three boars' heads couped Arg. a lion rampant between two pheons Sable.—Wiatt. There is alſo the following coat: Erm. a lion rampant Gul. impaling, Sab. a chevron between three covered cups Argent,—being the arms, it is probable, of the heir or executor by whom the monument was put up.

[91] Arms—Az. a fl. de lis Arg. on a chief Or, two mullets of ſix points, pierced, Gules.

[92] Arms—Gules, three garbs, Or.

[93] Arms—Az. ſix annulets, 3, 2, 1, Or.—Muſgrave; and Vert, a ſaltier engrailed Argent—Hawley, impaling Muſgrave.

[94] Arms—Az. two lions paſſ. Arg. impaling, Per pale O. and Arg. on a chevron Az. between three boars' heads couped Sab. three beſants.—Wright. See the pedigree of Baron in the Heralds College.

[95] Arms—Bedingfield and Atterbury. See p. 67.

Williamſon,

Williamſon, by whom he had a daughter Penelope, married to the Rev. Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. She died in 1723, her ſon Bedingfield Atterbury in 1718); Joſeph Taylour [96], Eſq. barriſter at law, 1714; George Pigot, M. D. 1722, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Berblock, Eſq. of Thorpe in Surrey, 1707. In the ſouth-eaſt corner is a monument (with Corinthian columns, and the effigies of the deceaſed) to the memory of three children of Sir Thomas, afterwards Viſcount Savage. It has no name or date, but the arms [97] and entries in the pariſh regiſter [98], ſufficiently point out for whom it was intended. On the floor of this aiſle are the tombs of "Mar-" garet Dely, a ſyſter profeſſed yn Syon, who deceſſed the 7 of Oc-" tober anno 1561," (a braſs plate with a ſmall figure of the deceaſed); Thomas Hawkes, vicar, 1614; Frances, daughter of Jeremiah Goughe, 1668; Thomas Hoſte of Hatton, Eſq. 1674; Dame Anne, relict of Sir Edward Bromefield, Bart. 1688; her ſon John Bromefield, Eſq. (who married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Child, Eſq. of Hayes Park), 1683; Eleanor Looker, relict of John Bromefield, 1731; Rev. Francis Inman, rector of Rippingale in Lincolnſhire, 1738; Sarah his wife, daughter of Peter Maſon; Mary Wilmot ſpinſter, daughter of Nicholas Wilmot, Eſq. 1777; Mrs. Mary Swann, 1777; Mrs. Martha Swann, 1786; and Mrs. Elizabeth Swann, 1788.

Nave. In the nave are the tombs of John Richards, Gent. 1670; Major George Hume, 1715; Mrs. Martha Greenly, 1721; Walter Wright, brewer to Queen Anne, 1721; John Weſt, Gent. 1738; William Weſt his brother, 1758; Lambert Degrave, Eſq. page of the bedchamber to George I. 1740; Dorothy his wife, 1741; the Rev.

[96] Arms—G. three roſes Arg. on a chief of the laſt, three lozenges Sable, impaling Erm. on a feſſe Vert, three eagles diſplayed Or. Mr. Taylour married a daughter of Sir Edmund Winn, Bart. of Yorkſhire.

[97] Six lions rampant, 3, 2, 1.

[98] One of Sir Thomas Savage's children was buried in 1609; another in 1613; the third I could not find. The flat ſtone near this monument, to the memory of Mr. Hawkes the vicar, was placed there at the expence of Sir Thomas Savage.

Robert

Robert Donne, rector of Sculthorpe and Tickwell in Norfolk, 1765; and Charles Pymbert, Esq. 1788.

Weever records the tombs of John Payne, vicar, 1470; Henry Archer, 1480; Clement Colyns, vicar, 1498; Audrey, wife of Gideon Aundesham, 1502; John Holt, 1520; and his wife Elizabeth, 1500; John Sampol, yeoman usher of the King's chamber, 1535; and Anthony Sutton, B. D. 1543. Tombs, mentioned by Weever, now decayed or removed.

In the church-yard are the tombs of John Underwood, Gent. of Hertford, 1699; Theophilus Blyke, Esq. deputy secretary at war, 1718; Richard Blyke, Esq. [99], auditor of the impresta, 1775; Samuel Hemming, M. A. rector of Kilmington, Som. 1732; Mary, widow of Robert Gray, Esq. 1735; Samuel Rush, Esq. 1739; George Holgate, Gent. 1752; Silas Palmer, of London, merchant, 1753; Thomas Greening, Esq. 1757; Richard Robinson, Esq. of Worton, 1763; Mr. John Devall, 1774; William Wright, Esq. 1776; John Simson, Esq. of Grenada, 1777; Mary, wife of John Ibbetson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 1780; John Somner Sedley, Esq. 1782; Sarah, wife of John Hayne, Esq. 1785; Nathaniel Simon, Esq. 1787; James Duberley, Esq. 1791; and Jane, daughter of Edward Neave, Esq. and widow of Lilly Butler, rector of Witham in Essex, 1793. On the south wall of the church, on the outside, is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Carter, curate and lecturer, 1791; on the north wall the monuments of Robert Brightman, 1715; Henry Jordan, 1722; John Angell, Gent. 1748; Mr. Edward Ivory, 1763, and others of the family; Mrs. Martha Greene, 1780; Flower, wife of John Angell, 1788; and Langley Hill, Esq. 1793. Against the stone house adjoining to the church-yard is a monument without either name, date, or arms [100], which has the following Church-yard.

[99] Mr. Blyke made large topographical collections for Herefordshire, which were purchased after his death by the present Duke of Norfolk.

[100] The only mark of distinction is the crest, an owl.

inſcription: "Si Chriſticola es, ſiſte viator et æternos annos me-
"ditare."

Rectory. The church of Iſleworth was appropriated at an early period to the abbey of St. Waleric in Picardy, to which monaſtery it was confirmed, together with their other poſſeſſions, by Henry II. [101] The prior of Takely, whoſe houſe was a cell to that convent, preſented to the vicarage as their procurator [102]. In the year 1391, the abbot and convent of St. Waleric granted this church to William of Wickham's college at Wincheſter [103]. In the year 1544, the warden and ſcholars of Wincheſter gave the church of Iſleworth, with ſome other churches in Middleſex [104], to Henry VIII. in exchange for the manor of Harmondſworth [105]. Edward VI. in the firſt year of his reign, granted the rectory and advowſon of Iſleworth to the Duke of Somerſet [106]; in the ſame year there was a grant of the great tithes to the dean and chapter of Windſor [107], who ſoon afterwards became poſſeſſed of the advowſon [108]. The rectory was taxed at 24 marks in 1371 [109]; in Henry VIII's time it was valued at 35l. [110], in 1650, at 135l. 5s. [111] In the year 1635, Gideon Aunſham, Eſq. was leſſee of the rectory, then called the Warden Hold [112]; in 1650, Henry Mildmay, Eſq.; the preſent leſſee under the church of Windſor is Mr. James Orton. Among the records in the Augmentation-office there is an agreement between the abbeſs and convent of Sion, the college at Wincheſter, and the vicar of Iſleworth, relating to the tithes of the conventual demeſnes. The warden and ſcholars of

Leſſees.

Vicarage.

[101] Dugdale's Monaſt. vol. ii. p. 1003.
[102] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.
[103] Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office, E. 63. There is a ſeal of the Abbot of St. Waleric appendant to this deed, in fine preſervation.
[104] Heſton, Hampton, Harmondſworth, and Twickenham.
[105] Record in the Augmentation-office.
[106] Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 4. July 23.
[107] Record in the Augmentation-office.
[108] Newcourt. The advowſon appears to have remained in the crown ſome years after the Duke of Somerſet's attainder; Queen Mary preſented to the vicarage in 1554.
[109] Harl. MSS. N° 60.
[110] Chantry Roll, Augmentation-office.
[111] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.
[112] Glover's Survey.

Wincheſter

Wincheſter were to receive in lieu of their right a penſion of 20s. per annum. The vicar and his ſervant were to have free ingreſs into the hall or refectory of the convent, where the vicar was to ſit down with the upper ſervants, and without let or moleſtation, to partake of their uſual fare; his ſervant to have the ſame privilege with the inferior ſervants or grooms [113]. The vicar was to have alſo a piece of cloth for a gown, and an annual ſtipend of 33s. 4d. as long as he ſhould continue to pray for the good eſtate of the convent in his maſſes; which if at any time he omitted, the ſtipend for that year was to be forfeited. By ſome future agreement the diet was commuted for money; and the ſum of 11 l. 7 s. 4 d. (including the 33 s. 4 d.) was allotted to the vicar out of the demeſne lands, which is ſtill received. In the king's books it is valued at 18 l. per annum. The vicar receives 20 l. per annum out of the great tithes.

Vicars.

John Hall, inſtituted to this vicarage in 1521, was executed at Tyburn in 1535, for refuſing to acknowledge the king's ſupremacy [114]. John Hall.

Nicholas Byfield, who became vicar in 1615, was an eminent divine of the Calviniſt perſuaſion. He publiſhed commentaries on St. Paul's epiſtle to the Coloſſians, and the general epiſtle of St. Peter, and ſeveral other theological works [115]. His ſon Adoniram was a man of conſiderable note during the civil war, and was ſecretary to the aſſembly of divines [116]. His ſon Richard was a member alſo of that aſſembly, and an author [117]. The vicar of Iſleworth died in 1622. A print of him was publiſhed by Richardſon in 1790; with an ac- Nicholas Byfield.

[113] "Habeat vicarius, cum uno ſuo puero "vel famulo, liberam ingreſſionem in aulam "vel domum refectionis infra predictum mo- "naſterium ubi ad comedendum & bibendum "generoſi & alii dicti monaſterii ſervientes "communiter ſolent convenire; cum quibus "generoſis, ſine murmure ſive contradictione, "ea quæ ſibi communiter apponuntur partici- "pabit; & conſimiliter faciet puer ſive famulus "ejuſdem tunc vicarii inter inferiores ſive ju- "niores ſervientes ipſorum abbatiſſæ & con- "ventus Anglice *Gromes*." Cart. Antiq. N. 72.

[114] Holinſhed.

[115] Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 497.

[116] See vol. ii. p. 378. [117] See vol. i. p. 371.

count of a ſtone of a very large ſize, weighing 33 ounces avoirdupois weight, taken out of his bladder the day after his deceaſe by Mullins the ſurgeon.

William Grant, who was ſequeſtered by the Puritans[118], was reinſtated at the Reſtoration. Newcourt mentions no ſucceſſor till 1678. Samuel Rowles ſupplied the cure during Grant's ſequeſtration[119].

Dr. Cave.

Dr. Cave, an eminent and learned divine, reſigned the living of Iſlington for this vicarage; which he held till his death, anno 1713. He was buried at Iſlington: in the account of which place farther mention will be made of him.

Richard Coleire.

Richard Coleire, vicar of Iſleworth, publiſhed a ſermon, occaſioned by the rape and murder of Anne Briſtow on Smallbury-green, anno 1723.

The preſent vicar is William Drake, M. A. who ſucceeded John Fulham in 1777.

Pariſh regiſter.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1566: it appears to have been very accurately kept.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	26 3/10	22 1/2
1630—1639	53 9/10	52 1/5
1680—1689	61 4/5	78 1/2
1730—1739	61 3/5	71 7/10
1780—1784	123 3/5	122 3/5
1784—1789	125 4/5	110 1/5
1790—1793	137 1/4	121

Depopulation at Iſleworth in the 14th century.

A remarkable depopulation of this place, or rather of the manor of Iſleworth, happened in the fourteenth century, which is thus recorded:

[118] A petition of the inhabitants of Iſleworth againſt William Grant their vicar, containing 21 articles, was printed on a ſingle ſheet 4to, 1641. See Gough's Topography, vol. i. p. 571.

[119] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MSS. Lib. vol. vii.

corded: There was an ancient cuſtom in the manor that the tenants ſhould pay a certain ſum of money called the Diſeyne, (amounting to eight marks,) to the lord, beſides the cuſtomary rents. This ſum was levied, in an equal proportion, upon all males of 15 years of age and upwards. In the year 1386 the tenants prayed for relief, ſtating that formerly the payment of this ſum had been no great burden, the number of inhabitants being ſuch that it amounted only to one penny each perſon; but that the place was then ſo depopulated that it was ſix times as much, which occaſioned many, as ſoon as they became liable to pay the tax, to leave the place; by which means the burden grew ſtill heavier. In conſequence of this petition the payment of the *diſeyne* was wholly remitted for four years [120].

Comparative ſtate of population.

The population of this pariſh appears to have increaſed in a proportion of more than five to one during the two laſt centuries. It was doubled between the periods of 1580 and 1630; and between 1730 and 1780. In the period of 1730--9, 74 children belonging to this pariſh were baptized in Hounſlow chapel, which will increaſe the average to 69. In the period of 1780--9 about 50 were baptized there; which will increaſe the averages of 1780--4 and 1780--9 about 2½ each. The following ſatisfactory account of the preſent ſtate [121] of population was procured for me by Sir Joſeph Banks: The whole number of houſes is 712; of theſe 43 are gentlemen's houſes, 6 farm-houſes, 26 public-houſes, the remainder ſhops, cottages, &c. The houſes in the village of Iſleworth are 318 in number; in that part of Hounſlow which is in this pariſh, 134; in Worton, 45; Rails-head, 53; Brentford-end, 105; Whitton-dean, 11; Smallbury-green, 10; Sion-hill, 10; Wyke-green, 6; and Brazil Mill-lane, 20. The total number of inhabitants is 4190: of theſe 171 are lodgers; of the ſtationary inhabitants 2223 are grown

[120] Cl. 9 Ric. II. m. 47.

[121] In October 1794.

perſons

perſons (982 males and 1241 females), and 1796 children (956 males and 840 females).

Plague years. In the year 1603 there were 75 burials, being more than double the average of that period. In 1625, 126 perſons were interred, of whom 38 are ſaid to have died of the plague; in 1665, 195 perſons, of whom 149 died of the plague.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

Fenton, Knt. "William, ſon of Sr Jeffery Fenton, Knt. baptized June 24, "1590; John, his ſon, buried Ap. 5, 1591."

Arundel, Knt. "Sr John Arundel, Knt. died Jan. 17, 1591, and was buried at St "Collone in Cornwall." This Sir John Arundel married Anne, daughter of Edward Earl of Derby [122], who had a ſeat at Iſleworth [123]. He was anceſtor of the Arundels of Lanterne in Cornwall, and of Chidioke in Dorſetſhire, one of whoſe coheirs was mother of the preſent Lord Arundel of Wardour.

Hungerford, Knt. "Mary, the daughter of Sr John Hungerford, Knt. baptized June "21, 1601." Sir John Hungerford was of Down Amney in Glouceſterſhire; his daughter Mary married William Platt, Eſq. of Highgate, who died in 1637, and afterwards Edward Tucker, Eſq. [124]

Sir William Glover, Knt. "Sr William Glover, Knt. buried Dec. 17, 1603."

Savage Earl Rivers. "Henry, the ſon of Sr Thomas Savage, Knt. baptized Mar. 7, "1606; Jane, May 26, 1607; Francis, June 5, 1608; James, Aug. "13, 1609; another Henry, Feb. 26, 1609; a third Henry, Jan. "16, 1611 (buried Jan. 29); Elizabeth, baptized July 27, 1612 "(buried Aug. 7, 1613); Dorothy, baptized Nov. 3, 1614." Sir Thomas Savage was created Viſcount Savage in 1626; he afterwards ſucceeded to the title of Earl Rivers on the death of Thomas Darcy,

[122] See Collins's Peerage.

[123] A ſervant of Lady Derby's was buried in 1575; another in 1584. The Earl of Derby's pew is mentioned in 1615.

[124] See p. 67 of this volume.

whoſe

whoſe daughter he married, the ſaid Thomas having been created Earl Rivers in 1626, with remainder on failure of male iſſue to Sir Thomas Savage and his heirs. The title became extinct in 1728.

" Dorothy, the daughter of Sr William Lower, Knt. buried Oct. " 16, 1606." Lower, Knt.

" Henry, ſon of Sr Ralph Winwood, Knt. baptized Aug. 13, 1614." Sir Ralph Winwood. Sir Ralph was ambaſſador to the States of Holland, and ſecretary of ſtate in the reign of James I. He died in 1617 [225].

" Philip Hobby, the ſon-in-law of Sr *Raſha* (Sr Horatio) Vere, " buried Jan. 13, 1616." Mary, daughter of Sir William Tracey, married to her firſt huſband, Mr. William Hobby, and ſecondly, Horatio Lord Vere. Philip Hobby died unmarried. Families of Hobby, Vere, and Tracey.

" Harry Trace, the Ld Vere's kinſman, buried Mar. 25, 1617." Son of Sir William Tracey, and brother of Lady Vere. " Horace, " the ſon of Sir Robert Trace, Knt. and Bridget, baptized June 28, " 1618, buried May 20, 1619." Sir Robert was nephew of Lady Vere, and was afterwards the ſecond Viſcount Tracey. He married Bridget, daughter of John Lyttleton, Eſq.

" Henry Leegh, Eſq. and Lady Scudamore, married July 2, 1616."

" Sr Robert Sidney and the Lady Dorothy his wife had their " daughter Dorothy baptized Oct. 5, 1617." Sir Robert Sidney, afterwards the ſecond Earl of Leiceſter of that name, married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland. Their daughter Dorothy, whoſe baptiſm is here recorded, was the celebrated Sachariſſa, rendered immortal by Waller. Fenton in his notes upon that poet ſays, that he had in vain endeavoured to diſcover the time or place of her birth, and that he ſearched the regiſters at Penſhurſt for that purpoſe. It appears by this entry that ſhe was born at Sion-houſe, whilſt her grandfather was a priſoner in the Tower. The following extract from the pariſh accounts proves that ſhe reſided at Birth of Waller's Sachariſſa.

[225] Biog. Brit.

Iſleworth

Iſleworth in her widowhood, 1655:—"Received of the Counteſs of "Sunderland, for her rate for the poor for half a year, 15s."

Counteſs of Northumberland.

"Dorothy, the Lady and Counteſs of Northumberland, buried "Aug. 14, 1619." Sachariſſa's grandmother, wife of Henry Earl of Northumberland, and daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Eſſex. The time of her death is not mentioned in the peerages. It appears by this date of her burial, that ſhe did not live to ſee her huſband releaſed from his confinement.

Dutton, Knt.

"Sr Thomas Dutton, Knt. and the Lady Anne had their daughter "baptized Feb. 23, 1622; Elizabeth their daughter, buried Aug. 15, "1623; Lucy, baptized Nov. 21, 1623; Sr Thomas Dutton, Knt. "buried May 19, 1634." He was deſcended from the family of that name in Cheſhire. His wife's name was Garraway [125].

"Sir John Waters, Knt. and the Lady Anne Biggs, married July "18, 1622."

Harvie, Knt.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Simon Harvie, Knt. [126] buried May "6, 1626; Simon Harvie, Knt. buried Dec. 4, 1628; Simon, ſon "of Lady Harvie, buried April 6, 1632."

Overbury, Knt.

"Giles, ſon of Sr Giles Overbury and Anne his wife, baptized "Aug. 8, 1627; John, Ap. 24, 1630 (buried Ap. 9, 1632); Anne, "baptized Oct. 11, 1631; Edward, Feb. 4, 1633; Richard, Oct. "24, 1634; Mary, Sep. 11, 1637."

Three children at a birth.

"Jane Carter had three children (whereof two were ſtill-born), "buried Feb. 23, 1627."

Lord Gray of Warke.

"The Rt Hon. the Ld Graye and the Lady Priſcilla his wife, had "their daughter Catherine baptized Oct. 29, 1629; Ralph and Eli- "zabeth, ſon and daughter of Ld Gray and Priſcilla, Oct. 27, 1630; "Talbot their ſon, Feb. 14. 1632; (buried June 9, 1635); Edward,

[125] Middleſex Pedigrees, Harleian MSS. N° 1551.

[126] It is probable that this is the ſame Simon Harvey mentioned in the pariſh regiſter at Newington as grocer to Queen Elizabeth.

"baptized

" baptized Feb. 7, 1633." William Grey was created Lord Grey of Warke in 1624. His ſon Ralph ſucceeded to the title, and left an only ſon, Ford (created Earl of Tankerville), in whom it became extinct. The Earldom of Tankerville was revived in the perſon of Charles Lord Oſſulſton, who married Lady Mary Grey his only daughter. Catherine, daughter of William Lord Grey, whoſe baptiſm is here recorded, married Sir Edward Moſely, Bart. and ſecondly, Charles Lord North. Lord Grey of Warke had the King's licence, anno 1631, to incloſe a part of the high road leading from Brentford to Twickenham, adjoining to his houſe [127].

" Sr Gideon Aunſham, Knt. buried Ap. 23, 1631." Aunſham, Knt.

" John and Ann, ſon and daughter of Sr Richard Salterſton and " Elizabeth his wife, baptized Jan. 22, 1632. Sir Richard Salter- " ſton's daughter, buried May 13, 1632." Salterſton, Knt.

" John Queat, a dwarf, buried July 9, 1632." A dwarf.

" Robert, ſon of Sir John Bennet and Anne his wife, buried Oct. " 18, 1634." Sir John Bennet, anceſtor of the Earl of Tankerville, had by his wife *Dorothy* (daughter of Sir James Crofts), a ſon Robert, who died unmarried about that period [128]. Bennet, Knt.

" Abiena, the daughter of Sr Theodore Mayerne, baptized May 1, " 1637." Sir Theodore Mayerne was a phyſician of great eminence in the reign of Charles I. I ſuppoſe his daughter Abiena to be the ſame perſon (called in the pariſh regiſter at Chelſea, Adriana de Miherne) who was married to the Marquis de Montpolion in 1659. Sir Theodore lived many years at Chelſea [129]. Sir Theodore Mayerne.

" Sir Richard Murray, buried June 29, 1637." Murray, Knt.

" Richard, the ſon of Sr William Thalkeſton, baptized Aug. 1638 [130]." Thalkeſton.

" Theodore, ſon of Sr William Denny, buried July 16, 1640." Denny, Bart.

[127] Pat. 7 Car. I. pt. 5. July 18.
[128] Collins.
[129] See vol. ii. p. 126.
[130] Among the baptiſms; but a note in another hand remarks—*not here baptiſed.*

Sir William Denny was created a Baronet in 1642. The title is extinct.

Williamſon, Knt. " Arabella, daughter of Sr Francis Williamſon, baptized May 30, " 1647."

" The Lady Bruker's [131] child, buried Sep. 14, 1647."

Earl of Warwick. " The Ld Waurewick had his daughter Frances buried May 4, " 1648." Robert Earl of Warwick was Lord Admiral to the Parliament.

Brudenell. " Mr. Francis Brudenell, buried June 23, 1654." Son, it is probable, of Francis Lord Brudenell, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Viſcount Savage [132], who was an inhabitant of Iſleworth.

Wolſely, Bart. " Sr Charles Wolſely, Knt. and his wife, had their daughter " Bridget born Mar. 10, 1657." Sir Charles was the ſecond baronet of that name, and one of Cromwell's peers. He repreſented the county of Stafford in parliament in the reigns of Charles I. and II. His wife was Anne, daughter of William Viſcount Say and Sele; by whom he had ſix ſons and ten daughters. Bridget was the fifth [133].

Nott, Knt. " Sr Thomas Nott's child, buried April 17, 1659; his daughter " Suſan born Ap. 23, 1659." Sir Thomas Nott was gentleman uſher of the privy chamber to Charles II.

Talbot, Knt. " Frances, daughter of Sr John Talbot, buried June 13, 1662; " Thomas, his ſon (by his wife Barbara), baptized July 28, 1665."

Hudſon, Bart. " Mrs. Margaret Hudſon, daughter of Sr Henry Hudſon of Mel- " ton Mowbray, buried Sep. 29, 1665." She died of the plague. Sir Henry Hudſon, who was created a baronet in 1660, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Bromfield, Baronet, ſome time Lord Mayor of London [134]. This daughter of Sir Henry is not mentioned by Kimber.

[131] Perhaps Brouncker.
[132] Collins.
[133] Kimber.
[134] See an account of Lady Bromfield's tomb, p. 104.

" Jane,

" Jane, daughter of Sr Sackville Crow, buried Jan. 1, 1666." Crow, Bart. Sir Sackville Crow (father, it is probable, of Sir Sackville here mentioned) was created a baronet in 1627. The title is extinct.

" Anthony, the ſon of Mr. Henry Collins, baptized June 22, 1676." Anthony Collins. The celebrated deiſtical writer. He is ſaid to have been born at Heſton [135], but as others of Henry Collins's children were baptized at Iſleworth about this period, and none appear in the regiſter at Heſton till 1691, it is probable that he had a houſe at this place at the time of his ſon Anthony's birth, and removed ſome years afterwards to Heſton.

" The Lady Anne Brumfield, buried July 7, 1681."

" Mr. Francis Lumley, buried June 18, 1688."

" Margaret Counteſs of Orrery, buried Aug. 24, 1689 [136].

" Suſan, the daughter of the Rt Hon. Henry Ld Longueville and Yelverton Lord Longueville. " the Lady Barbara his wife, baptized Oct. 2, 1692; Henry, Aug. " 30, 1695." Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin, created Viſcount Longueville in 1690, was father of Talbot Yelverton, the firſt Earl of Suſſex of that family. Lord Longueville married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Laycock in Wiltſhire [137].

" The Rt Hon. Henry Percy, formerly called Cavendiſh, Earl of Marriages of the Percy family. " Ogle, ſon and heir-apparent to his Grace Henry Duke of New- " caſtle, was married the 27 day of March 1679, to the Rt Hon. " the Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter and ſole heireſs to Joceline, " late Earl of Northumberland." Lord Ogle died on the firſt of November the year following, and his widow was ſoon afterwards married to Thomas Thynne, Eſq. of Longleat, who was murdered by the contrivance of his rival Count Conningſmark, on the 12th of September 1682. On the 30th of May following, Lady Ogle married Charles Seymour the ſixth Duke of Somerſet [138].

[135] Biographia Brit. [136] See p. 102. [137] The Sir John Talbot, it is probable, mentioned in the preceding page, whoſe wife's name was Barbara. [138] Collins.

" S^r William Windam and Lady Catherine, daughter of his Grace " the Duke of Somerſet, married July 15, 1708." Sir William Wyndham, Bart. was father of the firſt Earl of Egremont, which title was granted in 1749 to Algernon Duke of Somerſet, with remainder to his nephew Sir Charles Wyndham and his heirs [139].

" L^d Tumont and the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of his Grace the " Duke of Somerſet, married June 14, 1707." Henry Earl of Thomond in Ireland, and Viſcount Tadcaſter in England, the huſband of Lady Elizabeth, died without iſſue in 1734 [140].

" The R^t Hon. Algernon Percy, commonly called L^d Algernon " Percy, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Northumberland, of this pariſh, " and Iſabella Suſanna Burrell, of the pariſh of Beckenham, in the " county of Kent, were married by ſpecial licence in Sion-houſe, " June 8, 1775, by Thomas Percy, D. D [141]." The preſent Earl and Counteſs of Beverley. Lady Beverley is ſiſter of Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. deputy great chamberlain of England, and niece of Sir William Burrell, Bart.

Napier and Alington.

" Nathaniel Napier, Eſq. of Middlemarſh-hall in Dorſetſhire, and " the Hon. M^rs Catherine Alington of Hammerſmith, married Aug. " 28, 1694."

Humble, Bart.

" S^r William Humble, Bart. of the pariſh of Twickenham, and " M^rs Mary Fiſher of this pariſh, married Feb. 14, 1695."

Carteret, Bart.

" James, ſon of S^r Charles Carteret and the Lady Mary his wife, " baptized June 15, 1694." Sir Charles Carteret, Bart. was gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Anne, and it is probable was at this time in attendance upon her (as Princeſs of Denmark) at Sion-houſe [142]. Sir Charles left no iſſue at his death, when the title became extinct. He was collaterally related to George Lord Carteret, father of John Earl of Granville. Sir George Carteret married Mary, daughter of Amias de Carteret, Eſq. [143]

[139] Collins. [140] Ibid. [141] Now Biſhop of Dromore in Ireland. [142] See p. 90. [143] Collins.

" Dame

" Dame Elizabeth Cartwright, buried Dec. 19, 1669."

" Mr Savage Moſtine, buried Aug. 22, 1700." A ſon, it is pro- Moſtyn, Bart.
bable, of Sir Thomas Moſtyn, Bart. by Bridget his wife, only daughter and heir of Darcy Savage, deſcended from Thomas Viſcount Savage and Earl Rivers [144].

" Anne Dechamp, aged 92, buried Dec. 12, 1712." Longevity.

" The Lady Whitwrong, buried May 15, 1716." Sir John Wittewronge, Bart. married Mary, daughter of Mr. Samuel White. Their daughter Martha was wife of John Gumley, Eſq. of Iſleworth [145]. Wittewronge, Bart.

" Henry, ſon of the Rt Hon. Henry Ld Paget and Elizabeth his " wife, baptized Jan. 22, 1719." The late Earl of Uxbridge, who died in 1769, when the title became extinct, but was revived in the perſon of the preſent Earl, who inherited the Barony of Paget, as maternally deſcended from William, the fifth Lord Paget [146]. Paget Earl of Uxbridge.

" George, ſon of George and Mary Talbot, *born* Dec. 11, 1719; Talbot Earl
" Barbara Maria, Feb. 12, 1720; Charles, ſon of the Hon. George of Shrewſ-
" Talbot and Mary, *born* Ap. 12, 1722; Maria, Aug. 18, 1723; bury.
" John Edward, Oct. 13, 1724; James Robert, June 28, 1726;
" Thomas Joſeph, Ap. 17, 1727; Francis Jerome, Sep. 30, 1728;
" Lucy, Dec. 14, 1732." George Talbot, the *birth* of whoſe children is here recorded, became afterwards (in 1743) the 14th Earl of Shrewſbury. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Viſcount Fitzwilliam of Ireland. George, their eldeſt ſon, was the late Earl of Shrewſbury. Charles was father of the preſent Earl. John Edward died unmarried in 1751. James Robert was in holy orders; and became the catholic biſhop of Birtha, and vicar apoſtolic of the dioceſe of London. He died in 1790, and was buried at Hammerſmith [147]. I ſuppoſe that Thomas Joſeph and Francis Jerome died

[144] Kimber. [145] Ibid. [146] Collins. [147] See vol. ii. p. 419. where he is erroneouſly called Biſhop of Centuriæ; which is the title of the preſent vicar-apoſtolic Dr. Douglas.

in

in their infancy, they are not mentioned by Collins. Barbara married James Lord Aſton of Forfar; Maria married Charles Dormer, Eſq.; Lucy took the veil.

Finch Earl of Aylesford. "Heneage Finch, ſon of the R^t Hon. L^d and Lady Guernſey, "baptized July 12, 1751." The preſent Earl of Aylesford, born, as I ſuppoſe, at Sion-houſe. His mother was daughter of Charles Duke of Somerſet.

Elwes, Bart. "S^r William Elwes, Bart. buried Nov. 26, 1778." The title of Baronet, which was conferred on Sir Gervaſe Elwes in 1660, is ſuppoſed to be extinct by the death of this Sir William, who reſided at Iſleworth upon a very ſlender income.

Nevill Earl of Abergavenny. "The Hon. Henry Nevill of S^t George, Hanover-ſquare, and "Mary Robinſon (daughter of John Robinſon, Eſq. M. P.) of this "pariſh, were married by ſpecial licence, Oct. 3, 1781. Mary "Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Henry Nevill, ſon and heir of "George Baron of Abergavenny and Mary his wife, baptized Mar. "24, 1783; Henry George, ſon of the R^t Hon. Henry Viſc^t Nevill "and Mary, June 20, 1785; Ralph, ſon of the R^t Hon. Henry "Earl of Abergavenny, &c. Jan. 22, 1787; Henrietta, Aug. 14, "1788; John, Feb. 27, 1790; William, Aug. 5, 1792."

Dalrymple, Bart. "Lady Martha Dalrymple, buried Sep. 18, 1782." Wife of Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Greville Earl of Brooke and Warwick. "Louiſa Caroline Anne, daughter of George Greville, Earl Brooke "and Earl of Warwick, and Harriot his wife, born the 9th of Feb. "1794, & baptized the 9 of March 1794, by the Rev^d Frederick "Hamilton. Sponſors, Lady Caroline Peachy, Lady Anne Fitz-"patrick, the Duke of Bedford."

Licences to eat fleſh. Among the minutes of the veſtry is entered a licence, (bearing date April 28, 1601,) given by William Grant, vicar of Iſleworth, to Richard Downton, Eſq. and Thomaſin his wife, to eat fleſh in Lent, "for the recovery of their health, they being enforced by age, no-"torious

" torious ſickneſs, and weakneſs, to abſtain from fiſh." Theſe licences were by no means uncommon at an earlier period. After the Reſtoration, the keeping of Lent, which had been neglected by the Puritans, who entirely exploded the obſerving of ſeaſons, was enforced by a proclamation from the King, and an office for granting licences to eat fleſh in any part of England, was ſet up in St. Paul's church-yard, and advertiſed in the public papers, anno 1663. The ſtrictneſs of abſtaining from fleſh diet ſeems, however, to have been much relaxed at this period, if we may judge from a curious licence [148] under Archbiſhop Juxon's hand and ſeal, dated 1663; by which he grants permiſſion to Sir Nathaniel Powell, Bart. his ſons and daughters, and ſix gueſts, whom he ſhall at any time invite to his table, to eat fleſh in Lent, provided that they eat ſoberly and frugally, with due grace ſaid, and privately to avoid ſcandal; the ſaid Sir Nathaniel giving the ſum of 13s. 4d. to the poor of the pariſh.

Sir Thomas Ingram's alms-houſe.

Sir Thomas Ingram, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter, founded an alms-houſe at Iſleworth for 6 poor women (houſekeepers) in the year 1664, as appears by an inſcription which is placed over the door with his arms [149]. The endowment conſiſts of lands in Yorkſhire, given by the founder, now let at 42l. 15s. 10d. per annum; 9l. per annum intereſt of money given by Lady Kinſale, anno 1720; 6l. per annum intereſt of money given by John Derbyſhire Birkhead, Eſq. anno 1743; and a rent-charge of 21l. (on lands in Iſleworth), given by Cary Elwes, Eſq. in 1768; in the whole, 78l. 15s. 10d. per annum.

Mrs.Tolſon's alms-houſe.

Mrs. Anne Tolſon's benefaction of 5000l. for building and endowing an alms-houſe has been mentioned before [150]. Its income is 165l. per annum, being the intereſt of money remaining after the expences of building were paid [151].

Mrs.

[148] In the poſſeſſion of James Clitherow, Eſq. of Boſton-houſe.

[149] A chevron between three lions paſſant.

[150] See p. 100.

[151] At the concluſion of a chancery ſuit inſtituted by Mrs. Tolſon's laſt huſband, and determined

Mrs. Bell's alms-houſe.

Mrs. Mary Bell, anno 1738, built an alms-houſe for ſix poor women, to whom, by her deed bearing date 1764, ſhe gave an annuity of 5 l. 4 s. chargeable on lands, the reſidue of the rents, if there ſhould be any overplus, to be diſtributed at the diſcretion of the truſtees. The ſaid Mary Bell, by her laſt will 1767, left a houſe and ten acres of land to be ſold, and the money applied to the maintenanee of the alms-women. This bequeſt became void by the ſtatute of mortmain, but was confirmed by Mrs. Bell's executors. The money for which the houſe was ſold produces an intereſt of 6 l. 3s. 8d.; the land remains unſold, and is let at 8l. 10s. per annum.

Charity-ſchool.

Dame Elizabeth Hill, in the year 1630, gave a houſe, called the Townhouſe, for a ſchool, and lands at Langley, Bucks, now let at 42 l. per annum, for the educating of "young maids or girls, not "vagrants or baſtards, but fatherleſs, and without friends to help "them" (to be taught to read, and work with the needle, and to do all houſhold work). This ſeems to have been the firſt foundation of the charity-ſchool at Iſleworth, in which 32 boys and 20 girls are now clothed and educated. Since its firſt endowment, it has had the following ample benefactions: Lands at Orpington in Kent, given by Mrs. Anne Oliver [152] in 1672, now let at 35 l. per annum; an annuity of 5l. 5s. given by Richard Robinſon, Eſq. in 1764; 580l. Old South Sea annuities, the donations of various perſons, previouſly to 1781, viz. 100 l. given by Dr. Cave, in 1712; and 100l. by Sir John Cheſhire, in 1719; 200 l. by Lady Kinſale, in

termined in favour of the pariſh, the ſum of 1192l. 13s. 11d. had accrued for intereſt, which increaſed the principal to 6192l. 13s. 11d.; with which the ſum of 6700l. bank annuities was purchaſed. The building of the alms-houſes coſt 1268l. 3s. 8d. which reduced the principal to 5431l. 16s. 4d.; but a ſubſequent purchaſe raiſed it to 5500l. bank annuities; the intereſt of which is 165l. The poor perſons appointed to theſe houſes muſt be pariſhioners choſen by the truſtees. They are provided with clothes and fuel; and the remainder of the intereſt is divided among them in money. Communicated by Mr. Bell; to whom I am indebted for a very ſatisfactory account of the various benefactions given to this pariſh.

[152] The widow, it is probable, of Oliver the celebrated miniature painter. She reſided at Iſleworth in the reign of Charles II. See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 14.

1725;

1725; and 75l. by Mr. Appleby in 1742; 775l. 3 per cent. purchaſed with 500l. given by Cary Elwes, Eſq. in 1783; 21l. by Mr. Matthew Dick, in 1787; 200l. 3 per cent. by Mrs. Martha and Mrs. Elizabeth Swann, who died in 1786 and 1788; 200l. 3 per cent. by Mr. James Parker in 1793, and the ſum of 500l. by Dr. Joſeph Taylour in 1793: 10l. per annum alſo is appropriated to this ſchool, out of the eſtates left by Mr. John Newman of Stoke Newington, (by his will bearing date 1727,) for the maintenance of charity ſchools in and near London, at the diſcretion of his executors. Philip Godard's intended benefaction has been mentioned before [153]. The ſchool was ſettled upon its preſent eſtabliſhment on the 1ſt of May 1715.

Apprenticing children.

Mr. William Chilcot, anno 1658, left the ſum of 21l. per annum, being a rent-charge in lands in Oxfordſhire, for the purpoſe of apprenticing poor boys.

Benefactions for bread.

Mrs. Catherine Baron gave 13 penny loaves to be diſtributed every Sunday, being 2l. 16s. 4d. per ann. Mrs. Rice gave 1l. 6s. per ann. for bread. Mrs. Mary Child gave a rent-charge of 1l. 6s. for the ſame purpoſe. Mrs. Tolſon gave the ſum of 500l. now producing 21l. per annum, for bread; Richard Robinſon, Eſq. in 1764, 5l. 5s. per annum; Dr. Taylour in 1793, the ſum of 500l.

Other benefactions.

The following benefactions, given to the poor of this place, are diſtributed at the diſcretion of the church-wardens, no ſpecific uſe having been mentioned by the donors:—Barrett gave 1l. 13s. 4d. per annum, to be paid by the Haberdaſhers Company. Thomas Stainford, in 1574, gave the alms-houſes [154] at Brentford-end, and lands and tenements in Ealing and Iſleworth, now let at 79l. 6s. per annum, to the poor of this pariſh. Mrs. Margaret Kemp gave ſome cottages, late the alms-houſes at Hounſlow, now let at 1l. 10s. per annum. Mr. Richard Wyat, in 1612, gave the ſtone-houſe in the

[153] See p. 92.

[154] The houſes were rebuilt about 1653, as appears by an aſſeſſment in the pariſh books; they have been ſince pulled down, and the pariſh workhouſe built on their ſite.

church-yard, and ſome lands in Iſleworth, producing now 31l. 6s. per annum. Margaret Wyat, in 1619, gave the moiety of a houſe and land at Laleham, 1l. 15s. per ann. Mrs. Mary Kent, in 1636, gave to the poor and needy, a cottage and garden at Brentford, and now let at 2l. 12s. 6d. and a rent-charge (on lands in Iſleworth) of 40s. per annum. Sir John Fenner, 1636, gave ſome land in Heſton, now 8l. 8s. per annum. Cuthbert Hackett, anno 1640, gave two cottages in Iſleworth, now 8l. 8s. per annum. Anne Lady Wynne, anno 1669, gave lands in Iſleworth, now 7l. per annum. Mrs. Mary Child, in 1722, a rent-charge of 1l. 4s. John Anthony Dyckhoff, in 1747, gave 50l. Old South Sea annuities, and Richard Robinſon, Eſq. in 1764, an annuity of 4l. 5s. He gave alſo to the vicar of Iſleworth two guineas to preach an anniverſary ſermon on the day of his interment, one guinea to the reader, one guinea to the clerk and ſexton to keep his tomb in repair, and a guinea to the church-wardens for the ſame purpoſe. Mrs. Bell, anno 1764, gave the reſidue of the profits of certain lands, charged by herſelf and Mrs. Child with ſpecific payments already mentioned, to be diſpoſed of to the poor at the diſcretion of the church-wardens. The lands are now let at 10l. per ann.; the rent-charges amount to 7l. 14s. John Robinſon, Eſq. gave 1l. per annum to the pariſh, as a compenſation for incloſing a piece of waſte.

Manufactures, copper-mills, &c.

Norden mentions copper and braſs mills at Iſleworth. He ſays that the ore was brought from Mendip Hills; and that "manie "artificial deviſes were to be noted in the performance of the "worke[155]." Theſe copper-mills ſtill exiſt, being ſituated at Baberbridge. They belong to the Duke of Northumberland; and are rented by the incorporated Society of the Mines Royal. There is a china manufacture at Iſleworth, belonging to Meſſrs. Shore and Co. Mr. Philpot's calico grounds, and two great flour mills, one of which was deſtroyed by fire in the month of September laſt, and is now rebuilding.

[155] Spec. Brit. p. 41.

ISLINGTON.

IN ancient records the name of this place is written Iſendune, Iſendon, Iſeldon, Yſeldon, and Eyſeldon. Skinner derives it from *Giſel*, a hoſtage, and *tun*, a town. His etymology is not, I think, entirely ſatisfactory, as it does not appear that this place was ever called Giſelton or Giſtleton. Iſendune, which name occurs in the moſt ancient records belonging to the church of St. Paul's, as well as in Doomſday-book, ſignifies in the Saxon language the Hill of Iron; in favour of which etymology it may be adduced, that ſeveral ſprings of water impregnated with that mineral have been found near the village. Name and etymology.

Iſlington is ſituated about a mile to the north of London, on the road to Barnet. The pariſh lies within the hundred of Oſſulſton, and is bounded by St. James's, Clerkenwell; St. Pancras, Hornſey, Stoke Newington, Hackney, St. Leonard-Shoreditch, and St. Luke-Old Street. It is three miles one furlong in length, two miles one furlong in breadth, ten miles one-half in circumference, and contains about 3000 acres of land, almoſt the whole of which is paſture and meadow; one field only, of ſmall extent, is arable; and there are a few acres of nurſery grounds. The ſoil is a gravelly loam, in ſome parts mixed with clay. The land is principally occupied by cow-keepers, and milk and butter (particularly the former) have long been Situation, boundaries, extent, &c. Cowkeepers.

noted as the ſtaple commodities of the place [1]. The number of cows now kept in the pariſh varies from about 1200 to 1500, nearly half of which are the property of Mr. Weſt. Conſiderable quantities of brick are made in the fields near the extremity of the pariſh adjoining to Hackney. In the ſame neighbourhood, within this pariſh, is an extenſive manufacture of white lead belonging to Samuel Walker and Company.

Land tax.

Iſlington pays the ſum of 2001l. 11s. 9d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1s. 6d. in the pound.

Arreſt of Henry VI.

When the unfortunate Henry VI. was brought a priſoner to London, he was met at Eyſeldon by the Earl of Warwick, who arreſted

[1] The following curious extract is taken from a ſpeech made before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, anno 1575, by a perſon who repreſented "a ſquier minſtrel of Middleſex." It ſhews that Iſlington was no leſs famous for its dairies than it is now; and it contains ſome ſhrewd hints that the milk-dealers of that age were not unacquainted with the art of adulterating their commodities. This minſtrel declared, "how the worſhipful village of Iſlington, well knooen too bee one of the moſt auncient and beſt tounz in England, next to London, at thiz day, (as well at Cookez feaſt in Aldergate-ſtreete yeerely upon Holy-rood-day, az alſo at all ſolemn bridealez in the citie of London all the yeer after, in well ſerving them of mylk for theyr flawnez not yet pil'd nor chalked; of cream for their cuſtardes not frothed nor thykned with floour; and of butter for theyr paſtiez & pyepaſte not made of well curds, nor gather'd of whey in ſoomer, nor mingled in winter with ſalt butter watered or waſht,) did obteyn long agoo theſe worſhipful armez in cooler and foorm as yee ſee; which are, a field argent as the field and ground whearin the milkwives of this woorthy tooun doo trade for theyr living. On a feſs tenny three platez between three milk tankerds proper. The three milk tankerds az the proper veſſell whearin the ſubſtauns & matter of their trade is too and fro tranſported. The feſs tenny, which is a cooler betokening dout & ſuſpicion, as well to their markets and ſervants as to their cuſtomerz, that they truſt not too farre, may bring unto them platez, that iz coyned ſylver; three, that iz ſufficient & plentie; for ſo that number in armory may well ſignifie. For creaſt, upon a wad of ote-ſtraw a boll of furmenty. This ſkoochion, with beaſtz very aptly agreeing both to the armz and to the trade of the bearers, glorioufly ſupported between a gray mare (a beaſt meeteſt for carrying of milk tankerds), her pannell on her bak, az alwaiz reddy for ſervis at every feaſt and brydale at neede, & her filly fole, fallow & flaxen mane after the ſyre. In the ſkro undergraven iz thear a proper word, well ſquaring with al the reſt, taken out of Salern's chapter of things that moſt nooriſh a man's body, *Lac*, *caſeus infans*; that iz, good milke and yoong cheez. And thus mooch and pleaz you, quoth he, for the armz of our worſhipful tooun: and thearwithall made a manerly leg, and ſo held his peas." Laneham's account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment at Kenilworth Caſtle, anno 1575, printed in Nichols's Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, vol. i. (1575) p. 31—33.

him

him there in the name of King Edward IV., and cauſed his gilt ſpurs to be taken from his feet [3].

In the year 1514, "the citizens of London, finding themſelves "grieved with the incloſures of the common fields about Iſlington, "Hoxton, Shoreditch, and other places near to the city, whereby "they could not be ſuffered to exerciſe their bows, nor other "paſtimes, in thoſe fields, as aforetime they had been accuſtomed, "aſſembled themſelves one morning, and went with ſpades and "ſhovels unto the ſame fields, and there like diligent workmen ſo "beſtirred themſelves, that within a ſhort ſpace all the hedges about "thoſe towns were caſt down, and the ditches filled. The King's "counſail coming to the Grey Friars to underſtand what was meant "by this, were ſo anſwered by the Mayor and Counſail of the citie, "that the matter was diſſimuled; and ſo when the workmen had "done their work, they came home in quiet manner, and the fields "were never after hedged [4]." Incloſures deſtroyed by the Londoners.

On the 17th of September 1557, four victims of bigotry were burnt at one fire at Iſlington [5]. Proteſtants burnt.

In the month of October 1642, the committee of the militia of London gave orders that trenches and ramparts ſhould be made near all the highways leading to the city, as beyond Iſlington; in the fields near Pancras church, Mile-end, &c. This work was carried on for ſeveral months [6]. In May and June 1643, it was proſecuted with uncommon zeal, as appears by the following extracts from the public papers:—"May 8. The work in the fields to trench the city "goes on amain; many thouſands of men, women, and ſervants, "go out daily to work; and this day there went out a great com- Trenches and ramparts made near Iſlington in 1642 and 1643.

[3] Holinſhed's Chronicle, vol. iii.
[4] Ibid. p. 1494.
[5] Fox's Martyrs, vol. iii. p. 705.
[6] England's Memorable Occurrences, October 24—31, 1642.

"pany

" pany of the common-council, and divers other chief men of the " city, with the greateſt part of the trained bands, with ſpades, " ſhovels, pickaxes, &c.—May 9. This day many thouſands of ci- " tizens, their wives, and families, went out to dig, and all the " porters in and about the city, to the number of 2000.—May 23. " Five thouſand feltmakers and cappers went to work at the trenches, " near 3000 porters, with a great company of men, women, and " children.—May 24. Four or five thouſand ſhoemakers.—June 5. " Six thouſand taylors [7]."

Moated ſite.

In a field, called the Reed-moat Field, a ſhort diſtance from the workhouſe towards the north-weſt, are ſome remains of trenches; in one corner of the field is a moated ſite, forming on the outſide of the moat a ſquare of about 100 paces. Theſe veſtiges are thought to have been a Roman camp.

Lands in Iſlington as deſcribed in Doomſday-book.

In the ſurvey of Doomſday, the landed property at Iſlington is thus deſcribed: " The canons of S[t] Paul's hold two hides in Iſendone; " the land is one carucate and a half, on which there is only one " plough, but another might be kept half employed. There are " three villans who hold a virgate of land, and there is paſture for the " cattle of the town. This eſtate, whoſe preſent and former value is " 40s. has been time out of mind parcel of the demeſnes of the church. " The ſaid canons hold two other hides in Iſlington. This land " furniſhes employment for two ploughs and a half, and is all in cul- " ture. There are four villans who hold this land under the canons, " four bordars, and 13 cottars." This eſtate, which was parcel alſo of the demeſnes of the church, had been valued in King Edward's time at 40s.; but when the ſurvey was taken, at 30s. only. " Gil- " bert holds half a hide of Geoffrey de Mandeville. This land " is half a carucate, and is cultivated to its full extent. There is

[7] Perfect Diurnal.

" one

" one villan and one bordar. It was valued in King Edward's " time at 20s., now at 12 s. It was formerly the property of Grim, " a ſervant of King Edward, who could alien it at pleaſure. Derman " holds half a hide of the King. On this land, which is half a ca- " rucate, is one villan. This eſtate is valued at 10s. and was for- " merly the property of Algar, a ſervant of King Edward, who had " power either to ſell or to deviſe it.

" Ranulf, brother of Ilger, holds Tolentone [8] of the King for " two hides. The land is two carucates. One hide is in demeſne, " on which is one plough. The villans have two ploughs. There " are five villans who hold half a virgate each, two bordars who " hold nine acres, one cottar and one ſlave, paſture for the cattle of " the town, pannage for 60 hogs, and 5 s. rents. This manor was " valued in King Edward's time at 40s., when it was granted to " Ranulf at 60s. but is worth now only 40 s. It was the property " of Edwin, a ſervant of King Edward, who had the power of alien- " ing it at pleaſure." Manor of Tolentone.

King William the Conqueror, in or about the year 1065, reſtored to the canons of St. Paul's certain eſtates of which they had been unjuſtly deprived; among theſe were nine caſſats [9] of lands in Iſlington [10], being, I ſuppoſe, the two eſtates mentioned in the ſurvey. The only property now belonging to the church in this pariſh is the prebendal manor (being the corps of one of the prebends), and a ſmall eſtate called Yven, Iveney, or Yeveney grove field. The pre- Lands belonging to St. Paul's cathedral.

[8] Tolentone, in the hundred of Oſſulſton, was certainly in Iſlington. The lane now known by the name of the Devil's Lane was in ancient writings called Tallington, or Tollyngton Lane; and is ſo deſcribed in a ſurvey of roads in Iſlington made as lately as 1732 (now hanging in the veſtry). On the eaſt ſide of the lane is a moated ſite, called in old writings Tollyngton-houſe, or the Lower Place. See p. 133.

[9] *Caſſata* is generally defined a cottage with a ſufficient quantity of land to maintain a family; but it is ſometimes ſuppoſed to be ſynonymous with *carucata*, a plough-land; and I think it probable that it bears that meaning in the preſent inſtance.

[10] Records of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 12.

bendal

Prebendal manor.

bendal manor holds a court-leet and court-baron. In the year 1649 it was ſold to Maurice Gethin, citizen of London, for the ſum of 275 l. [11] There are no demeſnes belonging to it.

Prebendaries of Iſlington.

Richard Fletcher, Biſhop of London, and Edward Stillingfleet, Biſhop of Worceſter, were prebendaries of Iſlington [12]. The preſent prebendary is the Rev. Joſeph Butler, M. A. who was inſtalled in 1754.

Yven, or Iveney-grove field.

The preſent leſſee of Yven-grove field, is Mr. William Mott, who pays a reſerved rent of 11. 8s. 4d. per annum, to the church of St. Paul's.

Manor of Berners, Bernerſbury, or Barneſbury.

I think it probable that the greater part of the eſtates ſaid in the Doomſday ſurvey to belong to the church of St. Paul's, came into the Berners family. Ralph de Berners, who died in 1297, was ſeiſed of the manor of Yſeldon, held under the Biſhop of London, as of his caſtle of Stortford, by a certain quit-rent, and the ſervice of warding the caſtle [13]. This manor, called in later records Berners, or Bernerſbury in Iſeldon, continued in the ſame family for ſeveral generations [14], after which it paſſed to that of Bourchier, by the intermarriage

[11] Parliamentary Surveys, St. Paul's Cathedral.

[12] See Newcourt.

[13] Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 39. In this record the value and extent of the manor is thus eſtimated: A capital meſſuage, with the garden, &c. valued at 18s.; 180 acres of arable land valued at 2d. an acre; five of meadow at 1s. 6d.; rents of aſſize, 26s. 3d.; a pair of gilt ſpurs, payable by Thomas Meuſe of Eaſt Smithfield, 6d.; cuſtomary rents, 71s.; 48 hens, 4s.; 144 days' work, due from 48 cuſtomary tenants, 18s. being 1½d. each day's work; the reaping of 48 acres of corn, 12s.; the carrying of hay, 2s.; weeding corn, 2s.; profits of court, 6s. 8d. Edmund de Berners, 26 years of age, abroad in Gaſcony, was ſon and heir of Ralph.

[14] Sir John de Berners died, anno 1396, ſeiſed of the manor of Berners in Iſeldon valued at 24l. per annum; James, his ſon and heir, being then 14 years of age. Eſch. 50 Edw. III. N° 10. Richard Lord Berners died, anno 1412, ſeiſed of this manor; a third part of which was held in dower, anno 1417, by Philippa his widow, then married to Thomas Lewkner; the two other parts were in the occupation of the Biſhop of London (Kemp); Margaret, daughter of Lord Berners, ſeven years of age, in 1417, was his heir. Eſch. 5 Hen. V. N° 8. Philippa Lady Berners died in 1421. It appears by the inquiſition taken after

termarriage of Sir John Bourchier with Margery, daughter and heir of Richard Lord Berners. Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners in right of his wife, died in 1475, and Margaret Lady Berners in 1476, when this manor was inherited by their grandſon John, the laſt Lord Berners, then eight years of age [15], who became chancellor of the exchequer. He is recorded among the noble authors, having publiſhed a tranſlation of Froiſſart's Chronicle, and ſome Romances. Lord Berners died in 1532, leaving iſſue one daughter, married to Edmund Knyvet, Eſq. who had livery of his lands. In 1548, this manor was the property of Thomas Fowler, Gent. [16], in whoſe family it continued till about the middle of the laſt century, when it paſſed to Sir Thomas Fiſher, who married Sarah, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart.; Urſula, daughter and eventually heir [17] of Sir Thomas Fiſher, Bart., brought this manor into the Halton family, in which it continued till 1754, when it was deviſed by Sir William Halton, Bart. (grandſon of Sir William Halton, who married Urſula Fiſher) to the late John Jolliffe Tuffnell, Eſq. who died in September 1794. It is now the property of his ſon.

The Berners family, in the reign of Henry VI., held ſome lands in Iſlington (being half a knight's fee), under the Bohuns Earls of Hereford [18], being no doubt the ſame eſtate which is mentioned in

after her death (Eſch. 9 Hen. V. N° 24.), that her daughter Margery, then 12 years of age, was married to John Ferriby. (Sir John Bourchier was her ſecond huſband.) Among the profits of the manor enumerated in the laſt-mentioned record are certain rents called Lord's Silver, amounting to 4s. 5½d. The demeſne lands held by Lady Berners in dower are nearly of the ſame extent as the whole manerial eſtate deſcribed in the inquiſition taken after Ralph de Berners's death.

[15] See Eſch. 15 Edw. IV. N° 35. The manor was then valued at 20l. per annum.

[16] Chantry Roll for Middleſex, in the Augmentation-office, dated that year, in which mention is made of lands held under Thomas Fowler.

[17] See Kimber's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 487.

[18] Records in the Exchequer Lib. N° 28. Knights fees.

the Doomſday ſurvey as held by Gilbert, under Geffrey de Mandeville, whoſe heirs the Bohuns were.

Manor of Canonbury.

Ralph de Berners gave an eſtate at Iſlington, ſince called the Manor of Canonbury, to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield [19]. This eſtate is enumerated among other poſſeſſions of that monaſtery in a confirmation-grant of Henry III., bearing date 1253 [20]. After the diſſolution of the convent it was granted, anno 1539, to Thomas Lord Cromwell [21], on whoſe attainder, which happened the year following, it reverted to the King. It was then charged with the payment of an annuity of 20 l. per annum, to Anne of Cleve [22]. The bailiff's account, anno 1541, makes the total amount of the manor to be 73 l. os. 7½d [23]. The value of the houſe is not ſpecified, it having been reſerved by Sir Francis Bryan the keeper, for his Majeſty's uſe.

King Edward VI. in the firſt year of his reign granted this manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, in exchange for other lands [24]. The Earl ſurrendered it to the crown in 1550 [25], and had a freſh grant of it in 1552, being then Duke of Northumberland [26]. Upon his attainder the next year, Canonbury reverted again to the crown, and was granted in 1557 to Thomas Lord Wentworth [27], who in

Sir John Spencer.

1570 aliened it to John Spencer [28], afterwards Sir John Spencer, alderman of London, no leſs renowned for his active ſervices to his fellow-citizens [29], than for his immenſe wealth, the fame of which

[19] In a record dated 1373 it is ſaid, that Ralph de Berners formerly gave Canoneſbury in Iſeldon, and a meſſuage called Coteler's, to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew. Eſch. 47 Edw. III. N° 80. 2d Numb.

[20] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. ii. p. 386.

[21] Bailiff's account referred to in note 23.

[22] Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiv. p. 713.

[23] Rot. Antiq. Brit. Muſ. B. 20.

[24] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 7389. Mar. 27, 1 Edw. VI.

[25] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[26] Ibid.

[27] Pat. 3 and 4 P. & M. pt. 9. June 10.

[28] Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 9. Sept. 11.

[29] Hiſtory of Canonbury, by J. Nichols (author of various topographical and other works,—a native of Iſlington), p. 13—19.

was

was ſo great, that a pirate of Dunkirk is ſaid to have laid a plot for carrying him away from his houſe at Canonbury in hopes of a large ranſom. The ſhallop employed for this purpoſe came up, as the ſtory is told, to Barking-creek, whence the pirate with ſix of his men came to Iſlington, leaving the reſt of the crew to take care of the veſſel. Fortunately Sir John Spencer was not then at Canonbury, by which means the deſign was fruſtrated [30]. Sir John Spencer's daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was married in 1594 to William Lord Compton, by which match the manor of Canonbury came into the Northampton family, and is now the property of the preſent Earl.

Henry le Hayward and Roger de Creton gave (anno 1334) 106 acres of arable land, and four of meadow, in Iſeldon and Kentyſhton, valued at 21s. 6d. per annum, to the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, to pray for the ſoul of John de Kentyſhton. A conſiderable part of this land was held under the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew [31]. In the year 1443, the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital gave an annuity of 6s. 8d. to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, on condition that they ſhould have free uſe of an aqueduct, the head of which was within the precincts of Canonbury [32].

Canonbury-houſe is ſaid to have been made uſe of as a country reſidence by the priors of St. Bartholomew. It is ſuppoſed to have been in part, if not wholly rebuilt by William Bolton, who was prior from 1509 to 1532. His device, a bolt and tun, was lately to be ſeen on ſome parts of the park wall. Canonbury-houſe was rented of Sir John Spencer, by William Ricthorne, Eſq. who died there in 1582 [33]; and it was afterwards, for a few years, in the occupation of Sir Arthur

Canonbury-houſe.

[30] Ibid. p. 21. quoted from a pamphlet intitled "The Vanity of the Lives and Paſſions of Men, by D. Papillon, 1651."

[31] Eſch. 8 Edw. III. N° 19. 2d Numb.

[32] Pat. 11 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 3.

[33] Pariſh Regiſter.

Eminent inhabitants.

Atye, public orator of the univerſity of Oxford, who married his widow [34]. It is probable that Sir John Spencer came to reſide there himſelf about the year 1599, which date was ſome time ago to be ſeen on the cielings [35]. The charter of incorporation granted to the Butchers' Company, bearing date 1605, was ſigned at Canonbury by Lord Chancellor Egerton, who was then on a viſit to Sir John Spencer [36]. A daughter of Lord Compton was born there in 1605 [37]. From 1627 to 1635, Canonbury-houſe was rented by the Lord Keeper Coventry [38]. In the Strafford papers is a letter from the Earl of Derby, dated Jan. 29, 1635, from Canbury park, where he was ſtaid from St. James's by the greateſt ſnow he ever ſaw in England [39]. William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, died at Canonbury-houſe in 1685 [40]. The only part of the old manſion which remains, is a lodging-houſe at the north-weſt corner of the ſite, which has a large brick tower, 17 feet ſquare, and 58 feet in height. It does not ſeem of very great antiquity, but was built, it is probable, by ſome of the owners of Canonbury ſince the Reformation, for the ſake of the extenſive proſpect it affords of the ſurrounding country. On the wall of the ſtair-caſe, near the top, are painted in Roman characters ſix Latin hexameters, compriſing the abbreviated names of the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Charles the Firſt [41]. The tower is let out in apartments, the names of the lodgers being on the doors as in a College ſtair-caſe, or that of an inn of court. This place has been the temporary reſidence of ſeveral perſons of eminence in the literary world. Samuel Humphreys, who

Remains of Canonbury-houſe.

Samuel Humphreys.

[34] Some of his children were baptized at Iſlington in 1590, 1591, and 1592.

[35] Gent. Mag. 1743, p. 491.

[36] Nichols's Hiſtory of Canonbury, p. 29.

[37] Pariſh Regiſter.

[38] A ſon of Sir Thomas Coventry was baptized in 1627. He dates from Canbury in 1634. Strafford Letters, vol. i. p. 447.; and Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 7001.

[39] Vol. i. p. 369.

[40] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. ii. p. 254.

[41] See a copy of them in Nichols's Hiſtory of Canonbury. They are now much decayed.

wrote

wrote a poem called Canons, and tranſlated "le Spectacle de la Nature," and other works, died there in January 1737[42]; Ephraim Chambers, the well-known author of the Cyclopedia, in 1740[43]; Dr. Goldſmith had lodgings there, and the late J. Newbery, Eſq. author of ſeveral uſeful books for the amuſement of children, and ſome other works.

Ephraim Chambers. Dr. Goldſmith. J. Newbery.

I ſuppoſe the manor of Tolentone to have been the ſame which was at a later period called the Manor of Highbury. The lands on both ſides of Tallington-lane belonged to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem; thoſe on the weſt ſide are now parcel of the manor called the manor of St. John of Jeruſalem; thoſe on the eaſt ſide are in that of Highbury, on which ſide is Tallington-houſe, a moated ſite, called in ancient writings, "the Lower Place[44]." It ſeems probable, that when the manſion-houſe was built on higher ground, it was called, from that circumſtance, Highbury, and that in time the manor itſelf was known by the ſame name. As a corroboration of the conjecture, it may be obſerved, that ſurveys made during the laſt century mention two woods in the manor of Highbury, and that no wood is mentioned in the ſurvey of Doomſday, as belonging to any of the Iſlington eſtates, except the manor of Tolentone.

Tallington-lane and houſe.

Alice de Barowe gave the manors of Highbury and Newton to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem[45]. Previouſly to this grant, in the year 1271, being then ſeiſed of the manor of Newton, ſhe gave to the nuns of St. Mary, Clerkenwell, an annual rent of ſeven marks, charged upon a houſe which was held of her by the prior of St. John of Jeruſalem. For this benefaction it was covenanted, that Alice de

Manor of Highbury and Newington-Barrowe.

[42] Hiſtory of Canonbury, p. 32. Samuel Humphreys, a ſtranger, was buried at Iſlington, January 15, 1736-7. Pariſh Regiſter.

[43] Biog. Brit.

[44] It is ſo ſtated in a ſurvey of the manor (now in poſſeſſion of John Bowles, Eſq. the ſteward, to whom I am indebted for a ſight of it) taken by command of Prince Henry in 1611. It was then vulgarly called the Devil's Houſe; which name it ſtill retains; and Tallington-lane has thence acquired the name of the Devil's Lane.

[45] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. ii. p. 543.

Barowe

Barowe and her heirs ſhould be for ever remembered in the maſſes of the convent [46]. The prior of St. John of Jeruſalem had a charter of freewarren in Neweton, dated 1286 [47]. On the 13th of June 1381, in Wat Tyler's rebellion, "the commons of Eſſex went to the "manor of Highbury, two miles north of London, belonging to the "prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, which they wholly conſumed with "fire [48]." The ſite of Highbury manor-houſe, in memory of this fact, ſtill goes by the name of Jack Straw's caſtle. At a court held for the manor of Neweton in 1409, Idonea, the daughter of John Aleyne, ſurrendered to Richard Serle four acres of land in Newetonfield, upon condition that he ſhould provide her with clothes and maintenance during her life [49]. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, the manor of Highbury or Newington-Barrowe was granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell, upon whoſe attainder it reverted to the crown [50]. The ſite of the manor and certain demeſne lands, conſiſting of about 300 acres [51], were leaſed by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1562, to Sir Thomas Wroth, for 21 years [52]; and the leaſe was renewed to Richard Wroth for the ſame term in 1584 [53]. The ſame premiſes were granted, anno 1594, for 60 years, in reverſion to Sir John Forteſcue, one of the Queen's privy council [54]. The remainder of this term, anno 1611, was veſted in William Lord Compton [55]. The manor, which had been ſettled on the Lady Mary [56], became veſted in the crown again upon her acceſſion. Queen Elizabeth granted a leaſe of the manerial rights (amounting to 40 s. per annum) to

Highbury-place burnt by the commons of Eſſex.

[46] Cotton MSS. Brit. Muſ. Nero, E. VI. f. 62.
[47] Cart. 14 Edw. I. N° 8.
[48] Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 454.
[49] Cotton MSS. Nero, E. VI.
[50] Record in the Augmentation-office.
[51] Ancient ſurvey of the manor before quoted.
[52] Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 7. July 15.
[53] Pat. 27 Eliz. pt. 7. Feb. 15. The grant was made the preceding year.
[54] Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. 11. May 29.
[55] Survey of the manor.
[56] Abſtract of the title, obligingly communicated by John Bowles, Eſq.

Thomas

Thomas Owen [57]. The manor was ſettled by James I. on Henry Prince of Wales [58], and when he died, upon his ſurviving brother [59]; who, after he came to the crown, granted it, anno 1629, to Sir Allen Apſley [60], who ſold it the next year to Thomas Auſten, Eſq. anceſtor of Sir John Auſten, Bart, who, in the year 1723, aliened it to James Colebrooke, Eſq. from whom it deſcended to Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. Sir George's life-intereſt in it was put up to ſale in the year 1791, and purchaſed by Jonathan Eade, Eſq. of Stoke-Newington, who is the preſent Lord of the manor. The reverſion belongs to the Colebrooke family. Lands in this manor deſcend according to the ſtrict cuſtom of gavel-kind, being equally divided between male heirs in the ſame degree of conſanguinity, and in default of male heirs, among females in like manner.

Cuſtom of gavel-kind.

In the ſurvey taken by order of Prince Henry, anno 1611, it is ſtated, that there had been a capital manſion ſtanding, as it was reported, within a moat yet remaining, but that the houſe was decayed beyond the memory of man. Sir George Colebrooke ſold the ſite of Highbury manſion or caſtle to John Dawes, Eſq. who built there an elegant villa, now the property and reſidence of Alexander Aubert, Eſq. F. R. S. a gentleman well known for his attachment to philoſophical purſuits, and particularly for the accuracy of his aſtronomical obſervations. Mr. Aubert has erected an obſervatory near the houſe, and furniſhed it with an excellent collection of inſtruments, particularly a very fine reflecting teleſcope, by Short, being the largeſt ever made by that artiſt. It was purchaſed out of the late Topham Beauclerck's collection.

Site of Highbury manor-houſe or caſtle.

Mr. Aubert's obſervatory.

[57] Records in the Augmentation-office.—Thomas Owen, it is probable, was Alice Wilks's third huſband, a judge of the Common Pleas. See p. 142.

[58] Survey of the manor.

[59] Abſtract of title.

[60] Ibid. The grant was made in the name of White and others. It bears date Sept. 15, 5 Car. I.

The

The manor of Highbury, according to the ſurvey above mentioned, extends over nearly 1000 acres of land, of which about 460 were then in demeſne.

Little St. John's and Highbury woods.

Little St. John's wood and Highbury wood, which were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, and were included in the leaſe to Sir John Forteſcue, were not granted with the manor to Sir Allen Apſley in 1629, but ſtill continue in the crown. They were ſold by the parliament in 1650 to Sir Henry Mildmay and Richard Clutterbuck [61]. The Mildmays have long had a conſiderable copyhold eſtate at Newington-green in this pariſh. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that Sir Henry Mildmay was one of King Charles's judges, whilſt his brother Anthony was ſo devoted to that unfortunate monarch, that he attended his execution as a confidential ſervant, and was one of thoſe who ſuperintended the interment of his remains at Windſor [62]. Sir Henry's eſtates were forfeited at the Reſtoration, but this at Newington having been ſettled in jointure on his wife, continued in the family [63], and is now the property of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, whoſe father, Sir William, was created a Baronet for the eminent ſervices he had rendered to his country. No traces of the woods above-mentioned remain. The land on which they grew is held under the crown, by an unexpired leaſe granted to the late John Dawes, Eſq.

Sir Henry and Anthony Mildmay.

The Shipcote.

A houſe, called the Shipcote, and lands in Iſlington, then on leaſe to Henry Lediſman, at the annual rent of 51 l. 1s. 8d., formerly parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, were granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1582 to Robert Earl of Leiceſter [64].

The prior of St. John of Jeruſalem held in the reign of Henry VI. half a knight's fee in Iſlington, which had formerly belonged to William de Vere [65]. Theſe perhaps are the lands which conſtitute

[61] Particulars of ſale, Augmentation-office.
[62] Kimber's Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 215.
[63] Ibid.
[64] Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 3. Aug. 9.
[65] Records in the Exchequer, Lib. N° 28. Knights fees.

that

that part of the manor of St. John of Jeruſalem which lies within the pariſh of Iſlington, lying between Tallington-lane and the weſtern extremity of the pariſh. This extenſive manor, which is ſituated within the pariſhes of St. James-Clerkenwell, Iſlington, and Hornſey, continued in the crown after the diſſolution of monaſteries, till the year 1625, when it was granted to Robert Dixon and William Walley [66], by whom it ſeems to have been immediately conveyed to Juſtinian Povey, Eſq. who held it ſeveral years. In 1643, Chriſtopher Waſe, Eſq. died ſeiſed of this manor, leaving iſſue two daughters; Heſter, married to Sir William Mainwaring, and afterwards to Sir Henry Blount; and Judith, the wife of William Maſter, Eſq. From this period the manor has been divided into moieties, one of which came into the family of Short, and is now the property of Col. Henry Haſard, who has taken the name of Short purſuant to the will of John Short, Eſq. lately deceaſed. The other moiety continued in the Maſter family till the year 1741 or 1742, when it was ſold by Thomas Maſter, Eſq. (father of the preſent repreſentative of the county of Glouceſter), to William Snell, Eſq. whoſe widow is the preſent proprietor [67]. Manor of St. John of Jeruſalem.

Certain lands, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of Adam Winthorpe, valued at 11l. 10s. per annum, were ſold by the crown in Queen Mary's reign, for 20 years purchaſe, to William Ormeſted, Maſter in Chancery. It is obſerved that they were ſold ſo cheap, becauſe the purchaſer had promiſed to give them to the church [68].

In the lower ſtreet ſtands an ancient houſe, now the Crown Inn, built, it is probable, by ſome opulent merchant. In the window of a large room, on the ground floor, are the arms of England, the city of London, the Mercers' Company [69], and another coat. Ancient houſes. The Crown Inn.

[66] Fee-farm rolls in the Augmentation-office.

[67] The deſcent of this manor was obligingly communicated by J. Wainewright, Eſq.

[68] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 608. f. 6.

[69] Gules, a demi-virgin couped below the ſhoulder iſſuing from the clouds, all Proper, veſted

The Queen's Head.

coat [70]. The only initials which occur are $\frac{W.\ P.}{R.}$ The Queen's Head, another ancient houſe in the ſame ſtreet, has neither date nor arms.

Mrs. Holmes's, &c.

In the large houſe occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and uſed for the reception of inſane perſons, is the coat of Fowler [71] with the arms of Ulſter, and that of Fiſher [72], impaling Or, a lion rampant, Gules. They are placed over oppoſite doors on the landing-place of a large ſtaircaſe. An old manſion belonging to the Fowler family [73], built (as appears by the date of 1595 on a cieling) in Queen Elizabeth's time, ſtill remains in Croſs-ſtreet. It is now a ladies' boarding-ſchool in the occupation of Mrs. Clarke. The front has been moderniſed. At the extremity of the garden, which belonged to this manſion, is a ſmall brick building looking into Canonbury fields, abſurdly called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge. It is moſt probable that it was built as a ſummer-houſe by Sir Thomas Fowler the younger, whoſe arms are placed in the wall, with the date 1655. On the 17th of February that year, there happened a fire at Iſlington, which broke out at the ſtables of the great houſe which was inhabited by Sir Thomas Fowler and his family, Sir Thomas Fiſher's family, and others [74].

The Pied Bull.

The Pied Bull, near the church, is ſaid by a tradition, which appears altogether groundleſs [75], to have been the reſidence of Sir

veſted Or, crowned with an Eaſtern crown of the laſt, her hair diſhevelled, and wreathed round the temples with roſes of the ſecond, all within an orle of clouds Proper.

[70] Az. three eſcutcheons Arg. impaling Az. a chevron between three eagles' heads eraſed Or. There is alſo in the ſame window the repreſentation of a Chriſt's croſs, or croſs of Calvary, mounted on ſteps, and overſpread with vines; being, as I ſuppoſe, the cognizance of ſome company or individual.

[71] Az. on a chevron between three herons Or, as many croſſes patèe Gules.

[72] Or three demi-lions ramp. and a chief indented Gules.

[73] Some coats of arms (for the moſt part much mutilated), which were taken out of the windows, ſtill remain in the houſe. Among theſe are the arms of Fowler and Heron. Thomas Fowler, the firſt of the family who ſettled at Iſlington, married the daughter of Herne, or Heron, of that place. See Harl. MSS. N° 1551.

[74] Perfect Proceedings, Feb. 22, 1655.

[75] Oldys, in his Life of Sir Walter Raleigh in the Biographia Britannica, ſays there is no proof of it; and John Shirley of Iſlington, who wrote a life alſo of that celebrated man, ſays nothing of his reſidence there.

Walter

Walter Raleigh. In the window of a room, on a ground floor, are the arms of Sir John Miller [76], Knight, of Iſlington, impaling Grigg [77]. In the kitchen are the ſame arms (with the date of 1624), and another coat [78].

Eminent inhabitants.

Samuel Clark, a learned orientaliſt, and one of the editors of the Polyglot Bible, was a ſchoolmaſter at Iſlington in 1650 [79]. Mr. Peter Vowel, a ſchoolmaſter at this place, was executed at the Mewſgate, July 10, 1651, for a plot againſt Cromwell [80]. Ezekiel Tongue, author of ſeveral tracts againſt the Papiſts, and ſome treatiſes in natural hiſtory, about the year 1660, kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a houſe at Iſlington, belonging to Sir Thomas Fiſher [81]. Col. Okey, an officer of eminence in Cromwell's army, and one of the judges of King Charles the Firſt, is ſaid to have been a drayman in a brewhouſe at this place [82]. John Bagford, celebrated for his typographical collections (now in the Britiſh Muſeum), died at Iſlington in 1716 [83]. Defoe, the well-known author of Robinſon Cruſoe, and many other works, received his education at Newington-green. He died at Iſlington, in 1731 [84]. The eccentric Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance, died there in 1770 [85]. James Burgh, author of Political Diſquiſitions, and other works, reſided at Iſlington four years, and died there in 1775 [86]. Dr. Nicholas Robinſon, a celebrated phyſician, author of ſeveral medical works, died there the ſame year. Joſeph Collyer, who tranſlated the Meſſiah and Noah from the German, and publiſhed ſome hiſtorical and geographical works, died there in 1776. Mrs. Collyer,

[76] Az. an eſcutcheon between four maſcles Or.—Miller of Iſlington and Devonſhire.

[77] Arg. three lions paſſant in pale Az. a border of the ſecond.—Grigg of Suffolk.

[78] Sab. three bells Arg. impaling Sab. a feſſe between three birds Or, a border of the ſecond.

[79] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

[80] Several occurrences of State affairs. July 6—13, 1651.

[81] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

[82] Myſteries of the Good Old Cauſe.

[83] Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.

[84] Biog. Brit. edit. nov.

[85] Ibid.

[86] Ibid.

who reſided alſo at Iſlington, tranſlated the Death of Abel. Dr. Huſband Meſſiter, an eminent phyſician, died at his houſe at Iſlington, in 1785[85]; Iſaac Ritſon, in 1789[86]; the late Dr. Pitcairn, in 1791[87]; and the Rev. George Marriott, author of various poems and ſermons, in 1793[88].

The church.

The pariſh-church, which ſtands in the upper ſtreet, is dedicated to St. Mary. The firſt ſtone of the preſent ſtructure was laid by Sir James Colebrooke, on the 28th of Auguſt 1751, and it was opened on the 26th of May 1754. It is a brick-building, with ſtone coins, cornices, &c. and conſiſts of a nave, chancel, and two aiſles. At the weſt end is a ſtone ſpire. The expence of the building amounted to about 6800 l. a great part of which was raiſed by ſubſcriptions[89].

The old church.

The old church, which, by the prints of it in the hiſtory of Canonbury, appears to have been of Gothic architecture[90], was pulled down in 1751. It is ſaid to have been in a very ruinous ſtate, but the tower was ſo ſtrongly cemented, that the workmen were obliged to make uſe of gunpowder to ſeparate the maſſes[91].

Scaffolding of wicker-work.

In the year 1787, Iſlington-church underwent a thorough repair; when it being found neceſſary to make ſome alterations in the vane, the pariſh contracted with one Thomas Birch, an ingenious baſket-maker, who undertook to incloſe the ſpire from the baluſtrade to the vane with a caſe of wicker-work, and form within it a ſtaircaſe, which ſhould afford a ſafe and eaſy paſſage to the top. This he performed in a little more than two months. His agreement with

[85] Gent. Mag.

[86] A native of Cumberland, who publiſhed a tranſlation of Homer's Hymn to Venus. He wrote alſo the preface to Clarke's Hiſtory of the Lakes, and gave promiſe of conſiderable eminence as a literary character. He died at the age of 29. Hiſtory of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 334—338.

[87] Gent. Mag.

[88] Europ. Mag.

[89] Mrs. Pattiſon, who died in 1755, is ſaid to have begun the ſubſcription with 1000l. See Gent. Mag.

[90] The date of 1483 was found on the tower.

[91] Hiſtory of Canonbury, p. 53. in the notes.

his

his employers was for the ſum of 20l. and he was permitted to receive money for ſhowing his new mode of ſcaffolding, by which, though the price of admiſſion to the ſtaircaſe was only 6d. each perſon, he reaped conſiderable profits. His exhibition was frequently advertiſed in the newſpapers. A print of the church, engraved by Matthew Skinner from a drawing made by himſelf, whilſt the ſpire was incloſed within its wicker caſe, was publiſhed in February 1788.

On the eaſt wall of the chancel are the monuments of Mary, wife of David Woodroffe, Gent. [92] 1705; Dr. William Cave [93], 1713; Richard Smith, Eſq. [94] 1776; and Thomas Cogan, Eſq. [95] 1792. On Dr. Cave's monument is the following inſcription: "Juxta heic, (ad "imum pulpiti gradum,) conditur quod claudi potuit Gulielmi Cave, "S. T. P. Canonici Windſorienſis, Carolo II. a ſacris domeſticis, hujus "eccleſiæ per 28 annos vicarii: Natus eſt Decem. 30. An. 1637; "obiit Aug. 4. An. 1713. Quatuor filiis et 2 filiabus eodem cir-"citer loco, ex auſtrali latere conditis acceſſit tandem Anna (Gualt. "Stonehouſe, S. T. B. filia unica) Mater pientiſſima, conjux cha-"riſſima, quæ quidem obiit Jan. 10, 1691. Quiſquis es viator, "homo cum ſis, oſſa noſtra ne violes, depoſiti cineres quieſcant "in pace, abi mortalitatis memor, nec te incautem rapiat ſuprema "dies." Monuments. Dr. Cave.

In the chancel are the tombs alſo of Robert Gery, vicar, 1707; the Hon. Vere Booth, only daughter of George Lord Delamere,

[92] Arms—G. on a chevron Arg. three ſtags' heads eraſed Az. a chief per feſſe nebulée Sab. and of the ſecond, impaling Az. fretty Arg.—Cave. Mr. Woodroffe married Mary, ſiſter of Dr. Cave.

[93] Arms—Cave impaling Arg. on a feſſe Sab. between three hawks volant of the ſecond, a leopard's face between two mullets Or.—Stonehouſe.

[94] Arms—Arg. on a bend Sab. between two unicorns' heads eraſed Az. horned and crined Or, three lozenges Arg. impaling Sab. a caſtle Or.

[95] Arms—G. three aſpin-leaves Arg. quartering Paly of 6 Or and Az. on a chief of the ſecond, a griffin paſſant of the firſt; and impaling, Or, on a chevron G. between three demi-lions rampant iſſuant Az. as many croſs-croſslets Or.—Stephens.

1717;

1717; Henry Barne, merchant, 1757; Mrs. Elizabeth Eddowes, 1760; and Richard Smith, M. A. vicar, 1772.

Mrs. Alice Owen.

At the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle is the monument of Mrs. Alice Owen[95], a great benefactreſs to the pariſh, erected when the church was rebuilt in the place of one then removed. Mrs. Owen was daughter of Thomas Wilkes; ſhe was thrice married, firſt to Henry Robinſon, Eſq. by whom ſhe had ſix ſons and five daughters; ſecondly, to William Elkin, alderman of London, by whom ſhe had one daughter, Urſula (the wife of Sir Roger Owen of Condover, Salop); and thirdly, to Thomas Owen, one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas. On the ſouth wall of this aiſle are the monuments of John Harwood[96], LL. D. F. R. S. 1730; Anne his wife, 1729, and their daughter Anne, relict of Seth Jermy, Eſq. 1765; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Simpſon, merchant, and daughter of Henry Cowper, 1786; and Thomas Rowe[97], Eſq. (deſcended from the Rowes of Walthamſtow), 1790.

At the eaſt end of the north aiſle are the figures in braſs of Henry Saville and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Fowler, Eſq. The inſcription and part of the figures are concealed by a pew[98]. On the eaſt wall of this aiſle is the monument of John Ditton, B. A.

[95] Arms—Arg. on a mount, a pomegranate tree proper, fructed Or.—Wilkes—her paternal coat.

[96] Arms—Arg. a chevron between three bucks' heads caboſhed G. This monument is incloſed within the ſtaircaſe leading to the ſouth gallery.

[97] Arms—The two coats of Rowe quarterly, as in vol. ii. p. 464.

[98] Margaret Saville died in childbed, anno 1546, in the 19th year of her age, as appears by the inſcription which is printed in the Hiſtory of Canonbury, p. 59. The date there indeed is 1646, but that is evidently an error of the preſs; her father lived in the reign of Henry VIII. Henry Saville I ſuppoſe to have been the father of Sir George Saville, the firſt baronet of that name; which Henry was high ſheriff of Yorkſhire in 1567. His mother was a Wyatt. On the tomb in Iſlington church are the arms of Saville—three owls on a bend, quartering Wyatt, as in p. 39. Henry Saville's marriage with Margaret Fowler is not mentioned in Kimber's Baronetage. It is moſt probable that he had no ſurviving iſſue by her. Weever mentions the tomb of an infant ſon of *John* Saville (a miſtake, I ſuppoſe, for Henry) and his wife Margaret, who died in 1546, the ſame year with the mother.

of

of Pembroke College, Cambridge, lecturer at Iſlington 35 years, 1776; on the north wall thoſe of Cornelius Yeates, archdeacon of Wilts, and vicar of Iſlington, 1720; and William Danvers, Gent. 1740.

Weever records the tombs of William Miſtelbroke, auditor, who died in the King's ſervice at Derby, 1492; Robert Midleton, ſervant to George Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon, 1510; John Fowler, 1538; Alice, wife of Robert Fowler, Eſq. 1540; and Thomas, infant ſon of *John* Saville [99], Eſq. by Margaret his wife, 1546.

In the old church were memorials alſo of the following perſons [100]: Thomas Walker, citizen and grocer, 1496; William Ricthorne of Canonbury (who married Anne, daughter of John Quarles, merchant), 1582; Gregory Charlet, citizen of London, 1593; Jane, his daughter (wife of Thomas Fowler, by whom ſhe had two ſons, Thomas and Edmund), 1601; Sir Thomas Fowler, Knt. 1624. After the death of his firſt wife, he married Mary, daughter of Lord Chief Juſtice Catlyn, and relict of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, who dying in 1620, he married a third wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Walter Cope of Kenſington, ——; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Fowler the younger, daughter and heir of William Perſon, of the Inner Temple, Eſq. 1628; John, only ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Aunſeline Fowler, of Glouceſterſhire [101], and died without iſſue, 1638 [102]; Jane, Tombs in the old church.

[99] See the preceding note.

[100] The inſcriptions are printed in the Hiſtory of Canonbury.

[101] Another inſcription ſays, Sarah, daughter of John Fowler of Staffordſhire.

[102] In the inſcription placed upon the monument which was put up to the memory of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. by his grandſon Sir Richard Fiſher, there is mention alſo of Elizabeth Fowler, who married Gerard Gore, Eſq. but the date of her death does not appear. Sir Richard Fiſher erected a monument alſo to the memory of his father Sir Thomas Fiſher; but it has no other date than that of 1678, when it was put up. The inſcription mentions ſix children of Sir Thomas Fiſher, by his wife Sarah Fowler:—Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Preſcot, Knt. and had an only ſon who died without iſſue before 1678, his father being then dead alſo; John died young; Richard living anno 1678; Sarah married Sir Hugh Ducie, Knt. both dead before 1678; Suſan and Urſula, living and unmarried, 1678.

daughter

daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, who died unmarried, 1634; William Langham, prebendary of Litchfield, parſon of Thurnbie, and doctor of phyſic, 1603; John Markham, Eſq. ſerjeant at arms, 1610; Thomas Draper, citizen of London, 1611; Sir Nicholas Kempe, Knt. a member of the high commiſſion court, 1624; Henry, third ſon of Sir Harbottle Grimſton, Bart. 1627; Anne, wife of Henry Chitton, Eſq. Cheſter herald at arms (daughter of William Bennet, Gent. by Joice, widow of Richard Joſelin of Eſſex, and daughter of Robert Atkinſon, Eſq. of Stowell in Glouceſterſhire), 1630; Henry Daſhfield of Worceſterſhire, 1638; Edmund Pott, Gent. (who married to his firſt wife Sarah, daughter of Anthony Thompſon of Cambridge, Gent.; ſecondly, Jane, daughter of Joſeph Lane, Gent.), 1650; Sarah, wife of Thomas Fowke, merchant, 1663; Judith, daughter and coheir of Chriſtopher Waſe of Holloway, Eſq. and wife of George Maſter, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, third ſon of Sir William Maſter of Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire, 1669; John Short, citizen of London, 1666; John Short, junior, 1689; Hugh Ratclyffe, Eſq. hatter to Charles the Firſt, 1678; he married to his firſt wife Margaret, daughter of Gervaſe Handel of Nottinghamſhire, Gent.; ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Chewning; Anne, daughter of Henry Woolnough, clerk, 1679; Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Spooner, citizen of London, 1690; Richard Meredith, of the county of Glouceſter, Gent. who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Corbet, D. D. by whom he had one ſon, who died in 1714 (aged 29), and two daughters [103]; Richard Cooke, merchant, 1715; John Cooke, Eſq. 1750; Anne Cooke, 1761; and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Barber, Eſq. of Aſhcombe, Wilts, 1724.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Richard Cloudeſly [104], 1517; Dame Sarah Kempe, relict of Thomas Draper, and wife of Sir Ni-

[103] The date of the father's death is not mentioned in the inſcription as given in the Hiſtory of Canonbury.

[104] A great benefactor to the pariſh; at whoſe expence his tomb is kept in good repair.

cholas

cholas Kempe, 1650; Capt. Nicholas Rufford, 1711; Sir John Mordaunt, late of Tangier, "Knight Banneret," aged 86, 1723; Edward Poulter, Gent. 1727; William Nockells, citizen of London, 1727; Richard Wilſon, Gent. of Gray's Inn, 1728; Thomas Fellowe, Eſq. 1735; Mr. John Sebbon, 1737; Mr. Walter Sebbon, 1786, aged 93; Philip Oddy, Gent. 1738; Thomas Scott, M. A. lecturer, 1740; John Blackbourne [105], M. A. 1741; Joſeph Maxey, merchant, 1742; Mr. John Pullin, 1742; Mary, relict of Henry Eyre, Eſq. 1748; Dr. Robert Poole, ("who with indefatigable induſtry inſtituted the "ſmall-pox hoſpital in the year 1746,") 1752; John Booth of Barnard's Inn, attorney at law, F. S. A. 1757; Rebecca Powell [106], niece of Zachary Brooke, S. T. P. 1759; Mr. Edward Warner, 1763; Mr. Peter Mauger of the Iſle of Jerſey, 1764; John Shipſton, Eſq. 1766; John Gaſkin, citizen of London, 1766; the Rev. John Lindſay [107], 1768; James Jefferſon, attorney at law, 1772; Mary, wife of John Clare, of Lincoln's Inn, Gent. 1772; Aaron Clayton, Eſq.

[105] On this tomb is the following epitaph: "Hic ſitum eſt quod mortale fuit viri verè reverendi Johannis Blackbourne, A. M. eccleſiæ Anglicanæ preſbyteri, Pontificiorum æque ac novatorum mallei, docti, clari, ſtrenui, prompti; qui (uti verbo dicam, cætera enim quis neſcit?) cum eo non dignus erat, uſque adeo degener, mundus, ad beatorum ſedes tranſlatus eſt 17° die Novembris A. D. 1741, Ætatis ſuæ 58. Cui tandem hìc reſtituta eſt Philadelphia, olim ejus relicta, poſtea vero conjux Ric. Heyborne civis Londini, quæ obiit 10° die Januarii A. D. 1750, Ætat. ſuæ 70."

[106] The following inſcription, written by her uncle, was placed upon her tomb: "S. Æternæ memoriæ perpetuæque ſecuritati Rebeccæ Powell, virginis honeſtiſſimæ, caſtiſſimæ, pientiſſimæ, quæ ipſo in flore ætatis annos xxiii circiter nata, præmaturâ, proh dolor, proh pietas & priſca virtus! multúmque deflendâ morte obiit deſideratiſſima Maii 27, anno ſalutis noſtræ 1759. Hoc monumentum tam propter rariſſimas animi dotes quam incomparabilem corporis venuſtatem, meritó ponendum mœrens curavit avunculus chariſſimus Z. Brooke S. T. P."

[107] The following inſcription is placed upon his tomb: "Hìc reſtant exuviæ reverendi Johannis Lindſay Aulæ Mariæ apud Oxonienſes olim alumni; qui eccleſiæ Angliçanæ exinde miniſter (beneficiis ejus opulentis licet interiori ſtimulo recuſatis) animo in adverſis æquo, magnoque, ſincerâ fide, nudâque veritate, honos poſteris effulſit. Eruditione inſuper eximius, vitæ integer propoſitique tenax, ſpectatâ pietate inſignis, moreſque præcipuè ingenuus vixit. Curſu tandem benè peracto fortiter diuque pro fide certando emeritus obdormientis more, benedicens, obiit Jun. 28, A. D. 1768, ætat. 82. En virtus! en priſca fides!"

Captain in the 69th regiment of foot, 1774; Joſeph Baker, merchant, 1778; John Simes, Eſq. 1778; Thomas Gibbons, Eſq. [108], 1779; John Kay, of Gray's Inn, Gent. 1779; Mr. Charles Werg, 1780; Capt. Thomas Saunders, 1781; Mrs. Mary Bell, an emigrant from Rhode Iſland, 1781; the Rev. Thomas Smith [109], 1781; John Gordon, Eſq. Lieut. Colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, 1782; Mr. John Grattan, 1782; John Herd, Gent. of the cuſtom-houſe, barbarouſly murdered by footpads, 1782; Mary, widow of John Hutchinſon, Eſq. 1782; Anthony Fryer, attorney at law, 1784; William Croſs, merchant, 1785; Mr. Charles Green, of Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire, 1785; Mr. Valentyne Humphrys, of Smyrna, 1786; Mr. James Donaldſon, 1787; William Mucklow, Eſq. 1788; Mary, wife of Mr. John Nichols, 1788; Capt. Robert Anderſon, 1789; William Lea, Eſq. 1789; Mr. Daniel Bewes, 1792; Lough Carlton, Eſq. 1792; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Welchon, attorney at law, 1792; Mrs. Judith Scott, aged 102, 1792; and Mr. Joſeph Ellis, 1793.

In the church-yard were the tombs of Mr. John Patten [110], 1696; Thomas Willes, Gent. of Buckby in Northamptonſhire, 1620; and Chriſtopher White, "profeſſor of chymiſtry to both the univerſities," 1739 [111]. A new burial ground, containing nearly an acre of land, adjoining to the church-yard, was conſecrated Dec. 18. 1793.

[108] On his tomb is the following epitaph:
"Liveſt thou, Thomas? Yes, with God on high!
"Art thou not dead? Yes; and here I lye.
"I, that with men on earth did live to die,
"Died for to live with Chriſt eternally."

[109] On an upright ſtone fixed againſt the ſouth wall of the church is the following inſcription: "This ſtone is erected to the memory "of the Reverend Thomas Smith, who lies "buried in the vault behind this ſtone, Sunday morning and Sunday afternoon Lecturer of St. Giles-Cripplegate, London, "ſupported by the Worſhipful Company of "Haberdaſhers; and alſo author of the Treatiſe of Reſignation to the Will of God, and "the Uſe and Abuſe of the Paſſions of the "Soul; and of ſeveral other treatiſes. He "died 12th April 1782, aged 76."

[110] Stow's Survey, Appendix, p. 134.

[111] Communicated by Mr. Powell the pariſh clerk, who copied the inſcriptions from the tombs of Willes and White, which have been ſince removed.

The

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The church of Iſlington was appropriated to the nuns of St. Leonard at Bromley, to whom it is probable it was given by William Biſhop of London, their founder. There was a controverſy relating to this church between the ſaid nuns, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, which was determined by their agreeing to pay a mark annually to the dean and chapter [112]. The prioreſs and nuns preſented to the vicarage till the diſſolution of their convent, when the rectory and advowſon were granted to Sir Ralph Sadler [113], who aliened them, anno 1548, to John Perſe [114]. In 1565, they were conveyed by Thomas Perſe to Roger Martyn [115], and in 1582, by Humphry Martyn to John Cheke [116]. It is probable that they came into the Stonhouſe family before the civil war, and were ſeized among other eſtates of Sir George Stonhouſe, who ſuffered conſiderable loſſes for his loyalty. In 1646, Sir Walter Smyth of Great Bodmyn in Cornwall, being then in poſſeſſion of the rectory of Iſlington (to the excluſion, I preſume, of the legal owner), conveyed it, by an indenture of that date, to Sir Arthur Haſelrigge, Sir Thomas Fowler, Sir Thomas Fiſher, and other inhabitants of the place, as feoffees in truſt, for the vicar and his ſucceſſors, on whom he ſettled the great tithes [117]. In 1657, it was ordered by the committees, that Leonard Cooke, who had been preſented to the vicarage in the December preceding [118], ſhould receive the profits of the rectory purſuant to this grant. In the year 1662, the rectory and advowſon were certainly veſted in the Stonhouſe family [119], in which they continued till about the middle of the preſent century. The late vicar was preſented by Richard

Rectory and advowſon.

[112] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 676.
[113] Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 22. April 21.
[114] Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 1. March 6.
[115] Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. 8. Aug. 17.
[116] Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 2. Jan. 2.
[117] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib. and Proceedings of the Committees, vol. xxix. p. 58, 59.
[118] Ibid. vol. iii. p. 63.
[119] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

Holden, Esq. in 1768; the present vicar in 1772, by Richard Smith, Esq.; the rectory and advowson are now vested in the devisees in trust under Mr. Smith's will.

The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 30l. per annum.

Vicars.

Meredith Hanmer.

Meredith Hanmer, who was instituted to this vicarage in 1583, was a man of great learning, and author of the Chronicle of Ireland, an ephemeris of the saints of that country, a chronography from the beginning of the world to the 12th year of Mauritius the Emperor, a translation of the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, &c. with the lives of the prophets, apostles, and disciples, and some controversial tracts [120]. Weever, with great indignation, tells a story of him on the credit of the inhabitants of Shoreditch, which was not likely to endear his memory to an antiquary, namely, that while he was vicar of that parish he stripped the tombs of their brass figures, which he converted into coin for his own use [121].

Dr. Cave.

Dr. William Cave, instituted to this vicarage in 1662, was son of the Rev. John Cave, rector of Pickwell in Leicestershire, a great sufferer during the civil war [122]. Dr. Cave published two very elaborate and useful works relating to Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, the Lives of the principal Fathers within the first centuries of the church, and a work of a more extensive nature, wherein he gives a history of all the writers for and against Christianity to the 14th century, with an account of their publications and doctrines.

Dr. George Stonhouse, who was presented to the vicarage in 1738, was a great friend and favourer of the original Methodists, who had often the use of his pulpit. He died in 1793, but had resigned the

[120] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.
[121] Funeral Monuments, p. 427.
[122] Kimber's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 361.

living

living of Iſlington in 1740. The preſent vicar is George Strahan, M. A. inſtituted in 1772, on the death of Richard Smith.

Richard Cloudeſley, who died in 1517, left by will [123] the ſum of 26s. 8d. to the brotherhood of Jeſus to ſing a trental [124] of maſſes; he founded alſo a chantry for "an honeſt ſadde preſte to ſyng for "his ſoule, to pray openly and ſpecially for him by name, and for "all Chriſtian ſoules:" this chantry he endowed with a houſe and lands, of which the ſaid prieſt was to receive the whole profits as long as he ſhould continue "to be of a ſadde diſpoſition," and pray as before-mentioned. John Englande gave a cloſe let at 4l. 6s. 8d. per annum for the keeping an obit, and the maintenance of an honeſt prieſt [125]. Brotherhood of Jeſus.

Robert Brown, founder of the Browniſts, was lecturer at Iſlington[126]. The preſent lecturer is George Gaſkin, D.D. Secretary to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. Lecturers.

Ephraim Skinner gave 18l. per annum to the vicar of Iſlington, and his ſucceſſors, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing "a catechiſt "lecture." Catechiſt lecture.

Kingſland chapel has been already treated of in the account of Hackney; in which pariſh I had placed it not only on the authority of Strype, who was himſelf for many years lecturer at Hackney, but from very reſpectable information obtained during my reſearches at that place. Subſequent inquiries have aſcertained nevertheleſs that its ſite is within the pariſh of Iſlington. Strype's account of it however is not very erroneous; for it is the chapel only that ſtands in Iſlington, the ſite of the hoſpital immediately adjoining is in Hackney. Kingſland chapel.

There is a chapel in Iſlington belonging to the Methodiſts, and an independent meeting, adjoining to which is a ſmall cemetery,

[123] In the London Regiſtry.

[124] Thirty maſſes ſaid for a perſon deceaſed, according to an inſtitution of St. Gregory.

[125] Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office, temp. Edw. VI.

[126] Neale's Hiſt. of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 251.

at

at preſent not uſed. Among the few monumental inſcriptions is one to the memory of the Rev. John Marrant, 1791. The Rev. Nathaniel Jennings is miniſter of the meeting.

Pariſh regiſter.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1557. It is for the moſt part very fairly written and very accurately kept, except during the civil war and interregnum; at which period there is an *hiatus* of ſeveral years.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	38 $\frac{8}{5}$	47 $\frac{3}{10}$
1630—1639	58 $\frac{3}{5}$	73 $\frac{4}{5}$
1680—1689	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{4}{5}$
1730—1739	88 $\frac{7}{10}$	231 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1784	155 $\frac{1}{5}$	228 $\frac{1}{5}$
1784—1789	160 $\frac{4}{5}$	219 $\frac{4}{5}$
1790—1793	174	235 $\frac{1}{2}$

The population of this pariſh appears to have increaſed very conſiderably between every period here noticed. The diſproportion of the burials ariſes principally from the number of nurſed children who die at Iſlington, and are there interred: many funerals alſo are brought from the metropolis. The preſent number of houſes is about 1200.

Plague years.

Several perſons died of the plague at Iſlington in 1577, 1578, and 1592. In 1593, 106 perſons fell victims to that diſtemper, the whole number of burials that year being 187. In 1603 there were 322 burials; in 1625, 213; in 1665, 696, of which 593 were perſons who died of the plague. Ninety-four died in one week from Auguſt 29th to September 5th. In the months of Auguſt and September the number of burials was above 490 [127].

[127] Weekly bills of mortality. The pariſh regiſter is defective in the latter part of this year.

Extracts

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" William Perriam and Margery Huchyſon, married April 6, " 1562." Sir William Perriam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a conſiderable eſtate at Iſlington [128]. Sir William Perriam.

" Henry, the ſonne of Mr. Yelverton, was baptized July 7, 1566." This was no doubt the celebrated Sir Henry Yelverton, who is ſaid to have been born at Eaſton Mauduit in Northamptonſhire on the 29th of June [129]. From the date of his baptiſm, however, it ſeems much more likely that he was a native of Iſlington; where his father Sir Chriſtopher (then Mr. Yelverton, and a ſtudent at Gray's Inn) had, it is probable, country lodgings. Sir Henry Yelverton was attorney-general to King James; but having given offence, as it is ſaid, to the favourite Buckingham, he was accuſed in the Star-chamber of illegal proceedings in his office, and by a ſentence of that court deprived of his place, impriſoned in the Tower, and heavily fined. Being afterwards brought before the Lords, he made a ſpeech, which was ſo offenſive to the King and his favourite, that he was fined 10,000 marks, for the reflections which he had caſt on his Majeſty, and 5000 for the inſult offered to Buckingham. By one of thoſe unaccountable changes which occur among politicians of all ages, he became ſoon afterwards in great favour with the very man whoſe enmity had coſt him ſo dear, and was, through his intereſt, made a judge of the Common Pleas, in which ſituation he continued till his death, anno 1630. Sir Henry Yelverton was eſteemed one of the firſt lawyers of his time. His reports were publiſhed ſeveral years after his death, by Serjeant Wilde. Some of his ſpeeches in parliament are alſo extant [130]. Sir Henry Yelverton.

" Mr Modye, my Lady of Worceſter's prieſt, was buried the 26 " daie of Auguſt 1569. The Ladye of Worceſter, late wife to the Counteſs of Worceſter.

[128] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 366. [129] Collins's Peerage. [130] Ibid.

" Earle

" Earle of Worceſter, was buried the 25th daie of Julye, between " 11 and one of the clocke in the mornynge, being S[t] James's daye, " in the ſouth chappell near unto the Toure, 1584." Lady Worceſter was daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, ſtandard-bearer to Henry VII., and relict of Henry, the ſecond Earl of Worceſter (of the Somerſet family), who died in 1549 [131].

Family of Fowler, Knt. and Bart.

" Thomas Fowler and Mary Moſſe, married Mar. 18, 1571. " M[rs] Mary, wife of Thomas Fowler, Eſq. buried Ap. 25, 1586." Firſt wife of Sir Thomas Fowler the elder, not mentioned in any of the monumental inſcriptions. " M[rs] Jane, wife of Thomas Fowler, " Eſq. buried Oct. 14, 1601." Second wife of Sir Thomas. (See p. 143.) " Mary, the wife and lady of S[r] Thomas Fowler the elder, bu- " ried Jan. 6, 1621, at night." (See p. 143.) Sir Thomas Fowler was one of the jury at Sir Walter Raleigh's trial [132]. He died in 1624.

" Thomas, ſon of Thomas Fowler, Gent. baptized Jan. 2, 1602 " (buried Nov. 8, 1603); Samuel, ſon of S[r] Thomas Fowler (junior), " baptized Ap. 23, 1604; John, Sep. 2, 1605 (buried Sep. 3, 1638. " See p. 143.); Jane, baptized Nov. 12, 1606 (See p. 144.); Wil- " liam, baptized Nov. 29, 1607; Mary, Jan. 31, 1609; Elizabeth, " Ap. 9, 1610; Penelope, Nov. 12, 1611 (buried Mar. 25, 1613); " Theophilus, baptized June 30, 1613 (buried Oct. 20); Martha, " baptized Mar. 28, 1615 (buried Jan. 14, 1634); Alice, baptized " Oct. 15, 1617; Sarah, wife of S[r] Thomas Fowler, the younger, " was buried Sep. 28, 1618." This Sir Thomas Fowler was created a Baronet in 1628. The title became extinct at his death.

" Edmund Fowler and Ann Bowes, married Feb. 10, 1606; Ann, " wife of S[r] Edmund Fowler, buried Mar. 3, 1638; Thomas, ſon of " S[r] Edmund, May 25, 1638." Sir Edmund was a younger brother of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart.

[131] Collins's Peerage.

[132] Life of Walter Raleigh, 8vo. 1677, p. 106.

" S[r] Tho-

" Sr Thomas Fiſher, Knt. and Mrs Mary Fowler, married March 2, " 1619." Sir Thomas Fiſher, who was created a Baronet in 1627, married the daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. " Edmund, " ſon of Sr Thomas Fiſher, baptized Mar. 20, 1626 (buried Mar. 21); " Sarah, baptized Dec. 20, 1627 (married Sr Hugh Ducie, K. B.); " Richard, baptized Jan. 22, 1629; Urſula, Ap. 13, 1630 (married " Sr Thomas Halton, Bart.); Sir Thomas Fiſher, buried May 25, " 1636." Family of Fiſher, Bart.

" Anne, daughter of Sr Thomas and Elizabeth [133] Fiſher, baptized " Nov. 26, 1667; Sr Thomas Fiſher (the ſecond Bart.), buried Sep. 9, " 1670; Sr Thomas Fiſher junior (the third Baronet), April 14, " 1671; Dame Ann Fiſher (wife, it is probable, of Sr Richard), " Sep. 29, 1693; Sr Richard Fiſher, Bart., (in whom it is ſuppoſed " the title became extinct,) Oct. 14, 1707; Lady Browne Fiſher, " Mar. 24, 1740."

" Mr Thomas Skinner of Broad-ſtreet, and Mrs Suſan, daughter of " the Lady Fiſher, married Sep. 7, 1647; Mr Nathaniel Tench and " Ann Fiſher, were married July 19, 1666." Fiſher Tench, Eſq. was created a Baronet in 1715.

" Thomas, ſon of Sr Thomas Morgan, buried Dec. 29, 1590."

" Diana, daughter of Sr William Wilde, Knt. buried Jan. 1, 1593."

" William, the ſon of Mr —— Dru, Eſq. recorder of the city of " London, buried May 15, 1593." Edward Drew, ſerjeant at law, was recorder of London from 1592 to 1594. He ſucceeded Sir Edward Coke.

" William ——, ſervant to Sr Charles Pereſeye, Knt. was ſlaine " at Ringcroſs, May ——, and buried the ſame day, 1597."

[133] The inſcription on the monument of Sir Thomas Fiſher, the firſt baronet, (as given in the Hiſtory of Canonbury,) ſays that his eldeſt ſon Thomas married *Jane* Preſcot; by whom he had one ſon, Thomas, who died at the age of 18. This was Sir Thomas Fiſher jun. buried in 1671.

" William Wynche, the firſt that was executed at Ringcroſſe, was " buried at Iſlington, the 9th of September 1600."

" Edward, ſon of Sr Thomas Reereſby, Knt. baptized Sep. 28, " 1598."

Family of Holte, Bart.

" Richard, ſon of Sr Thomas Holte, was baptized Oct. 2, 1604; " Katherine his daughter, buried Aug. 3, 1605." Sir Thomas Holte was created a Baronet in 1612.

" John, ſon of Sr Edward Dimmock, baptized Ap. 28, 1625."

Anne Compton.

" Ann, daughter of Ld William Compton, baptized the 6 day of " September 1605." William Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, was then reſident at Canonbury. His daughter Anne married Ulick Burgh (ſon of the Earl of Clanrickard), who was created a Marquis by Charles the Firſt.

Family of Stonhouſe, Bart.

" Edward Clark and Catherine Stonehouſe, married Auguſt 17, " 1608; Mary, daughter of Sr James Stonehouſe, baptized Mar. 23, " 1623; Wm, ſon of Sr James Stonehouſe, by his wife Ann, buried " Jan. 16, 1622; Thomas, buried July 3, 1624." Sir James Stonhouſe was created a Baronet in 1641, but leaving no male iſſue at his death, the title became extinct in that branch. The Stonhouſe family were for many years impropriators of the rectory.

" Sr Henry Aſcough, Knt. and Mary Southwell, married Feb. 9, " 1608."

Fatal duel at Iſlington, between Sir Geo. Wharton and Sir James Steward.

" Sr George Wharton, ſonne of Ld Wharton, was buried the 10th " of November 1609; James Steward, Eſq. godſonne to King James, " was buried the 10th of November 1609." Theſe two perſons killed each other in a duel, and were interred, as it is ſaid, by the King's command, in one grave. There was publiſhed at the time, " A lamentable ballad of a combate lately fought near London, be- " tween Sr James Steward and Sr George Wharton, Knights, who " were both ſlain at that time." It is reprinted in the Hiſtory of

Canonbury. James Steward was ſon of the firſt Lord Blantyre, Lord Treaſurer of Scotland.

" John Egerton, ſon of Sr John Egerton, Knt. was buried Ap. " 22, 1610." Iſlington ſeems to have been remarkably fatal to the duelliſts of that day. Mr. Egerton was killed in a duel on the 20th of April. He is ſaid to have been put to death baſely by his antagoniſt, one Edward Morgan, who was himſelf " ſorely hurt[134]." Mr. Egerton was third ſon of Sir John Egerton, Knt. whoſe ſon Rowland was created a Baronet by James I., and was anceſtor of Lord Grey de Wilton. John Egerton killed in a duel.

" Sr Valentine Browne, Knt. and Ann Foulſton, married Feb. 19, " 1610."

" Penelope, the daughter of Sr Maximilian Dalliſon, baptized the " 9th of May, 1611."

" A ſervant of Sr Oliver Butler's, buried Sep. 1, 1612; Mrs Mary " Fitzwilliams, from Sr Oliver Butler's, Nov. 20, 1617."

" Mrs Siſely Kempe, the wife of Nicholas Kempe, Eſq. buried " June 19, 1617; Nicholas Kempe, Knight[135], Sep. 14, 1624."

" John, ſon of Sr John Miller, baptized Ap. 22, 1619; Thomas, " Aug. 17, 1620; Mary, Feb. 27, 1623; Henry, Ap. 27, 1625; " Benjamin, ſon of Sr John and Mary Miller, Jan. 7, 1631." Family of Miller, Knt.

" William, ſon of Sr Stephen Stonor, baptized Oct. 5, 1621."

" Sr William Foſter and Ann Ley, widow, married Ap. 29, 1623."

" Thomas, ſon of Sr Henry Fines, buried Ap. 15, 1626."

" Henry, the ſon of Sr Harbottle Grimſton, buried July 13, 1627; " William Eaſtwood, Oct. 29, 1627."

" William, the ſon of S Thomas Coventrye, beinge at that time " Ld Keeper of the greate ſeale of England, was baptized the 4th of " October 1627." The Lord Keeper reſided for ſome years at Ca- Lord Keeper Coventry.

[134] Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 154.

[135] See p. 144, 145.

William Coventry.

nonbury. His ſon William was knighted by Charles II. and made a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury. Biſhop Burnet calls him the beſt ſpeaker in the Houſe of Commons. He died unmarried in 1686.

" Mr Alexander Steward, brother to Sr James Steward, was buried " Ap. 29, 1629."

Sir Symonds Dewes.

" Ann, daughter of Sr Simon and Ann Dewes, baptized May 13, " 1630." Sir Symonds Dewes was an eminent antiquary, and made very large hiſtorical and topographical collections, which are now in the College at Arms, and in the Britiſh Muſeum, where is a very curious life of Sir Symonds, written by himſelf, of which ſome extracts have been publiſhed. His Journals of the Parliaments in the reign of Queen Elizabeth are in print.

" Foſtino Menandye, Gent. and ſervant to the Earl of Exeter, " buried Nov. 25, 1630."

Sir Humphrey May.

" Philipp, the daughter of the right honorable Sr Humphry and " Judith May, baptized Dec. 17, 1630." Sir Humphrey May was Maſter of the Rolls.

" Robert, the ſon of the honorable John and the Rt Honorable " the Lady Lucy Roberts, baptized the 7 day of Feb. 1633."

" Ann, the daughter of Edward and Ann Mountegue, the right " honorable the Ld Mandefield, was baptized the 17 day of February " 1635 (buried Mar. 3)." Lord Mandeville was afterwards Earl of Mancheſter.

" Sr Henrie Robinſon, buried the 21 day of Dec. 1637, in the " vault with his mother; Ann, daughter of Sr Henry, Sep. 15, 1638." He was ſon of Mrs. Alice Owen, by her firſt huſband.

William Hewling.

" William, ſon of Benjamin Hewling, baptized Oct. 28, 1665." The unfortunate William Hewling, who was executed at Lyme, Sept. 12, 1685, for being concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. His brother Benjamin was executed at Taunton a few days afterwards. The youth, beauty, and amiable qualities of theſe miſguided

guided men, excited a more general commiſeration of their fate, than that of others who ſuffered, perhaps more unjuſtly, under the ſtern rigour of the mercileſs Jefferies. William Hewling's corpſe was interred in the church-yard at Lyme, whither it was attended by 200 perſons, men and women, of the firſt rank in the town [136].

" John, ſon of John Playford, baptized Oct. 5, 1665." Playford, the celebrated writer on muſic, lived many years at Iſlington, where his wife kept a boarding-ſchool for young ladies, oppoſite the church [137]. His ſon John was a printer of muſic [138]. John Playford.

" Thomas Lee, Eſq. and Dame Mary Shipman, married Feb. 18, " 1667."

" Sr Nicholas Criſpe and Judith Adrian, married Ap. 30, 1674."

" John Shurley, buried Dec. 30, 1679." John Shirley, who died at Iſlington on the 28th of December that year, and was buried in the church-yard, publiſhed the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and ſome chirurgical tracts [139]. John Shirley.

" The Lady Partridge, buried Nov. 4, 1675."

" William Duſey, a Knight, from St Bride's, buried Aug. 4, 1683; " Sr Robert Ducy, Bart. May 30, 1703." Sir Robert Ducie ſucceeded his brother William Viſcount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland (who died in 1697), in the title of Baronet. His daughter Elizabeth married Edward Morton, Eſq. anceſtor of the preſent Lord Ducie. Ducie, Knt. and Bart.

" Suſanna Creed and her daughter Heſter, killed by a clap of " thunder in their beds, buried the 10th day of Auguſt 1690." Fatal effects of lightning.

" Fiſher, ſon of Sir Thomas Halton and Elizabeth his wife, was " baptized Auguſt 5, 1694 (buried Nov. 25); Mary, their daughter, Family of Fiſher, Bart.

[136] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 456—459; and the New Martyrology.

[137] Her ſchool was advertiſed at the end of one of his publications in 1679.

[138] Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. v. p. 107, 108.

[139] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

" baptized

" baptized Oct. 31, 1695." Sir Thomas was ſon of Sir William Halton, by Urſula, daughter of Sir Thomas Fiſher, Bart. Sir Thomas Halton's lady was Elizabeth, daughter of John Creſſener, Eſq. of Iſlington. Mary Halton married James Nicoll, Eſq. of Munfield in Suſſex [140]. " Madam Urſula Halton was buried at Iſlington, Aug. 13, 1716; " Dame Elizabeth Halton, Sep. 10, 1716; Sr Thomas Halton, Bart. " Sep. 14, 1726; Fenwick, ſon of Sr Thomas, Feb. 13, 1732; Dame " Frances Halton (wife of Sr William, and daughter of Sr George " Dalſton), Ap. 21, 1747; Sr William Halton" (by miſtake Haughton in the regiſter), " Feb. 18, 1754, aged 74." Dame Margaret Dalſton, mother of Lady Halton, was buried at Iſlington, May 5, 1715.

" Sr Charles Hobby, buried Ap. 23, 1715."

" Sr John Night, buried Feb. 8, 1718."

Three children at a birth.

" Job, Joſhua, and Robert, ſons of Richard and Ann Sale, were " baptized Aug. 18, 1731." They were all buried the 24th.

Samuel Humphreys.

" Samuel Humphrys, ſtranger, buried Jan. 15, 1736--7." Author of " Canons," a poem, and Ulyſſes, a comic opera. He tranſlated alſo Le Spectacle de la Nature, and other works [141].

John Blackbourne.

" John Blackbourn, buried November 19, 1741." An eminent divine and a biſhop among the nonjurors. He republiſhed Bale's " Chronycle concerning Syr Johan Oldecaſtell," with an Appendix; and an edition of Bacon's works, in four volumes folio [142].

" Dr. Robert Poole, buried June 3, 1752." Dr. Poole publiſhed Travels to France, in two volumes 8vo, and a book called the Phyſical *Vade mecum*. To both theſe works his portrait is prefixed. It is ſaid in his epitaph, that with indefatigable induſtry, in the year 1746, he inſtituted the ſmall-pox hoſpital.

[140] Kimber's Baronetage.

[141] Hiſtory of Canonbury, p. 32, 33.

[142] Nichols's Life of Bowyer. See his epitaph, p. 145.

" The

" The Rev. John Lindſay, buried July 2, 1768, aged 81." A learned nonjuring divine, and an intimate friend of Blackbourne's. He was author of " a Short Hiſtory of the Regal Succeſſion, with " Remarks on Whiſton's Scripture Politics;" and tranſlated Maſon's Vindication of the Church of England, with a large Preface, containing a ſeries of the Engliſh Biſhops ſince the Reformation; this preface is dated Iſlington, 1727. Mr. Lindſay was 50 years miniſter of a chapel in Alderſgate-ſtreet. He was buried near the tomb of his friend in the church-yard, at the eaſt end of the church [143]. John Lindſay.

" John Hyacynth de Magelhaens, buried Feb. 13, 1790, aged 67." This man had been an Auguſtine monk at Liſbon; but, having renounced the Roman Catholic religion, came to reſide in England about the year 1764. He is ſaid to have been lineally deſcended from Ferdinando Magelhaens the celebrated circumnavigator, and related to the Jeſuit of that name who travelled into China. J. H. de Magelhaens was a great linguiſt, and was verſed in chemiſtry and other branches of natural philoſophy. He publiſhed ſeveral treatiſes in that ſcience (particularly a work on mineralogy, taken principally from Cronſtedt); an account of various philoſophical inſtruments; and a narrative of the laſt days of Rouſſeau, to which his name is not affixed. J. H. de Magelhaens was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of ſeveral foreign academies. He died in lodgings at Iſlington. J. H. de Magelhaens.

Inſtances of Longevity.

" Chriſtopher Barnes, aged 92 years, as informed, buried Jan. 19, 1685.

" George Raven, aged 95 years, as informed, Jan. 23, 1685.

" Thomas Baldwin, aged 90, Sep. 22, 1751.

" Hannah Carpenter, aged 103, Jan. 7, 1752.

[143] His epitaph is printed in p. 145.

" Sarah

Inſtances of longevity.

" Sarah Lucy, aged 93, July 25, 1754.
" Mary Litton, aged 90, Dec. 11, 1754.
" Mary Haughton, aged 102, Ap. 29, 1758.
" Elizabeth Seaborn, aged 98, Mar. 2, 1759.
" Elizabeth Bird, aged 90, Ap. 7, 1759.
" Rebecca Farmer, aged 90, Oct. 5, 1759.
" Eleanor Rock, aged 100, Ap. 21, 1760.
" Lucy Yeates, aged 90, June 8, 1762.
" Richard Higgens, aged 96, Dec. 18, 1763.
" Elizabeth Newcaſtle, aged 91, Sep. 24, 1765.
" Jane Richards, aged 93, Aug. 30, 1767.
" Elizabeth Rogers, aged 92, Nov. 10, 1767.
" Mary Francis, aged 90, Feb. 14, 1768.
" Mary Hank, aged 90, Oct. 26, 1768.
" Elizabeth Harriſon, aged 93, Jan. 13, 1771.
" Margaret Barron, aged 90, Jan. 29, 1771.
" Martha Cooper, aged 91, Mar. 29, 1771.
" Sarah Lander, aged 92, June 14, 1771.
" Elizabeth Button, aged 105, Mar. 29, 1772.
" Elizabeth Lackman, aged 95, Ap. 11, 1773.
" Margaret Nichols, aged 95, Jan. 22, 1775.
" Dorothy Walker, aged 91, Ap. 8, 1775.
" Elizabeth Pope, aged 90, June 3, 1775.
" Sarah Beck, aged 90, Sep. 27, 1775.
" Margaret Legroſe, aged 90, Feb. 17, 1776.
" Ann Wadham, aged 90, Mar. 11, 1778.
" William Poulſon, aged 90, Ap. 30, 1778.
" Suſanna Woodhouſe, aged 101, May 6, 1778.
" Ruth Deverell, aged 92, May 15, 1778.
" Ann Bently, aged 90, Jan. 2, 1785.
" Walter Sebbon, aged 92, May 23, 1786.

" Catherine

" Catherine Maglew, aged 100, Dec. 2, 1787.
" Mary Braſſet, aged 95, May 18, 1788.
" Mary Richardſon, aged 91, July 24, 1788.
" Judith Scott, aged 102, Jan. 27, 1792.
" Rebecca Dove, aged 90, May 1, 1792.
" Elizabeth Robſon, aged 103, Jan. 27, 1793.
" Jane Robinſon, aged 90, May 18, 1793.
" Henry Garnham, aged 90, May 25, 1793."

Anthony Wood, in the firſt edition of his Athenæ Oxonienſes [144], ſays, that John Bell, Biſhop of Worceſter, who was employed by Henry VIII. in the buſineſs of his divorce, was buried in Iſlington-church; but Godwin informs us, that he was buried in that of St. James-Clerkenwell.

William Baxter, author of the Gloſſary, &c. is ſaid to have been buried at Iſlington [145], in 1723; but I did not find his name in the regiſter.

Cloudeſley's benefactions.

Richard Cloudeſley, by his will, bearing date 1517, bequeathed a parcel of ground, called Stoneſield, or the 14 acres [146], then let at 7l. per annum, to the church of Iſlington; the profits of which were appropriated partly for an obit, partly to the brotherhood of Jeſus (founded by him), for ſinging maſſes, at which obit 6s. 8d. was to be given to the poor. Theſe premiſes, though appropriated principally to ſuperſtitious uſes, were not ſeized by the crown at the general diſperſion of chantry-lands in the reign of Edward VI., but ſtill continue to be the property of the pariſh, and are now (1794) let at 84l. per annum, which is diſpoſed of at the diſcretion of the feoffees.

[144] Vol. i.
[145] Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 89.
[146] It meaſures 16A. 2R. 17P. according to the ſurvey which hangs in the veſtry-room.

Charity-ſchools. A charity-ſchool for boys and girls was eſtabliſhed at Iſlington in 1710; ſince which time various benefactions, to the amount of about 800 l., have been given or bequeathed to it; but its principal ſupport depends upon annual ſubſcriptions, and collections at charity ſermons. The number of children is at preſent 50 (30 boys and 20 girls), who are clothed and educated. The ſchool-houſe was repaired and enlarged in 1788. There is a charity-ſchool alſo for the children of proteſtant diſſenters.

Apprenticing children. Dame Sarah Temple, about a century ago, left the ſum of 500 l. to purchaſe an eſtate, the profits of which ſhould be appropriated to the apprenticing poor children of this pariſh. The preſent rent of the eſtate (at North Mims), which was purchaſed purſuant to her will, is 25 l. per annum.

Alms-houſes. Mr. John Davis, who died in 1793, left the ſum of 2000 l. 3 per cent. conſol. for the purpoſe of building and endowing alms-houſes, under the direction of his widow. Eight tenements were built and very neatly fitted up during this year (1794). They are already inhabited by poor aged women, nominated by Mrs. Davis. Their penſions, I believe, are not yet ſettled.

Benefactions for bread. The following benefactions, being rent-charges or annuities, have been bequeathed to this pariſh to buy bread for the poor. The dates I was not able to learn, except that of Alice Owen's (1613), 2 l. 12 s. per annum; Thomas Hobſon, 5 l. 4 s.; Nathaniel Loane, 5 l. 4 s.; John Haines, 2 l.; Benia Smith, 2 l. 12 s.; Mrs. Hull, 6 l.; Mr. Gerey, 1 l. 10 s.; and Daniel Parke, 2 l. The following benefactions, given for the ſame purpoſe, have been long ſince loſt: Dr. William Crown, 2 l. 12 s.; Dame Mary Sadleir, 2 l. 12 s.; and John Paten, 1 l. 10 s. A few others, whoſe purpoſe is not expreſſed, are in the ſame predicament. Anne Hodeſdon, 2 l. per annum; George Smith, 13 s. 4 d.; Martin Byrkett, 5 s.

*

John

John Parſons gave lands near Tallington-lane, now let at 7l. per annum, to buy coals for the poor; Francis Marſhall, Eſq. anno 1772, gave 100l. 3 per cent. conſol.; and Mrs. Roſamond Marſhall, anno 1785, the ſame ſum to poor houſekeepers of this pariſh. Coals.

A large and commodious workhouſe was built in the year 1777, at the expence of 3000l. upon a ſpot of ground given to the pariſh by Mrs. Amey Hill. Workhouſe.

Mrs. Alice Owen, about the year 1610, being three years before her death, founded an alms-houſe for ten widows, and a free-ſchool adjoining for 30 boys, in that part of Iſlington which lies within the pariſh of St. James-Clerkenwell. She directed, by her ſtatutes, that the poor widows ſhould be all choſen out of the pariſh of Iſlington, 24 of the boys out of Iſlington, and the remainder from Clerkenwell [147]. The endowment of theſe charities conſiſts of the hermitage-field at Iſlington, and a ſmall farm at Orſet in Eſſex. The maſter's ſalary was fixed at 20l. per annum, with the ſchool-houſe to live in, the ſtudy over the porch, and the garden for his recreation. The ſalary has been raiſed to 30l. The government both of the ſchool and alms-houſes was committed to the care of the Brewers' Company, who have a diſcretionary power of altering the ſtatutes when time and occaſion ſhall require. The foundation of theſe charitable inſtitutions is ſaid to have ariſen from a pious reſolution made by the founder in her youth, excited by a providential eſcape; an arrow from the bow of an archer, who was exerciſing in Iſlington-fields, having pierced the high crown of her hat [148]. Mrs. Owen, by her will, left 60 gowns to poor women, 20 of whom were to be of the Alice Owen's free-ſchool and alms-houſes.

[147] The widows, by Mrs. Owen's ſtatutes, were to receive 16s. 8d. per quarter each, a gown once in two years, and to have 6l. per annum allowed between them for fuel; they were to be above 50 years of age, and to have been inhabitants of Iſlington for ſeven years before their election.

[148] This ſtory is mentioned as a tradition in a MS. note inſerted in one of the books belonging to the ſchool.

pariſh of Iſlington. She directed that her executors ſhould purchaſe lands for the maſter of the free-ſchool, if ſhe ſhould not have done it before her deceaſe. There are two ſets of alms-houſes at Iſlington belonging to the company of Clothworkers, the one for 10 men, and the other for the ſame number of women, but the pariſh has no intereſt in them.

Clothworkers' alms-houſes.

A conſiderable part of Iſlington, on the ſouth ſide, lies within the pariſh of St. James-Clerkenwell. In this part of the village, the objects of greateſt note, are the New-river-head and Sadler's-wells, both generally reputed, and deſcribed as ſituated at Iſlington.

New-river.

In the early part of King James's reign, Sir Hugh Middelton, a native of Denbigh, and a citizen and goldſmith of London, firſt projected the ſcheme of bringing the New-river water to London, and perſuaded the city to apply for an act of parliament for that purpoſe, which was accordingly obtained; but the difficulties of the undertaking appeared ſo great, that they declined to embark any farther in it; when Sir Hugh Middelton, with a ſpirit equal to the importance of the undertaking, being veſted with proper powers from the city, at his own riſque and charge begun the work on the 20th of Feb. 1608 [149]. Its progreſs, it is probable, was attended with greater difficulties than he had foreſeen, and his pecuniary reſources failed long before it was completed. The body-corporate of the city of London ſtill refuſed to embark in the buſineſs, and the work was on the point of being abandoned, when King James, being applied to by Sir Hugh Middelton, engaged in it; and on the 2d of May 1612, covenanted to advance money for its completion, upon a moiety of the undertaking being made over to him. It now went on without interruption, and on the 29th of September 1613, the water was let into the baſon at the place now called the New-river-head at Iſlington.

[149] Biog. Brit.

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The following account of the ceremony uſed upon that occaſion was publiſhed at the time, and is reprinted in the Biographia Britannica [150]: " A troop of labourers, to the number of 60 and upwards, " all in green caps alike, bearing in their hands the ſymbols of their " ſeveral employments in ſo great a buſineſs, marching with drums " before them, twice or thrice round the ceſtern, orderly preſent " themſelves before the mount; and after their departure, the ſpeech" (being 48 lines in verſe) ending thus: New-river-head. Ceremony of opening the New-river.

" Now for the fruits then, flow forth pretious ſpring
" So long and dearly ſought for, and now bring
" Comfort to all that love thee, loudly ſing,
" And with thy chryſtal murmurs ſtrucke together,
" Bid all thy true wellwiſhers welcome hither.

" At which words the floodgate opens, and the ſtream is let into " the ceſtern, drums and trumpets giving it triumphant welcome, " and for the cloſe of this their honourable entertainment, a peal of " chambers."

One of the moſt difficult parts of the work now remained to be accompliſhed, which was to convey the water to the various parts of the metropolis. The expence attending this was very great, and it was a conſiderable time before the water came into general uſe, ſo that the ſhares (for the undertaking was then divided) became of very ſmall value; and the annual dividends were for many years under 5 l. The general eſtabliſhment of the plan, the great advantages and convenience of which were at length univerſally acknowledged; the prodigious number of new buildings, and the alteration in the value of money, have, in the courſe of a century and a half, ſo raiſed the ſhares, as to increaſe the annual income nearly an hundred fold. When the New-river was firſt brought to London,

[150] Article " Middelton" in the notes.

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it was not foreſeen that a deficiency of water might at ſome future time, eſpecially in the Summer-months, be attended with great inconvenience. When this was learned from experience, the Company borrowed from the overplus of the millſtream of the river Lee, which, after a practice of ſome years, became a ſubject of litigation, finally determined by an act of parliament about the year 1738. It was then agreed that the New-river Company, on condition of their paying a ſum of money towards improving the navigation of the river Lee, and continuing to pay an annuity for the ſame purpoſe, ſhould have a certain quantity of water from the millſtream, to be meaſured by a balance-engine and gage, then conſtructed near Hertford, and rebuilt by Mr. Mylne about the year 1770. The Company have ſince bought the mill, with the unreſtricted uſe of the water.

The number of bridges upon the New-river are about 200. Some account has been already given of the wooden aqueducts, which were conſtructed for preſerving the level near Highbury and at Buſhhill [151]; a ſubterraneous channel, about 200 yards in length, was made for the ſame purpoſe at Iſlington, where it paſſes under the lower ſtreet from the thatched houſe to Colebrooke-row. At the New-river-head is a circular baſon, now thrice its original ſize, whence the water is conveyed by ſluices into various large ciſterns of brick work; from theſe it paſſes, in a ſubdivided ſtate, by means of large wooden pipes, of ſix or ſeven inches bore, (called mains and riders, and diſtinguiſhed by names appropriated to their ſeveral diſtricts,) to all parts of the metropolis. The diſtribution of the water from theſe pipes to the very numerous houſes which are ſupplied by it, exhibits a very wonderful ſyſtem of hydraulics.

[151] See vol. ii. p. 260. and p. 52. of this vol.

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The fire-engine near the New-river-head, is for the purpoſe of raiſing water into a large reſervoir near Pentonville, which ſupplies many parts of the weſt end of the town, which are ſo nearly on a level with the baſon at the river-head, that the water would not flow with ſufficient velocity. At the New-river-head is a houſe belonging to the Company, originally built in 1613, and repaired and newly fronted in 1782, under the direction of Robert Mylne, Eſq. ſurveyor to the Company, who reſides there. A large room in this houſe, with wainſcot pannels, was fitted up for the meetings of the Company about the latter end of the laſt century. On the cieling is a portrait of King William, and the arms of Middelton and Green. Under this room is one of the above-mentioned ciſterns.

The property of the New-river is divided into 72 ſhares, which diviſion took place ſoon after the commencement of the undertaking. Thirty-ſix of theſe were originally veſted in Sir Hugh Middelton, the firſt projector, who, having impoveriſhed himſelf and his family [152], by an undertaking which has proved ſo beneficial to the public, as to render his name ever honoured and reſpected, was obliged to part with his property in the undertaking, which was divided among various perſons. Theſe ſhares are called the Adventurers Shares. The moiety of the undertaking which was veſted in the crown, having been divided into the ſame number of ſhares, was alienated by King Charles I.; but the crown having never had any concern in the management of the undertaking, the holders of theſe ſhares are ſtill excluded from the direction, which, under the charter

New-river Company.

[152] The lineal deſcendants of Sir Hugh Middelton were ſuppoſed to be extinct; but of late a family has appeared who ſeem to have made out a very ſatisfactory deſcent. Their ſituation in life is ſuch, that ſome of the family have been ſoliciting relief from the owners of a property which owed its exiſtence to the public ſpirit and perſeverance of their great anceſtor.

of

of King James (by which the Company was incorporated anno 1619), is veſted in 29 holders of Adventurers Shares, who form a board. When a vacancy happens in this number, the remaining 28 elect [153]. The officers belonging to the corporation are a governor, deputy-governor, treaſurer, and clerk. The preſent governor is Peter Holford, Eſq. Maſter in Chancery; the deputy-governor, Charles Berners, Eſq.; the treaſurer, Richard Hulſe, Eſq.; the clerk, John Rowe, Eſq.

The well-known place of public amuſement, called Sadler's Wells, takes its name from a ſpring of mineral water, which they now call Iſlington Spa. Iſlington Spa, or the New Tunbridge Wells. This ſpring was diſcovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden belonging to a houſe which he had then juſt opened for the public reception as a muſic-houſe [154]. A pamphlet was publiſhed in 1684 [155], giving an account of this diſcovery, with the virtues of the water, which is there ſaid to be of a ferrugineous nature, and much reſembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells; this is confirmed by Dr. Ruſſel in his account of mineral ſprings [156]. The author of the pamphlet ſays, that the well at Iſlington was famed before the Reformation for its extraordinary cures, and called the Holy Well; but that it had been ſtopped up many years when it was diſcovered by Sadler.

Iſlington Spa.

Sadler's Wells.

Sadler's muſic-houſe came after his death to one Francis Forcer, whoſe ſon was the firſt who exhibited there the diverſions of rope-

[153] For the greater part of my information relating to the New-river, I am indebted to Robert Mylne, Eſq.

[154] Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. iv. p. 380.

[155] Theſe wells have furniſhed a ſubject for various poems and pamphlets.—"Iſlington Well, a Poem, 1694;—Humours of New Tunbridge Wells, a Lyric Poem, 1734;—and Obſervations on the Mineral Water, 1751." Among Ned Ward's works is "A Walk to Iſlington, 1706." Mr. John Nichols ſome years ago publiſhed a poem intituled "Iſlington."

[156] Ruſſel on Sea Water, &c.

dancing

dancing and tumbling [158]. To theſe have for many years been added muſical interludes and pantomimes, the machinery of which is in general extremely well managed.

White-Conduit-houſe, a well-known place of entertainment near Iſlington, takes its name from a conduit which formerly ſupplied the Charter-houſe with water. A pipe belonging to this conduit is ſtill exiſting, and conveys water to Dr. De Valangin's houſe at Pentonville. White-Conduit-houſe.

[158] Hawkins.—The *uſual diverſions* at Sadler's Wells were advertiſed in Appleby's Journal, Sept. 12, 1724.

KENSINGTON.

Name.

IN Doomſday-book this place is called Cheniſitun; in other ancient records, Keneſitune and Kenſintune. *Cheneſi* was a proper name; a perſon of that name held the manor of Huiſh in Somerſetſhire, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor.

Situation, boundaries, &c.

The village of Kenſington lies on the great weſtern road, at the diſtance of about a mile and a half from Hyde-park Corner. The pariſh, which is in the hundred of Oſſulſton, is bounded by Chelſea, St. Margaret Weſtminſter, St. George Hanover-ſquare, Paddington, Wilſdon, Acton, and Fulham. The hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, the Gravel-pits, and a part of Little Chelſea are in this pariſh. The palace at Kenſington, and about 20 houſes on the north ſide of the road, are in the pariſh of St. Margaret Weſtminſter. On the ſouth ſide, the pariſh of Kenſington extends till after you paſs the Gore [1]. The ſeat of James Vere, Eſq. and the other principal houſes between that and Knightſbridge, are in St. Margaret's, as mentioned in the account of Chelſea.

Land, ſoil, &c.

The pariſh of Kenſington contains about 1910 acres of land; about half of which is paſture and meadow; about 360 acres are arable land for corn only; about 230 in market gardens; about 260

[1] This place, in a record dated 1270 (54 Hen. III.), is called Kyng's Gore; and is there ſtated to be a part of the ancient demeſnes of the crown. See Eſch. 54 Hen. III. N° 35.

cultivated,

cultivated, ſometimes for corn and ſometimes for garden crops; and 100 acres of nurſery ground. At Brompton-park was a very celebrated nurſery, firſt eſtabliſhed about the latter end of the laſt century by George London and Henry Wiſe, Eſquires, gardeners to King William and to Queen Anne. Bowack, who wrote an account of Kenſington in 1700, ſpeaks of the ſtock as almoſt incredible; and ſays it was affirmed, that if the plants were valued at but 1d. a-piece, they would amount to 40,000l. This ground belongs at preſent to Meſſrs. Gray and Wear. Nurſery grounds.

Curtis's botanic garden was removed from Lambeth Marſh to a ſpot of ground near Queen's Elm turnpike at Brompton, about the year 1789[a]. It contains a very large collection of plants, chiefly indigenous, and a botanical library for ſtudents in that ſcience. The ſubſcription for admiſſion to the garden is one guinea per annum, with liberty to introduce a friend. A ſubſcription of two guineas entitles the ſubſcriber to ſeeds, roots, &c. of a certain value; and gives him the privilege of introducing as many of his friends as he pleaſes. Curtis's botanic garden.

The ſoil at Kenſington is various; clay, loam, and brick earth. The pariſh pays the ſum of 1481l. 12s. 6d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. in the pound. Soil, and land-tax.

The manor of Kenſington, which had been the property of Edward, a Thane of King Edward's, was granted by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey Biſhop of Conſtance, Chief Juſticiary of England; under whom it was holden (when the ſurvey of Doomſday was taken) by Alberic, or Aubrey de Vere, anceſtor of the Earls of Oxford. The manor, ſays the ſurvey, is taxed at 10 hides, and contains 10 carucates; on the demeſnes are four ploughs, the villans have five, and might employ ſix. There are 12 villans, holding each a virgate, and ſix who hold three virgates jointly. The prieſt Manors.

[a] The firſt catalogue from Brompton was dated 1790. The catalogues are publiſhed annually.

has half a virgate, and there are ſeven ſlaves; meadow equal to two plough-lands; paſture for the cattle of the town; pannage for 200 hogs, and three acres of vineyards[3]; valued all together at 10l., in King Edward's time at the ſame. This manor was afterwards the abſolute property of the Vere family, and was held by them *in capite* for ſeveral generations, being parcel of their barony, by virtue of their office of high chamberlain[4]. Aubrey de Vere, grand juſticiary of England, was created Earl of Oxford by the Empreſs Maud, and afterwards confirmed in that title by Henry II. Upon the attainder of John, the 12th Earl, who was beheaded in 1461, for his adhe-

[3] Charles King, Eſq. who reſided ſome years ago at Hale-houſe in this pariſh, is ſaid to have been very ſucceſsful in the culture of a vineyard there.

[4] Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, died anno 1264, ſeiſed of the manor of Kenſington; the value of which is thus ſet forth in the inquiſition taken after his death:—In demeſne, 570 acres of arable at 4d. an acre, 11l. 3s. 4d.; 13 acres of meadow at 3s.—39s.; *rewanium inde*, 4s.; 82 acres of paſture, 20s.; a windmill, 20s.; 100 acres of wood, 1 mark; pannage, half a mark; a dovehouſe, 3s.; a court and vineyard, 3s.; fiſhpond and moat, 2s.; quit-rents, 4l. 15s.; 21 virgates in villanage, at the rent of 59s. 4½d.; ſervices of the tenants, &c. 11l. 3s. 4d.; view of frankpledge, 10s.; pleas and profits of court, 5s. The villans, adds the record, may be taxed at the will of the Abbot of Abingdon, to whom the church is appropriated: the manor held by the Earl of Oxford, as parcel of his barony, by virtue of his office of high chamberlain; Edward de Vere, ſon and heir of Hugh, 23 years of age. Eſch. 48 Hen. III. N° 17. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, died ſeiſed of Kenſington anno 1296. The arable land on the demeſnes was then only 253 acres; the frith or waſte, 140 acres; the wood, 80. The whole value of the manor, 19l. 13s. 6¼d. The ploughing of the arable land by the tenants was valued at 3l. 3s.; 340 eggs in Lent, at 11d.; 23 hens, at 23d. Eſch. 24 Edw. I. N° 62. Robert Earl of Oxford died ſeiſed of Kenſington anno 1331. There were then 360 acres of arable land in demeſne; 180 of which were valued at 6d. an acre, the remainder at 2d. only. There were 160 acres of wood. The total value of the manor, 18l. 5s. 11d. Eſch. 5 Edw. III. N° 71. John Earl of Oxford died ſeiſed of Kenſington anno 1360; value 20l.; Thomas his ſon and heir being 24 years of age. Eſch. 34 Edw. III. N° 84. Margaret Counteſs of Oxford died ſeiſed of it anno 1366. Eſch. 40 Edw. III. N° 28. Thomas Earl of Oxford died ſeiſed of it anno 1371, then valued at 20l. 6s. 8d. Eſch. 45 Edw. III. N° 45. Aubrey de Vere died in 1400, ſeiſed of the manor of Kenſington, ſubject to a rent of 33l. paid to Philippa Ducheſs of Ireland, to whom it had been aſſigned in dower; Richard his ſon was then 17 years of age. Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 52. The manor was granted by the King to the Ducheſs of Ireland, during the minority of Richard Earl of Oxford; who, when he came of age, granted it to her for life: ſhe died ſeiſed of it anno 1411. Eſch. 13 H. IV. N° 43. It was then valued at 30l. per annum. Richard Earl of Oxford died ſeiſed of it anno 1416; his ſon John being then nine years of age.

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rence to the houſe of Lancaſter, this manor was ſeized by the crown, and given to Richard Duke of Glouceſter [4]. It came afterwards into the hands of William Marquis of Berkley, who gave it to Sir Reginald Bray [5]. John Earl of Oxford, ſon of the attainted Earl, having been reſtored to his honours, recovered (by purchaſe I ſuppoſe) this ancient inheritance of his anceſtors, and by his will, bearing date 1509, left it to John his nephew, the next heir to the title. After this I find nothing of it till the year 1610, when Archibald Earl of Argyle, Lord St. John, Sir William Cornwallis, and Thomas Darcy, joined in a conveyance of the manor of Earl's Court in Kenſington, to Sir Walter Cope [6], from whom it paſſed to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who married his daughter and coheir. It is now the property of the Right Hon. William Lord Kenſington [7], maternally deſcended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland.

Manor of Earl's Court.

The ancient manor-houſe was at Earl's Court, near the farm-houſe now occupied by Mr. Hutchins.

Site of the manor-houſe.

The manor of Abbot's Kenſington conſiſts of two hides and a virgate [8] of demeſne lands, granted about the year 1100, by Godfrey de Vere, with the conſent of his father Aubrey and his brother (the next heir), to the abbot and convent of Abingdon [9]. After the diſſolution of that monaſtery, it became veſted in the crown. Queen Elizabeth leaſed it in the year 1569 to Elizabeth Snow [10], and in 1592 to Henry Buttell [11]. In 1596, ſhe granted a reverſionary term of 21 years to Robert Horſman [12]; and in 1599, the perpetuity to

Manor of Abbot's Kenſington.

[4] See Eſch. 15 Edw. IV. N° 28.
[5] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 366.
[6] Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 13. N° 19.
[7] Youngeſt and only ſurviving ſon of Francis Edwardes, Eſq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland. He was created an Iriſh peer in 1776, by the title of Baron Kenſington.
[8] That is, 270 acres; the hide being defined in the record as conſiſting of 120 acres: a virgate was the fourth of a hide.
[9] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.
[10] Particulars of leaſes, Augmentation-office.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. 13. Sept. 15.

Robert

Robert Chamberlen and Humphrey Wymes[13], in truſt for Sir Walter Cope[14]; the ſame parties, by his direction, ſoon afterwards conveyed the fee-ſimple of the manor-houſe and rectory, with all its appurtenances, to Robert Horſman for the ſum of 665l. 6s. 8d.[15] Horſman at the ſame time made over his intereſt in the manor to Sir Walter Cope, in whom the reverſion was veſted; from him it deſcended in the ſame manner as that of Earl's Court to Lord Kenſington, who ſold it about the year 1775 to the late Lord Holland. It is now the property of his ſon the preſent Lord.

Manor of Knotting-barnes.

The manor of Knotting-bernes, Knutting-barnes, ſometimes written Notting or Nutting-barns, belonged formerly to the Veres, as appears by an inquiſition taken of the property of John Earl of Oxford, attainted in the reign of Edward the Fourth. It was then valued higher than the manor of Kenſington[16]. They were both granted to the Duke of Glouceſter[17], and at his acceſſion became veſted again in the crown. In 1524, Robert Fenroper, alderman of London, died ſeiſed of this manor, leaving iſſue three daughters, coheirs; the eldeſt of whom, Ethelreda, married Henry White[18], who, in the year 1543, granted the manor of Knotting-barnes to the King[19]. In 1587 it belonged to William Lord Burleigh[20], whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor, in 1600, aliened it to Henry Anderſon[21]. In the year 1605 Sir Henry Anderſon, Knt. and alderman of London, died ſeiſed of this manor, leaving Richard his ſon and heir 19 years of age[22].

[13] Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. 21. Sept. 13.

[14] Abſtract of papers belonging to the rectory and vicarage, from a manuſcript of Mr. Seward, (curate of Kenſington, from 1674 to 1712,) obligingly communicated by Dr. Waller.

[15] Cl. 42 Eliz. pt. 22. This arrangement was ſettled before the Court at Nonſuch, when it was determined that Horſman ſhould hold the rectory and glebe of the Queen as Sir Walter Cope held Kenſington.

[16] See Eſch. 15 Edw. IV. N° 28. The manor of Kenſington was then valued at 25 marks; that of Knotting-barnes at 25l.

[17] Ibid.

[18] Cole's Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 759.

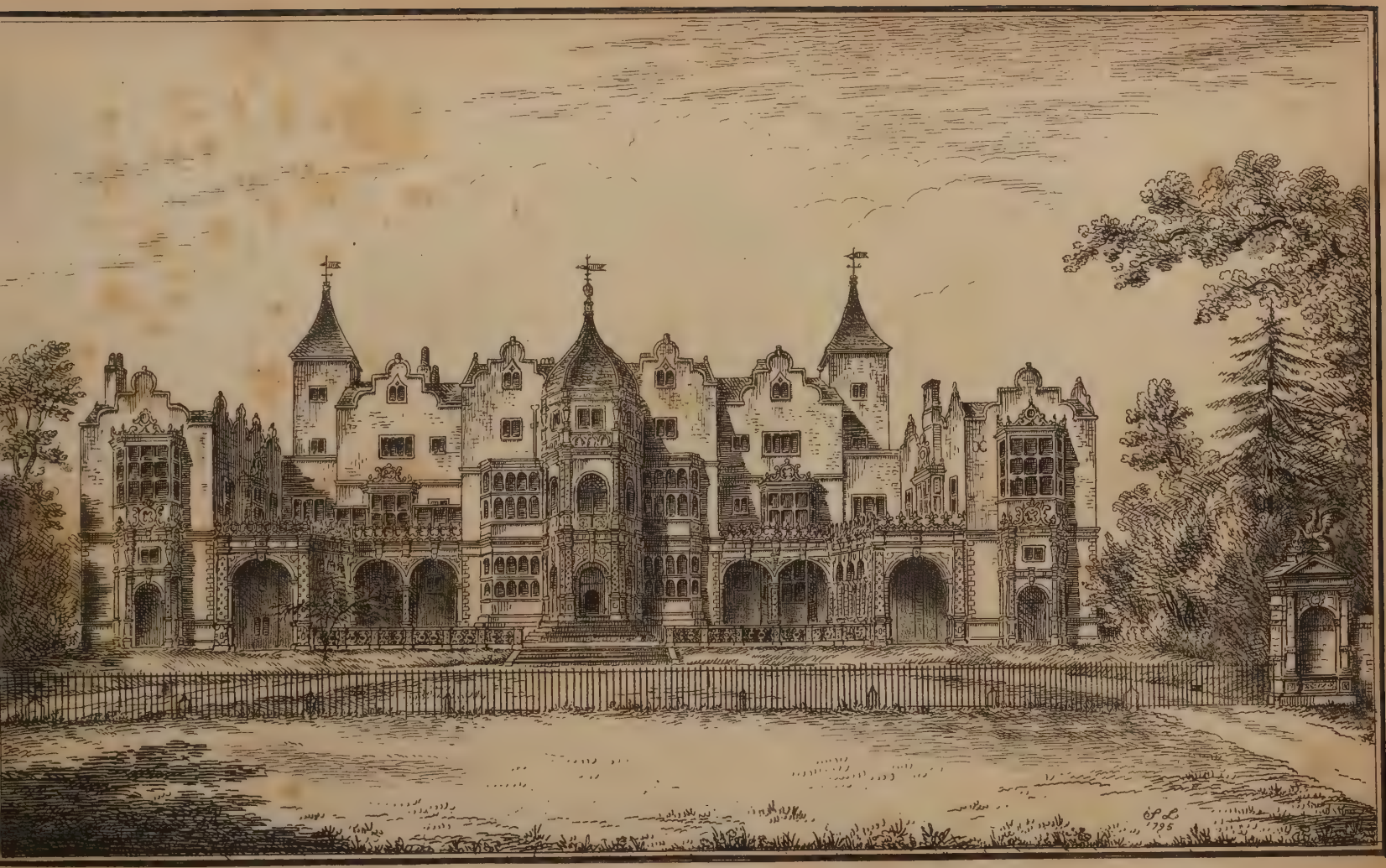
[19] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[20] Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 13. April 1.

[21] Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 17. Sept. 22.

[22] Cole's Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 760.

In



South View of Holland Houſe.

Published June 1.1795. by T. Cadell, jun.r. and W. Davies

In 1675, it was the property of Sir Richard Anderſon [23]. The preſent proprietor is William Thomas Darby, Eſq. who inherited it from his father, the late Admiral Darby.

Manor of Weſt-town.

Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, anno 1284, granted lands, called the Groves, at Weſt-towne in Kenſington, to Simon Downham, chaplain, and his heirs, to be held of him and his ſucceſſors by the rent of one penny [24]. In the year 1481, William Eſſex died ſeiſed of the manor of Weſt-towne, held of Richard Duke of Glouceſter, as of his manor of Kenſington. The inquiſition taken after his death ſtates, that it had been granted to William Eſſex and Editha his wife, in the year 1454, by Richard Sturthen and William Hall [25]. This manor has merged either into that of Earl's Court, or Abbot's Kenſington, I believe the latter; and that its ſite was to the north of the Hammerſmith road, where are the remains of a moat.

Holland-houſe.

Holland-houſe, a well-known ancient manſion in this pariſh, is the manor-houſe of Abbot's Kenſington, and takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland. It was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in the year 1607, and affords a very good ſpecimen of the architecture of that period. The Earl of Holland greatly improved the houſe, employing the moſt eminent artiſts in their ſeveral departments. The ſtone piers at the entrance of the court (over which are the arms of Rich, quartering Bouldry [26], and impaling Cope), were deſigned by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone. The internal decorations were by Francis Cleyne. One chamber, called the Gilt-room, which ſtill remains in its original ſtate, exhibits a very favourable ſpecimen of the artiſt's abilities; the cieling is a groteſque pattern; the wainſcot is in compartments ornamented with croſs croſslets and fleur de lis, charges in the arms of

Date of its erection.

Improved by Inigo Jones, Cleyne, &c.

[23] Dr. Waller's papers, as quoted before in note 14.

[24] Cart. Ant. Brit. Muſ. LVII. C. 3.

[25] Eſch. 20 Edw. IV. N° 80.

[26] On a chevron engrailed between three demi-griffins rampant, as many martlets.

Rich

Rich [26] and Cope [27], whoſe coats are introduced entire at the corners of the room, with a punning motto, alluding to the name of Rich, *Ditior eſt qui ſe* —. Over the chimneys are ſome emblematical figures, done (as the Earl of Orford obſerves in his Anecdotes of Painting) in the ſtyle and not unworthy of Parmegiano [28].

Earl of Holland a priſoner in his own houſe.

The Earl of Holland was twice made a priſoner in his own houſe, firſt by King Charles in 1633, upon occaſion of his challenging Lord Weſton [29]; and a ſecond time, by command of the parliament, after the unſucceſsful iſſue of his attempt to reſtore the King in Auguſt 1648 [30]. The Earl, who was a conſpicuous character during the whole of Charles's reign, and frequently in employments of conſiderable truſt, appears to have been very wavering in his politics, and of an irritable diſpoſition. As early as the year 1638, we find him retired to his houſe at Kenſington in diſguſt, becauſe he was not made Lord Admiral [31]. At the eve of the civil war he was employed againſt the Scots; when the army was diſbanded, having received ſome new cauſe of offence, he retired again to Kenſington, where, according to Lord Clarendon, he was viſited by all the diſaffected members of parliament, who held frequent meetings at Holland-houſe [32]. Some time afterwards, when the civil war was at its height, he joined the King's party at Oxford; but meeting with a cool reception, returned again to the parliament [33]. On the 6th of Auguſt 1647, "the members of parliament, who were driven from Weſt-"minſter by tumults, met General Fairfax at Holland-houſe, and "ſubſcribed to the declaration of the army, and a farther declara-"tion, approving of and joining with the army in all their late pro-

Anecdotes of the Earl.

Meetings of the republicans at Holand-houſe.

[26] G. a chevron between three croſs croſſlets Or.

[27] Arg. on a chevron Az. between three roſes proper, as many fl. de lis of the field.

[28] Vol. ii. p. 128.

[29] Howell's Letters, p. 234.

[30] Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 18, &c. 1648.

[31] Strafford Letters, vol. ii. p. 156. Lord Conway to Lord Strafford.

[32] Hiſtory of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 295. 8vo.

[33] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 324 362. 367.

"ceedings,

North View *of* Holland Houſe.

" ceedings, making null all acts paſſed by the members ſince the 6th " of July [34]." The Earl of Holland's deſertion of the royal cauſe, is to be attributed, perhaps, to his known enmity towards Lord Strafford; he gave, nevertheleſs, the beſt proof of his attachment to monarchy, by making a bold though raſh attempt to reſtore his royal maſter, when his affairs were the moſt deſperate. After making a valiant ſtand againſt an unequal force near Kingſton upon Thames, he was obliged to quit the field, but was ſoon afterwards taken priſoner, and ſuffered death upon the ſcaffold, by a ſentence of the high court of juſtice [35]. His corpſe was ſent to Kenſington [36], and interred in the family vault there, on the 10th of March 1649. In the month of July following, Lambert, then general of the army, fixed his head-quarters at Holland-houſe [37]. It was ſoon afterwards reſtored to the Counteſs of Holland. When the theatres were ſhut up by the Puritans, plays were acted privately at the houſes of the nobility, who made collections for the actors. Holland-houſe is particularly mentioned, as having been uſed occaſionally for this purpoſe [38].

General Lambert at Holland-houſe.

Plays acted there.

The next remarkable circumſtance in the hiſtory of this manſion is the reſidence of Addiſon, who became poſſeſſed of it in 1716, by his intermarriage with Charlotte Counteſs Dowager of Warwick and Holland. It is ſaid that he did not add much to his happineſs by this alliance [39]. Mr. Addiſon was appointed Secretary of State in 1717, and died at Holland-houſe, June 17, 1719 [40]. About the year 1762,

Addiſon at Holland-houſe.

[34] Perfect Diurnal, Aug. 2—9, 1647; and Whitlock's Memorials, p. 264.

[35] Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 174 and 271.

[36] Perfect Occurrences, March 9.

[37] Perfect Diurnal, July 9, 1649.

[38] Dodſley's Old Plays, vol. xii. p. 345. Whilſt mentioning the drama as connected with Holland-houſe, it is worthy of notice, that the tragedy of Jane Shore was acted there in the late Lord Holland's time. Charles J. Fox ſupported the character of Lord Haſtings; his brother the General was Biſhop of Ely; Lady Sarah Bunbury, Jane Shore; and Lady Suſan O'Brien, Alicia.

[39] See Johnſon's Lives of the Poets. The author of an Eſſay on Addiſon's Life and Writtings ſays, " Holland-houſe is a large manſion: but it could not contain Mr. Addiſon, the Counteſs of Warwick, and one gueſt, Peace."

[40] Biograph. Brit. Addiſon had been tutor to

Fox Lord Holland reſides there.

1762, the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Secretary of State (afterwards created Lord Holland), took a leaſe of this houſe from Mr. Edwardes, and made it his principal country reſidence. A gallery, which occupies the whole length of the weſt wing (about 118 feet), was fitted up by Lord Holland, and ornamented with portraits of the Lenox, Digby, and Fox families. Among theſe are principally to be noticed Charles II. and the Ducheſs of Portſmouth; Sir Stephen Fox, by Sir Peter Lely; Henry Lord Holland, and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when a boy, in a groupe with Lady Suſan Strangeways, and Lady Mary Lenox, by Sir J. Reynolds. In one of the bed-rooms is a portrait of Charles James Fox, when an infant. Over the doors of the gallery are the arms of Lord Holland before he was created a peer[41], and thoſe of his Lady, as Baroneſs of Holland[42], which fixes the date between May 1762 and April 1763. Holland-houſe is the property of the preſent Lord Holland, and has been for ſome time in the occupation of Edward Bearcroft, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of Cheſter.

Portraits of the Fox family, &c.

Campden-houſe. Date of its erection.

Campden-houſe, another well-known manſion in this pariſh, was built in or about the year 1612, by Sir Baptiſt Hickes, whoſe arms[43] (with that date) and thoſe of his ſons-in-law, Edward Lord Noel[44]

to the young Earl; and anxiouſly, but in vain, endeavoured to check the licentiouſneſs of his manners. As a laſt effort, he requeſted him to come into his room when he lay at the point of death, hoping that the ſolemnity of the ſcene might work upon his feelings. When his pupil came to receive his laſt commands, he told him that he had ſent for him to ſee how a Chriſtian could die. See Johnſon's Life of Addiſon.

[41] Erm. on a chevron Az. three foxes' heads eraſed Or, on a canton of the ſecond, a fl. de lis of the third.

[42] The arms of England as borne by Charles II. within a border compony Arg. and G. the firſt charged with verdoy of roſes of the ſecond—being the coat of Lenox Duke of Richmond, father to Lady Holland.

[43] G. a feſſe wavy between 3 fl. de lis Or.

[44] Quarterly of 6.—1. Or, fretty G. a canton Ermine.—Noel. 2. G. ſemèe of croſs croſslets fitchèe, and a lion rampant Or.—Hopton. 3. Az. ſemèe of croſs croſslets Arg. and three boars' heads couped Or.—Hevyn. 4. Arg. ſemèe of croſs croſslets Az. and 2 organ-pipes Gules.—Downton. 5. Barry of 6 O. and G.—St. Owen. 6. Az. a lion rampant Arg. and a border engrailed Or.—Tirrell, impaling Hickes.

and

Campden Houfe.

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and Sir Charles Morison [45], are in a large bay window in the front. Sir Baptist Hickes was created Viscount Campden in 1628, with remainder to his son-in-law, Edward Lord Noel, who succeeded him in this mansion. Baptist, the third Lord Campden, was a zealous royalist, and a great sufferer, during the civil war. Having paid the sum of 9000 l. as a composition [46], he was allowed to enjoy his estates, and he appears to have resided chiefly at Campden-house during the protectorate of Cromwell. Charles the Second supped with him there, about a fortnight after his restoration [47]. In 1662, an act of parliament passed for settling Campden-house at Kensington upon Baptist Viscount Campden, and his heirs for ever [48]. Montagu Bertie, the brave and loyal Earl of Lindsey, whose filial piety at the battle of Edghill will ever immortalize his name, died at Campden-house, the seat of his son-in-law, in the month of July 1666 [49]. In 1691, this house was hired of the Noel family by Queen Anne, then Princess of Denmark, who resided there about five years with her son the Duke of Gloucester [50]. At this time the adjoining house, now the residence of Mrs. Pitt, is said to have been built for the accommodation of her Highness's household. A life of this Duke of Gloucester, who died at the age of eleven years, was published in 1789, from a MS. of Jenkin Lewis, one of his attendants. The life of so young a prince cannot be expected to contain much more than a detail of the amusements and pursuits of his childhood. They were principally of the military cast. At a very early age he formed a regiment of boys, chiefly from Kensington, who seem to have been upon constant duty at Campden-house. In 1705, this mansion was in the occupation of the Countess Dowager of Bur-

Residence of the Lords Campden.

Charles II. supps there.

Death of Mountagu Earl of Lindsey.

Queen Anne at Campden-house.

Duke of Gloucester.

Earl of Burlington.

[45] Or, on a chief G. three chaplets of the first, impaling Hickes.
[46] Collins's Peerage.
[47] Mercurius Politicus, June 14, 1660.
[48] Ibid. March 28, 1662.
[49] Collins.
[50] Life of the Duke of Gloucester, p. 7. and 80.

lington, and her ſon the Earl [52], who proved afterwards a very accompliſhed nobleman, and a great patron of the fine arts. Some years afterwards Campden-houſe was ſold to Nicholas Lechmere, an eminent lawyer [53], who was created a peer in 1721. He reſided at this place [54]. After his death it paſſed by a decree of the court of Chancery, to Edmund Lechmere, Eſq. Knight of the ſhire for the county of Worceſter, as heir at law [55]. It is now the property of Stephen Pitt, Eſq. a minor, and in the occupation of Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Denham, having been for ſeveral years an eminent boarding-ſchool for young ladies.

Lord Lechmere.

Eminent boarding-ſchool.

Remarkable caper-tree.

In the garden at Campden-houſe is a remarkable caper-tree, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greater part of a century. Miller ſpeaks of it in the firſt edition of his Dictionary. It is ſheltered from the north, having a ſouth-eaſt aſpect, and though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year.

Hale-houſe, or Cromwell's, at Brompton.

Hale-houſe, an ancient manſion at Brompton, commonly called Cromwell-houſe, is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Oliver Cromwell. I have had frequent occaſion to remark how little credit is due in general to ſuch traditions. There is certainly no good authority for this at Brompton. Hale-houſe was, during Cromwell's time, and for many years before [56] and afterwards, the property of the Methwold family. William Methwold, Eſq. died there in 1652 [57]. If there are

[52] Bowack's Hiſtory of Middleſex, p. 21.

[53] He was attorney-general, and afterwards chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter. It was another Nicholas Lechmere who was baron of the Exchequer.

[54] See Swift's ballad of "Duke upon Duke," occaſioned by a quarrel between Lord Lechmere and Sir John Guiſe.

"Back in the dark, by Brompton-park,
"He turned up thro' the Gore;
"So ſlunk to Campden-houſe ſo high
"All in his coach and four.
"The Duke, in wrath, call'd for his
"ſteeds,
"And fiercely drove them on:
"Lord! Lord! how rattled then thy
"ſtones,
"O kingly Kenſington."

Swift's Works (edit. 1742), vol. iv. p. 109—115.

[55] Gent. Mag. June 1735.

[56] Mr. Methwold purchaſed it of the executors of Sir William Blake, who died in 1630. MSS. in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Waller.

[57] Deſcribed of Hale-houſe in his will.

any

any grounds for the tradition, it may be that *Henry* Cromwell occupied it before he went out to Ireland the ſecond time. It is certain that he was married at Kenſington in 1653 [58]. Oliver Cromwell at this time, having had his choice of the royal houſes, reſided either at Whitehall or Hampton-court; nor have we the leaſt trace, either in hiſtory or in the more minute chronicles and diurnals of that period, of his reſidence at Brompton; but it is by no means improbable, that Henry Cromwell might hire a houſe there to be near his father's court. In 1668, Hale-houſe appears to have been inhabited by the Lawrences of Shurdington in Glouceſterſhire [59]; in 1682, it was in the occupation of Francis Lord Howard of Effingham, whoſe ſon Thomas, the ſixth Lord Howard of that family, was born there [60]. Hale-houſe was ſold by the Methwolds, in 1754, to John Fleming, Eſq. afterwards created a Baronet, and it is now the joint property of the Earl of Harrington and Sir Richard Worſley, Bart. who married his daughters and coheirs.

John Hunter.

At Earls Court was the villa of the late celebrated ſurgeon John Hunter, who employed the little leiſure which an uncommonly extenſive practice would permit him to enjoy, in proſecuting curious and uſeful diſcoveries in natural hiſtory. This was the principal ſcene of his experiments, and here he had generally a valuable menagerie of foreign animals. Mr. Hunter's houſe is now the property and reſidence of John Bayne, Eſq. who intends keeping up the menagerie, and is about to make conſiderable improvements upon the premiſes.

Eminent inhabitants.

Among the eminent inhabitants of this place, not elſewhere mentioned, may be enumerated the Earl of Craven, whoſe houſe at Kenſington-gravel-pits, Queen Anne borrowed as a nurſery for the Duke of Glouceſter, before ſhe hired Campden-houſe [61]; Cornelius Wood, a celebrated military officer (characterized in the Tatler under the name

Lord Craven.

Cornelius Wood.

[58] Pariſh Regiſter.
[59] Ibid.
[60] See Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.
[61] Life of the Duke, p. 6.

of

Dean Swift. Robert Nelson. Baron Price. Bernard Lens.

of Sylvio), who died at the Gravel-pits, in 1711 [61]; Dean Swift, who had lodgings there in 1712 [62]; the pious Robert Nelson, author of the Fasts and Festivals of the Church, died at Kensington anno 1714 [63]; Robert Price, an eminent lawyer, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer, anno 1732 [64]; Bernard Lens, the miniature painter, resided at Knightsbridge in this parish, and died there in 1741. He is said to have been buried at Kensington [65], but his name is not to be found in the register.

"The famous speaking doctor at Kensington," ridiculed by Swift in the Tatler, was James Ford, who professed the art of curing stammering, and removing other impediments in the speech, and taught foreigners the pronunciation of the English language [66].

Eminent natives.

The following eminent persons were natives of this place; Sir Philip Perceval, Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Charles Earl of Orrery, and the late Lord Camden [67].

Kensington palace sold, by the Earl of Nottingham, to King William.

Kensington-palace, so called from its contiguity to this place, stands within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. It was the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor of England, whose son, the second Earl, sold it to King William very soon after his accession to the throne [68]. This palace was the frequent residence of King William and his royal consort, Queen Anne, George the First, and the late King. These monarchs (George I. excepted, who died at Hanover) all drew their last breath within its walls, as did George Prince of Denmark, Queen Anne's

[61] Lives of Illustrious Men (anno 1711, 1712), vol. ii. p. 319.

[62] Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. i. p. 105. Addison lived at Kensington at the same time, it being some years before his marriage with the Countess of Warwick. Among Swift's letters is one from Addison, dated in 1718, inviting him to Holland-house.

[63] Le Neve's Mon. Anglican. vol. iv. p. 294.

[64] Biog. Brit.

[65] Vertue's MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection.

[66] Notes on the Tatler, new edit. vol. v. p. 403, 404.

[67] See the extracts from the Parish Register.

[68] Simon de Brienne and Mary his wife were appointed housekeepers and wardrobe-keepers at Kensington, on the 12th of October 1689, by Pat. 1 Gul. & Mar. pt. 6. with a salary of 300l. per annum.

consort,

conſort, in 1708. During the preſent reign, Kenſington has been entirely forſaken by the royal family.

Kenſington-palace is a large irregular edifice, built at various times. The ſtate apartments conſiſt of a ſuit of twelve rooms. The great ſtair-caſe, which was painted by Kent, exhibits a groupe of ſeveral portraits, among which are his own, thoſe of Muſtapha the Turk, and Ulrick, both in the ſervice of George I. and Peter the wild boy. The cielings throughout the palace are by the ſame artiſt. The cube room is 37 feet ſquare; the King's gallery 94 feet by 21; the Queen's, 84 feet by 21. The palace contains a good collection of pictures by the old maſters, and many valuable and intereſting portraits. Catalogues of them have been printed, but the arrangement has been frequently altered. The principal Engliſh portraits will be mentioned in the note, with a reference to the rooms in which they now hang [69]. In the privy chamber is an antique ſtatue of Marini-

State apartments.

Pictures.

ana,

[69] In the guard-chamber, Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by Zucchero. In the privy-chamber, the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, by Vereſt. In the Queen's dining-room, James III. of Scotland and his Queen (a princeſs of Denmark); Henry V.; Henry VI.; Richard III.; Henry VII. and his Queen; and Dr. Linacre, founder of the College of Phyſicians. In the Queen's gallery, Henry VIII.; Catherine of Arragon and her dwarf, by Holbein; Queen Elizabeth (ſaid to be in the dreſs ſhe wore when priſoner), by Zucchero; James I. by Vandyck; his Queen, by Vanſomer; Charles II. and James II. by Sir Peter Lely; William III. and Queen Mary, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Queen Anne, George I. George II. and Queen Caroline. In the great drawing-room, Charles I. and his Queen, by Vandyck; Holbein and his Wife, in water-colours, by himſelf, (given by Sir Robert Walpole to Queen Caroline.) Sir Henry Wotton, in the Senate-houſe at Venice; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Honthorſt; the Duke of Wharton, and the Maid of the Inn, by Roſalba; and a portrait of that artiſt, by herſelf. In the King's bed-chamber, Mary Queen of Scots, by Janet. In the green-cloſet, Eraſmus, by Holbein; the Children of Henry VII. by Mabuſe; Mary Queen of Scots in widow's weeds, by Janet; and the ſecond Earl and Counteſs of Clarendon, a ſmall picture, by Sir Peter Lely. In the King's gallery, Sommers, King Henry's jeſter, by Holbein; King William and Queen Mary, by Wiſſing; Charles I. on horſeback, by Dobſon; two portraits of Queen Anne—one when Princeſs of Denmark, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the other when a child; two portraits of her ſon the Duke of Glouceſter—one by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the other with the habit of the garter, by Claret; Edward VI. by Holbein; Prince Henry, by Mytens; James I. by Vanſomer; Holbein; Queen Henrietta Maria, by Vandyck; Prince George of Denmark, by Dahl; Lady Fitzharding, in a man's dreſs, (this portrait is commonly called the Ducheſs of Richmond,) by Huyſman; Henry VII. by Holbein; Sir Henry Guildford, by the ſame artiſt; James II. when Duke of York, and his Ducheſs, by Sir Peter Lely;

ana, Trajan's niece; in the King's gallery hangs a very fine drawing, in black chalk, by Caſanova, of an altarpiece by Raphael, repreſenting the Transfiguration of our Saviour. It is the ſize of the original, about 18 feet by 12. Lord Baltimore preſented it to his Majeſty.

Kenſington gardens.

Kenſington gardens were originally only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wiſe; but the principal addition was made by the late Queen, who took in near 300 acres out of Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman. They are now three miles and a half in circumference. The broad walk, which extends from the palace along the ſouth ſide of the gardens, is in the Spring a very faſhionable promenade, eſpecially on Sunday mornings. Kenſington gardens have been the ſubject of ſeveral poems [70].

Pariſh church.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Mary, is ſituated near the road ſide. It is a brick ſtructure, conſiſting of a chancel, nave, and two aiſles, ſeparated by wooden pillars, with Corinthian capitals. At the weſt end is a low embattled tower of brick, with a wooden turret. The body of the old church was pulled down, and rebuilt about the year 1694, the tower being left ſtanding. The expence was defrayed partly by ſubſcription. King William gave 300l. the Princeſs Anne 100l., Earl Craven 50l., the Biſhop of London 50l., and the Earl of Warwick 40l. The whole charge was 1800l. The new building was ſo ill conſtructed, that in the year 1704 it was found neceſſary to take the greater part of it down again, and to

Lely; Charles I. by Vandyck; Charles II. by Wiſſing; the late Duke of York and her preſent Majeſty. In the preſence-chamber is a groupe of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales and her family. Among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum (N° 7025—18) is a catalogue of the pictures in Kenſington palace, drawn up in 1697. There were a few portraits, of which none now remain but thoſe of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. by Holbein, and one of Henry Prince of Wales. Among thoſe which have been removed were Forbenius (Eraſmus's printer), by Holbein; Robert Cheeſman, with a hawk in his hand, by the the ſame artiſt; Rubens, by himſelf; Mrs. Lemon, by Vandyck; Charles I. on horſeback, and his children, by the ſame artiſt. Theſe laſt-mentioned pictures are now at Buckingham-houſe.

[70] One by Tickell, publiſhed in his works; another publiſhed in 1722; and a third in the Paſtoral Calendar 1763.

ſtrengthen

ſtrengthen the walls, which was done at a farther expence of 800l.[71] In 1772, the church underwent a complete repair, when the old tower was pulled down, and the preſent erected in its room. His Majeſty gave 350l. towards the expence of this work.

The chancel-window, ornamented with figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew, in ſtained glaſs, was given by Mr. Tanner Arnold, and his niece Mary Green.

Monument of the Earl of Warwick and Holland.

On the ſouth ſide of the altar, againſt the eaſt wall, is the monument of Edward Henry, Earl of Warwick and Holland, who died in 1721. His effigies, in white marble, is repreſented in a Roman habit, ſitting and leaning with his right arm upon an urn. On the baſe of the monument is the following inſcription: "Hoc ſubter "marmore conduntur exuviæ Edwardi Henrici comitis de Warwick "et Holland, Baronis Rich et de Kenſington, adoleſcentis nobiliſſimi "propriis tamen quàm majorum virtutibus clarioris, inerat illi jam "a pueritiâ in vultu ipſo, in voce geſtuque corporis virile neſcio "quid et plenum dignitatis; miram ſanè ingenii ubertatem excoluit "atque promovit optima diſciplina; omnem doctrinam liberalem ab "eo perceptam illuſtravit nativa quædam et quæ nobilem decerat "eloquentia. Ita natus, ita educatus, quam primum in luce proceſſit "dignus extempló viſus eſt quem in amicitiam cooptarent primarii, "neque erat in amicitiâ aut jucundior quiſquam aut cordatior: ad "aulam acceſſit ſacriſſimo Regi Georgio Primo a cubiculo et brevi "acceptiſſimus. Hoc ſibi meritò non ultimæ ducebat laudi principi "placuiſſe, non minus acri ad judicandum quàm ad favendum prono. "Tam aperta illi faciliſque ad maxima quæque cum pateret via, cum "nihil ei defuit ad ſummam laudem niſi longa vita in medio ætatis "et fortunæ curriculo gravi febre correptus ſpes audentiſſimas ami-"corum propè jam ratas immaturâ morte fruſtratus eſt. Obiit die

[71] Bowack's Antiquities of Middleſex, p. 16.

" Aug. 16to Anno 1721, Ætat. 24." On a tablet [72] connected with this monument are inſcriptions to the memory of Edward the laſt Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron Rich, of Leighs in Eſſex, and Baron of Kenſington, who died Sept. 7, 1759, aged 65. Mary, his relict, who died Nov. 7, 1769, aged 82; and Lady Charlotte, their only child, who died April 12, 1791, aged 78. In the chancel are the monuments alſo of Mr. Aaron Mico [73], merchant, 1658; Henry Frohock [74], M. A. 1692; Lionel Ducket [75], ſon and heir of William Ducket of Hartham Wilts (by his firſt wife Elizabeth Henſhaw), 1693; Lancelot Burton, Eſq. 1734; and that of Thomas Henſhaw, Eſq. [76], with the following inſcription: " Near this place lyeth in-
" terred the body of Thomas Henſhaw, Eſq. born the 15th day of
" June 1618. He married Anne, the younger daughter, and one
" of the coheirs of Robert Kipping of Tewdley, in the county of
" Kent, Eſq. by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters. Five
" of his ſons, one daughter, and his dear and virtuous wife, who
" died Oct. 4th 1671, lie buried by him. His daughter Anne, the
" only ſurvivor, is now the wife of Thomas Halſey, Eſq. of Ga-
" deſdon, in the county of Hertford. He had the honour to be
" gentleman in ordinary of the privy chamber to King Charles and
" James II. by the former he was employed ſome years as Envoy-
" extraordinary to Chriſtian V. King of Denmark, and was alſo
" French Secretary to King James and his preſent Majeſty King
" William. He departed this life at his houſe in this pariſh, on the
" ſecond day of January 1699--1700, in the 82^{d} year of his age."

Various monuments.

Epitaph of Thomas Henſhaw.

[72] Over this tablet are the arms of Rich, a ſingle coat blazoned; and near it ſome other coats of Rich and Cope, without the colours. See p. 176.

[73] Arms—Three moors' heads couped, ſide-faced, impaling Six eſcallops, 3, 2, 1. for Methwold. Mr. Mico married Joanna, daughter of William Methwold, Eſq.

[74] Arms—Az. on a chevron between three leopards' faces Or, as many trefoils.

[75] Arms—Sable, a ſaltier Argent, impaling Arg. two chevrons Sable.—Aſh. Mr. Ducket married Martha, daughter of Samuel Aſh, Eſq.

[76] Arms—Argent a chevron ermines, between three cocks Sable, impaling Lozengy Or and Az. on a chief Gules, a lion paſſant Or.—Kipping.

On

On the floor of the chancel are the tombs of Chriſtopher Blake, Eſq. 1672; Thomas Hodges, D. D. Dean of Hereford, and Vicar of Kenſington, 1672; James Worthington, Gent. firſt page of the bed-chamber to Queen Mary, 1693; Mr. Moſes Giraudeau, 1712; Mrs. Suſan Giraudeau, 1740; George Hareſtonge, Eſq. ſon of John Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, 1713; William Kerr, Eſq. ſon of Sir William Kerr, and grandſon of William Marquis of Lothian, 1721; Mr. Gautier Corbiere, 1737; George Banaſtre, Captain of Invalids, 1744; William Burgoyne, of Furnival's Inn, 1745; Captain Samuel Garnault, 1747; Mr. Edward Alford, 1754; Thomas Sutton, Eſq. 1759; Francis Earl of Godolphin, aged 87, 1766; and Daniel Chinn, ſurgeon, 1769.

In the nave are the tombs of Edward Woodward, ſurgeon, 1740; and Benjamin Vigor, Eſq. father to the Counteſs of Hyndford, 1764.

The following monuments are affixed to the pillars of the nave: On the north ſide thoſe of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bullock (daughter of George Fryer, Eſq.), 1732; Lady Mary Mackenzie, daughter of Alexander Earl of Galloway, and wife of Lord Viſcount Fortroſe, ſon of the Earl of Seaforth, 1751; Margaret, daughter of Dr. Cheyne, 1759; Mrs. Anne Bruce, 1759; and an elegant one of white marble, to the memory of Maria Thereſa, daughter of Count Lockhart (of Lee and Carnwath), and wife of Sir Charles Roſs, Bart. [77] 1791. On the ſouth ſide are thoſe of Sir Thomas Colby, Bart. [78] 1729 (the inſcription mentions alſo Thomas Colby, Eſq. Philip Colby, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, without dates); Jane, wife of Col. John Mompeſſon [79], 1764; Robert Armitage, Eſq. 1787; and Lewis Davies, Eſq. ſurgeon to the Tower, 1789.

[77] Arms—Gules three lions rampant, Or.—Roſs.

[78] Arms—Az. a chevron between three eſcallop-ſhells within a border engrailed Or, impaling Az. within an orle of fl. de lis Or, a lion rampant Argent.

[79] Arms—Arg. a lion rampant Sable, impaling Sable, three ſtorks' or cranes' heads eraſed Argent.—Williams. Col. Mompeſſon married a daughter of Rear-Admiral Williams.

In a window of the ſouth aiſle are the arms of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, with the order of the garter. Againſt the weſt wall is the monument of Francis Colman, Eſq. [79], Britiſh miniſter at Florence, who died at Piſa in 1733. The ſame tablet commemorates his wife Mary, daughter of John Gumley, Eſq. 1767; and Sarah, wife of the late George Colman, Eſq. (by whom the monument was erected), 1771. On the ſouth wall are the monuments of Anthony Carnaby, Eſq. 1678; his daughter Mary, aged 85, 1705; Nathaniel Barnard, Eſq. [80], of Langford, Somerſetſhire, 1685; Nathaniel, his ſon, 1683; Joyce, relict of Alexander Robertſon, Eſq. [81], of Uxbridge, 1686; Mr. John Dickins, 1694; Catherine, his widow, 1702; and Miſs Mary Braſier, 1792. On the floor are the tombs of John and Anne Colman, parents of Francis Colman, Eſq. (no dates); Charles Goodall [82], M. D. 1712; Daniel Lloyd, merchant, 1756; and Mary, wife of William Stukeley, Eſq. 1768.

In a window of the north aiſle is the following coat, Sable a creſcent Or and a chief Ermine. On the weſt wall is the monument of George Mackenzie [83], Eſq. 1766; on the north wall thoſe of Edward Boſcawen, Eſq. [84], 1685; his wife Jael, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, and ſiſter of the Lord Treaſurer, 1730 (they had iſſue, Henry Viſcount Falmouth, Anne, wife of John Evelyn, Eſq. and Dorothy, wife of Sir Philip Medows, Knight-marſhal); Mr. Colin

[79] Arms—Per feſſe Arg. and Sab. a croſs patonce between four mullets counterchanged, impaling Erm. on a bend engrailed Gules, three eſcallop-ſhells Argent.—Gumley.

[80] Arms—Arg. a bear rampant Sable.

[81] Barnard's monument was put up by John Barnard, who married Iſabella, daughter of Alexander Robertſon, Eſq.

[82] Dr. Goodall publiſhed a Hiſtory of the College of Phyſicians, in 4to, anno 1684. On his tomb is the following inſcription,—"Hic "ſitus eſt Carolus Goodall, M. D. Collegii "M. D. Præſes nuperrimus, Suttonenſis hoſ-"pitii Londonenſis ipſe medicus. Ob. Aug. "viceſimo tertio, 1712."

[83] Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. Az. a ſtag's head caboſhed Or. 2 and 3. Gul. a boar's head eraſed Argent; on an eſcutcheon of pretence G. a chevron between three trefoils ſlipped Argent.

[84] Arms—Erm. a roſe G. barbed Vert, impaling G. an eagle diſplayed with two heads between three fl. de lis Argent.—Godolphin.

Campbell,

Campbell [85], aged 29 (ſon of the Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, by Mary Counteſs Dowager of Caithneſs, daughter of Archibald Duke of Argyle), 1708; Laud Doyley, Eſq. [86], 1709; Mr. George Cure [87], 1723; John Ridout, citizen of London, 1734; Thomas Siſum, Eſq. 1767; and the Rev. Jeffrey Dinſdale, maſter of the charity-ſchool, and 26 years curate (put up at the expence of the truſtees), 1774. On the floor are the tombs of John Adams, citizen of London, 1708; William Widdrington, Eſq. of the county of Northumberland, 1714; James Swann, Gent. 1745; Rev. James Wright, 1758; Robert Gately, Gent. 1760; Thomas Lowe, Eſq. 1761; Stephen Mounier, Eſq. 1770; and Mrs. Frances King, 1786.

Tombs mentioned by Weever.

Weever mentions the tombs of Maud de Berford (a French inſcription without date); Robert and Elizabeth Rote; Richard and Elizabeth Scardeburgh, and Richard their ſon, the father died in 1453; Adwin Laverocke of Calais, couſin to John Mewtas of Kenſington, 1493; Philip, the ſon and heir of John Meawtis, one of the ſecretaries of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. clerk of the council, and one of the knights of Windſor, 1510; and Thomas Eſſex, Eſq. ſon and heir of William Eſſex (Remembrancer of the Exchequer to Edward IV. and Vice-treaſurer of England), 1500.

Epitaph of William Courten.

On the outſide of the chancel, againſt the eaſt wall, is the monument of William Courten, Eſq. [88], with the following inſcription: "Juxta hìc ſub marmoreo tumulo jacet Gulielmus Courten, cui Gu- "lielmus pater, Gulielmus avus, mater Katherina Joannis Comitis "de Bridgewater filia, paternum vel ad Indos præclarum nomen;

[85] Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. Gyronny of eight pieces Or and Sab. 2. Or a feſſe checky Arg. and Az.—Stewart. 3. Arg. a ſhip ſailing, with flag and pennants Sable.—Lordſhip of Lorn.

[86] Arms—Or, two bends Az.

[87] Arms—G. a chevron Arg. between two roſes in chief Or, and a fl. de lis in baſe of the ſecond, impaling Or, a greyhound current between two bars Sable.

[88] Arms—A talbot paſſant.

"qui

" qui tantis haudquaquam degener parentibus, ſummâ cum laude
" vitæ decurrit tramitem; gazarum per Europam indagator ſedulus
" quas hinc illinc ſibi partas negavit nemini ſed cupientibus expoſuit
" humaniſſime, non avaræ mentis pabulum; ſed ingenii ſi quid na-
" turæ ſi quid artis nobile opus id quovis pretio ſuum eſſe voluit ut
" muſis lucidum conderet ſacrarium; aſt mortis hæc non ſunt curæ.
" Hic muſarum cultor tam eximius, hic tam inſignis viator obiit,
" quievit 7 Cal. Apr. A. D. 1702, vixit annos 62, menſes 11, dies
" 28. Pompam quam vivus fugit ne mortuo fieret teſtamento cavit,
" ſed hoc qualecunque monumentum et quam potuit immortalita-
" tem bene merenti mærens dedit, Hans Sloane, M. D."

On the ſame eaſt wall (on the outſide of the chancel) are the monuments of Edward Lloyd, Eſq. of Flintſhire, 1712; Robert Mackworth, Eſq. (ſon of Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart.) aged 95, 1718; the Hon. Charlotta Amelia Tichbourne, ſecond daughter of Robert Viſcount Moleſworth, and wife of Captain William Tichbourne (ſon of Lord Ferrard of Beaulieu in Ireland), 1743; her daughter, Mrs. Wilhelmina Tichbourne (ſometime woman of the bed-chamber to Queen Caroline), 1790; and Edmund Thomas, citizen of London, 1744. On the north wall is the monument of Henry Dawſon, Eſq. of Newcaſtle on Tyne, 1653.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Bealſpattle, Gent. 1705; George Hawes, Eſq. 1718; Mary, wife of John Floyer, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, 1735; Margaret Green, aged 93, 1743; Leopold Bunt, Eſq. 1756; Rev. Richard Ward, curate, 1756; Joſeph Cotton, Eſq. 1763; Stephen Slaughter, Eſq. (portrait painter and ſuperviſor of the King's pictures), 1765; Anthony Walker, Eſq. (an eminent engraver), 1765; Mary, widow of Robert Hart, Eſq. 1766; Jeffrey Jones, Gent. 1766; Frederick Erneſt, Eſq. 1767; Martha, wife of Samuel Pegge, 1767; Mrs. Chriſtian Pegge, 1790; Charlotte Anne Pegge, 1793; John Gouin, Eſq. Major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice,

ſervice, 1770; Rev. John Jortin, D. D. vicar, 1770; John Fannen, Eſq. 1771; Mrs. Jane Euſtis of Boſton, widow, 1771; Captain Malcolm M'Neil, 1775; John Leſſingham, Eſq. 1778; Thomas Leſſingham, Eſq. 1787; Elizabeth, wife of Captain James Orrok, 1782; Robert Lyttelton, Eſq. of Studley in Warwickſhire, 1782; David Stuart, Eſq. 1783; Anne, wife of John Hames, Eſq. 1784; Miſs Elizabeth Johnſtone, 1784; William Murray, Eſq. 1784; Mr. William Sutton, 1785; Joſeph Stephenſon, Eſq. 1785; Richard Saltonſtall, Eſq. (an American Loyaliſt, who poſſeſſed offices of conſiderable truſt in the province of Maſſachuſets, and had a principal ſhare in forming its government), 1785; Samuel Torriano, Eſq. 1785; Edmund Hopkins, Eſq. 1786; Mrs. Anne Ourry, 1786; William Wilſon, Eſq. 1786; Thomas Roberts, Eſq. 1787; Charles Hoyle, Eſq. 1787; Anne, relict of William Greening, Eſq. 1787; William Phelips, M. D. 1788; the Rev. Dr. Turner, junior, 1788; John Smith, Eſq. 1788; Robert Duncanſon, Eſq. Captain of the 23d regiment of foot, 1791; and Suſanna Beverly, wife of Major John Randolph Grymes, 1791.

Rectory.

Godfrey de Vere, in the reign of Henry I. (with the conſent of his father Alberic, and his other relations), being upon his death-bed, gave the church of Kenſington, with two hides of land, to the monaſtery of Abingdon; the abbot of which houſe, Faricius, had cured him of a former ſickneſs [89]. Long after this, the Prior of Colne (a convent in Eſſex, founded by Alberic de Vere, and made a cell to Abingdon) pretended a right to the church of Kenſington, but at the inſtance of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, they relinquiſhed their claims in the year 1311 [90]. This church was in the 13th century appropriated to the monaſtery of Abingdon, by the

[89] Dugdale's Monaſt. Anglican. vol. i. p. 437.

[90] Ibid. p. 438.

licence

licence of Pope Alexander, but without the conſent either of the Biſhop of London, or the metropolitan. In conſequence of this omiſſion, the abbot and convent of Abingdon agreed, that the patronage of the vicarage ſhould be veſted in the Biſhop and his ſucceſſors, at the ſame time they endowed it with a moiety of the great tithes, the whole tithe of hay, and all ſmall tithes, reſerving to themſelves the manerial rights of the rectory and the demeſne lands, tithe-free, exempting alſo from tithes all mills upon their demeſnes. The vicar was to ſuſtain all the ordinary burdens of the church, the extraordinary charges to be borne between them [91]. At the diſſolution of monaſteries, the abbot's portion of tithes and the demeſne lands became veſted in the crown, and were leaſed by the name of the Manor and Rectory of Kenſington, anno 1569, to Elizabeth Snow, and anno 1592, to Henry Buttell [92]. In 1599, they were granted in perpetuity to Robert Chamberlen and Humphrey Wymes, as truſtees for Sir Walter Cope, who the next year aliened the moiety of the rectorial tithes to [93] Robert Horſman, by whom they were conveyed in 1618 to Robert Gynn. The latter aliened them in 1630 to Sir William Blake, who, the ſame year, joining with Gynn, conveyed them to John Marſh [94]. The commiſſioners appointed in 1650 to enquire into the nature of eccleſiaſtical benefices, reported, that Mr. Marſh let his moiety of tithes at 45 l. per annum, and that he had ſhown the deeds, by which they belonged to him and his heirs. They reported alſo, that the patronage of the vicarage was then veſted in the Counteſs Dowager of Holland [95]. The Earl had purchaſed it, perhaps, upon the ſale of church-property, but his family never had an opportunity of preſenting to it, as Dr. Hodges ſurvived till after

Endowment and patronage of the vicarage.

Proprietors of the rectory.

[91] Regiſt. London. Stokeſley, p. 114. a.
[92] See p. 173.
[93] Ibid.
[94] Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Meſſrs. Hill and Meredith of Gray's Inn.
[95] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

the

the Reſtoration. The moiety of rectorial tithes continued in the Marſh family till the death of Henry Marſh, Eſq. who by his will, bearing date 1741, bequeathed it to his grandſon Henry Thomas Greening (now Sir Henry Thomas Gott), the preſent proprietor.

Valuations of the rectory and vicarage.

In the year 1371, the church of Kenſington was valued at 26 marks, an eleemoſynary portion, payable to the church of Weſtminſter at five marks, and the vicarage at 10 marks [97]. In the King's books the latter is rated at 18l. 8s. 4d. In 1650, the vicarage-houſe was valued at 10l. per annum; 15 acres of glebe, rented by the Counteſs of Mulgrave, at 20l. 10s. and the tithes at 135l. [98] Ten acres of land in Chelſea, within the precincts of the royal hoſpital, are in the pariſh of Kenſington, and pay 40s. to the vicar in lieu of tithes. In the year 1781, a cauſe was tried in the court of Exchequer relating to the tithes of hot-houſe fruit, which was determined in favour of the vicar.

Vicars. Thomas Hodges.

Thomas Hodges, collated to this vicarage by Biſhop Juxon in 1641, kept his preferment during the civil war and interregnum, by attaching himſelf to the prevailing party. He was one of the aſſembly of divines, and frequently preached before the long parliament [99]. Some of his ſermons are in print. After the Reſtoration, he was collated to the rectory of St. Peter Cornhill, and made Dean of Hereford. He kept the living of Kenſington till his death, and was buried in the chancel there on the 27th of Auguſt 1672. His ſon Nathaniel, who was a phyſician, wrote a hiſtory of the plague in 1665, and obtained a great reputation by remaining in London during the whole of that calamitous ſeaſon. He publiſhed alſo an apology for the profeſſion of Phyſic. Anthony Wood, who gives this account of him, adds, that he died very poor in Ludgate priſon, anno 1684 [100].

[97] Harl. MSS. N° 60.
[98] Parliamentary Surveys.
[99] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. *faſti*.
[100] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

William Wigan.

William Wigan, who ſucceeded Dr. Hodges in the vicarage of Kenſington, publiſhed ſome ſermons and religious tracts. He was born, I preſume, ſays Wood, at the Harrow in Gray's Inn Lane, where his father ſold ale, and grew rich [101].

John Jortin.

Dr. John Jortin, collated to this vicarage by Biſhop Oſbaldeſton, in 1762, was a very eminent and learned divine. He was ſon of Renatus Jortin, a French refugee, who was gentleman of the privy chamber to King William. Mr. Jortin loſt his life at ſea in 1707, being caſt away with Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, to whom he was then ſecretary, as he had been before to the Earl of Orford and Sir George Rooke. Dr. Jortin received his education at the Charter-houſe, whence he went to Jeſus College in Cambridge. After he was in holy orders, he reſided principally in London, and preached at various chapels. In 1749, he was appointed Boyle's lecturer. He had the living of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, from Archbiſhop Herring, before he was collated to this vicarage; in 1764, he was made Archdeacon of London. He died in the year 1770, and was buried on the 12th of September in the church-yard, where the following ſhort inſcription, dictated by himſelf, is to be ſeen on his tomb: "Johannes Jortin mortalis eſſe deſiit, anno ſalutis 1770, ætatis 72." Dr. Jortin's principal works are: Diſcourſes on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion; Miſcellaneous Obſervations on Authors, ancient and modern; Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; Diſſertations on various Subjects; a Life of Eraſmus, and Remarks on his Works: among his ſmaller tracts are *Luſus Poetici;* Remarks on Spencer and Milton; Remarks on Seneca, in a work called the State of the Republic of Letters, 1734; and a Letter concerning the Muſic of the Ancients. An account of his life and writings, from which theſe brief notices are taken, was drawn up by Dr. Heathcote, and prefixed to ſome poſthumous ſermons, in two volumes, publiſhed by

[101] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

his

his ſon Rogers Jortin, Eſq. There is a Life of him alſo, with Remarks on his Writings, by Dr. Diſney, who quotes from a tract of Dr. Parr's, a very high character of the ſubject of his memoirs, as a man of great learning and the moſt amiable manners.

The preſent vicar is James Waller, D. D. who ſucceeded Dr. Jortin.

A private chapel was built at Brompton about the year 1769, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that hamlet. The preachers are appointed by the vicar of Kenſington, and licenſed by the biſhop. The preſent morning preacher is Richard Harriſon, M.A.; the afternoon preacher Seth Thompſon, D.D. Brompton chapel.

There is a meeting-houſe for preſbyterian diſſenters at Kenſington, built in 1794.

The pariſh regiſter commences in 1539; and appears to have been for the moſt part kept with great accuracy. The entries of burials are imperfect about the year 1630. Charles Seward, who was curate from about the year 1670 till the beginning of the preſent century, appears to have beſtowed great attention upon the regiſters. Pariſh regiſters.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1540—1549	6 4/5	7 3/5
1580—1589	8 9/10	14 9/10
1630—1639	23 9/10	—
1680—1689	52 4/5	98 3/10
1730—1739	86 2/5	131 4/5
1780—1785	159 1/6	201 1/6
1786—1793[102]	195 1/2	234 7/8

This pariſh appears to have increaſed in a proportion of nearly 30 to 1 during the two laſt centuries. A conſiderable increaſe of Comparative ſtate of population.

[102] The number of males and females baptized in this period very nearly correſpond, being 780 of the former, and 782 of the latter. In 1787—91, the number of burials were 1145—males 562, females 853.

buildings took place at Kenſington about the time that King William fixed his reſidence there: the population of the pariſh has been increaſed in an equal proportion within the laſt 20 years; but the new buildings have been principally in and near the hamlet of Brompton. The preſent number of houſes is about 1240; of which about 1150 are inhabited, the remainder are for the moſt part unfiniſhed.

In the years 1547 and 1581 there appears to have been a great mortality at this place: in the former year were 20 burials, in the latter 27; numbers very far exceeding the average of thoſe periods. In 1603 there were 32 burials; in 1625, 80; in 1665, 62 only; 25 of the perſons interred that year are ſaid to have died of the plague.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

John Bullingham, Biſhop of Glouceſter.

" John Biſhope of Gloſciſter, buried the 21 of May 1598." John Bullingham, of Magdalen College, Oxford, promoted to this ſee in 1581. He held the biſhopric of Briſtol in *commendam* from 1581 to 1589 [105].

" John Leigh, Eſq. [106] and Mrs. Anna Cope [107], married Dec. 5, " 1599, Sir Walter Cope, Knt. buried Aug. 1, 1614. The Lady " Dorothy Fowler [108], buried Aug. 30, 1638."

" Willielmus fil. Edmondi Morgan militis baptizatus fuit decimo " die Martii 1601; ejus ſponſores fuerunt comes Pembrokiæ, " dominus Herbert filius comitis Wigorniæ, et uxor Roberti Sidneii " militis."

Richard Perceval.

" Philip, ſon of Richard Percevall, Eſq. baptized April 14, " 1603; Alice, April 7, 1605." Richard Perceval, anceſtor of

[105] Godwin de Præſulibus.
[106] Anceſtor of Lord Leigh of Stoneley.
[107] Daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, Bart. and ſiſter of Sir Walter Cope.
[108] Daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Walter Cope. She was the third wife and relict of Sir Thomas Fowler, Knt. of Iſlington.

the

the Earl of Egmont, was of a very ancient family in Somerſetſhire. Having rendered an eminent ſervice to his country by decyphering ſome papers taken on board a Spaniſh ſhip, previouſly to the intended invaſion by the famous Armada, Queen Elizabeth aſſigned him a penſion of 800 marks. He afterwards held ſome lucrative offices in the court of wards, through the intereſt of his couſin Robert Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury. Philip Perceval, his ſon (by his ſecond wife Alice, daughter of John Sherman, Eſq.), was knighted by King Charles, and had very large grants in Ireland; where, on the eve of the civil war, he fortified and garriſoned his caſtles in ſo complete a manner, that one of them ſuſtained a ſiege of 30 days, againſt an army of 7000 foot and 500 horſe. In 1642, he was appointed by the parliament commiſſary-general of the army. He appears nevertheleſs to have acted with the royal party till 1644. In 1647, he was among the few members of parliament who made a bold but unſucceſsful ſtand againſt the independents, being chairman of the committees which were appointed to defend the city and parliament; nor did he quit his poſt till the army were in complete poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty. Overborne, as it is ſaid, by the diſaſtrous ſituation of his own and the public affairs, he died, after an illneſs of a few days, Nov. 10, 1647; when, notwithſtanding the enmity which had ſubſiſted between him and the party then in power, the ſum of 200l. was voted to defray his funeral expences. He was buried in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, Archbiſhop Uſher preaching his funeral ſermon. His ſiſter Alice, born at Kenſington, married Richard Fitzgerald, Eſq. of the county of Cork. Sir Philip's eldeſt ſon John Perceval was created a baronet in 1661, with this remarkable privilege, that the heir apparent to the title, whether ſon or grandſon, being one and twenty years of age, ſhould have the rank and title of a baronet, in the lifetime of his father or grand-

Sir Philip Perceval.

grand-father [109]. Mr. William Day and Mary Perceval were married at Kenſington, June 24, 1606 [110].

" Anna, the daughter of George Calvert, Eſq. [111], baptized Ap. 1, " 1607."

Penruddock, Knt.

" Sr Manhood Penruddock, Knt, ſlaine at Nottingwood [112] in " fighte, buried the 29 daye of January 1608."

Townſend, Knt.

" John, the ſon of Sr John Townſend, Knt, baptized Jany 10, " 1608: Theodore, Sep. 26, 1610."

" John, ſon of John Tomſing [113], Knt. buried May 5, 1608."

Clifford Earl of Cumberland.

" The Lord Clifford [114], ſon and heir to the Erle of Cumberland, " was married to the Lady Frances Cecil, ſole daughter to the Erle " of Saliſbury, Lord High Treaſurer of England, the 25th of July " 1610."

Hobart.

" Henry, ſon of Sr Henry Hubbart [115], baptized Sep. 19, 1610."

Family of Rich, Earl of Holland and Warwick.

" Mrs. Dorothy Rich, the daughter of Sr Henry Rich and Iſa- " bella [116], baptized Sep. 27, 1616; buried Dec. 28, 1617; Iſabella, " daughter of the Rt Hon. Henry Rich, Baron of Kenſington, and " the Rt Hon. and moſt vertuous lady, the Lady Iſabella his wife, " baptized Oct. 6, 1623; William Lord Paget of Beaudeſert, in the " county of Stafford, and the Lady Frances Rich, eldeſt daughter to " the Rt Hon. Henry Earl of Holland, married June 28, 1632; " Cope Rich [117], ſon of the Earl of Holland, baptized May 3, 1635; " Charles,

[109] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vii. (article Lovel and Holland); whence the above account was collected.

[110] Collins ſays that Mary, daughter of Richard Perceval by his firſt wife, married ——— Dorr, Eſq.

[111] Afterwards Lord Baltimore. See p. 98.

[112] Near Knotting or Knutting Barns in this pariſh.

[113] Thomſon, perhaps, or Thompſon.

[114] Afterwards Henry Earl of Cumberland. He died without iſſue male in 1643, when the title became extinct.

[115] Then attorney general; he appears to have frequently changed the place of his reſidence. See Hackney and Highgate. As Sir Henry's youngeſt ſon, born in 1619, was named Henry, this child, it is to be preſumed, died in his infancy.

[116] Daughter of Sir Walter Cope.

[117] He married, and had iſſue. His grandſon Edward was the laſt Earl of Warwick of this

" Charles, ſon of the Earl of Holland, buried Ap^l 28, 1645; Henry " Rich, Earl of Holland, was buried March 10, 1649[118]; Iſabella, " Dowager Counteſs of Holland, Sep. 1, 1655; Lady Diana Rich, " daughter of Henry Earl of Holland, was buried Sep. 3, 1658; his " ſon Henry Rich, Eſq. Feb. 2, 1669."

" The L^d Robert Rich and M^rs Elizabeth Ingram[119], married " Ap. 8, 1641; Henry Rich, L^d of Kenſington[120], ſon of the " R^t Hon^ble Robert Rich, Earl of Holland, and the Lady Elizabeth " his wife, born Aug. 20, 1642; Charles, ſon of the Earl of Holland, " baptized Oct. 1, 1650; Robert, born May 28, 1654; Lady Eliza- " beth, born Aug. 9, 1655, buried Ap. 22, 1656; Ingram Rich, " born Aug. 8, 1656; Elizabeth Counteſs of Holland, buried Sep. 17, " 1661; Lady Anne Rich, daughter of the Earl of Holland, by Eli- " zabeth his Counteſs, buried Ap. 11, 1663; the R^t Hon^ble Robert " Earl of Warwick and Holland, April 16, 1675; Lady Eſſex Rich, " daughter of Robert Earl of Warwick (by his ſecond wife), buried " May 30, 1680; the Right Hon^ble Anne Counteſs of Warwick and " Holland, July 9, 1689; Lady Frances Rich, daughter of Robert " Earl of Warwick (by his ſecond wife[121]), buried Ap. 26, 1691; " the Lady Eleanor Rich, March 28, 1699.".

" The R^t Hon^ble Edward Earl of Warwick[122], buried Aug. 6, " 1701; Charlotte Counteſs of Warwick[123], July 12, 1731; *William*

this family. The Hon. Cope Rich was buried at Kenſington, Aug. 7, 1676.

[118] See an account of him, p. 176, 177.

[119] Daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram.

[120] This entry muſt have been made ſeveral years after his birth, as it contains a ſingular anachroniſm. Robert Rich was not Earl of Holland till after his father's death in 1649. Collins ſays (edit. 1741) that Henry Rich married Chriſtian, daughter of Andrew Ricard, alderman of London; and relict of Sir John Goyre. It appears by the Kenſington regiſter, that Henry Lord Kenſington was married on the 14th of February 1659 to Mrs. Chriſtian Geare, and that he was buried on the 22d of April following. His widow married to her third huſband John Lord Berkley of Stratton.

[121] Anne, daughter of Edward Earl of Manchester.

[122] Only ſurviving ſon of Robert the preceding earl.

[123] Daughter of Sir Thomas Middelton of Chirk-caſtle; and married, after the Earl of Warwick's death, to Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq.

" Henry

" Henry[124] Earl of Warwick and Holland, Aug. 27, 1721; the
" R^t Hon^ble Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland[125], Sep. 15,
" 1759; Mary Counteſs Dowager of Warwick and Holland[126],
" Nov. 14, 1769."

Stanhope, Knt. " Bridget[127], the daughter of S^r Michael Stanhope, Knt. lying at
" the Lady Bartlet's[128], was baptized Feb. 19, 1616."

" Nicholas Wingate of Gray's Inn and Lady Elizabeth Leygroſſe,
" al^s Trench, of Malborough in Norfolk, widow, married Dec. 9,
" 1618."

Fenne. " M^rs Rebecca Fenne, the wife of Robert Fenne the younger,
" Eſq. and daughter of S^r Francis Cherry of London, Knt. a moſt
" godly and worthy Chriſtian, died, and now lieth in Barking-church
" in London, Jan. 17, 1619. Mr. Robert Fenne the elder, Eſq. an
" ancient houſehold-ſervant to Queen Elizabeth, and unto our moſt
" gracious King James, a moſt faithful profeſſor of true religion, and
" a moſt charitable friend to the poor, of the age of 77, buried
" April 23, upon Friday night, at 10 of the clock, 1619."

Ferrers. " S^r Humphrey Ferrers, Knt. the ſon and heir of S^r John Ferrers,
Packington. " of Tamworth caſtle, in the county of Warwick, and M^rs Anne
" Packington[129], daughter of S^r John Packington, Knt. of Hampton
" Lovel, in the county of Worceſter, married Feb. 9, 1619."

Laſcells, Knt. " S^r Thomas Laſſels, Knt. of the age of 82, worthily graced with
" that degree of honour by Queen Elizabeth, by whom, for his
" wiſdom and integrity, he was made juſtice of the peace, high
" ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and of her Highneſs counſell there, and being
" here of ſhort continuance a noble houſekeeper, and ſo died a

[124] A miſtake for Edward Henry. He was gentleman of the privy chamber to George I.

[125] Grandſon of Cope Rich, who was fourth ſon of Henry the firſt Earl of Holland.

[126] Daughter of Samuel Stanton, Eſq. of Lynn Regis.

[127] Afterwards Counteſs of Deſmond. See p. 23.

[128] Berkley's.

[129] Afterwards married to Philip Stanhope Earl of Cheſterfield.

" bleſſed

" bleſſed Chriſtian, with full aſſured hope of his ſalvation, only by " the merits of Jeſus Chriſt, buried May 2, 1619."

" Hannah, the daughter of Mr. John Brookes, parſon of Cheſter- " field, in the county of Derby, and of Hannah, daughter of the " learned and famous Mr. William Perkins [130] of Cambridge, bap- " tized July 11, 1619."

" Mr Lawrence Hide [131] of the Middle Temple, Eſq. ſon and heir " of Sr Lawrence Hide, Knt. attorney to the Queen's Majeſty, and " Amphillis Tichbourne, daughter of Sr Richard Tichbourne [132] of " Wincheſter-caſtle, Knt. married Dec. 1, 1619."

" Mr William Murray and Mrs Margaret Alexander, daughter of " Sr William Alexander [133], a Scottiſh Knight, married July 20, " 1620; Hugh Montgomery, Eſq. the ſon of Sr Hugh Mont- " gomery, Knt. of Scotland, and Mrs Jane Alexander, the daughter " of Sr William Alexander of Scotland, Knt. married Aug. 3, " 1620."

" Sr William Wythypole, Knt. of Gipwin, in the county of Suf- " folk, and the right honble Lady Jane, widow of the late Ld Fitz- " walter [134], married Ap. 25, 1621."

" Henry Spellman, an infant ſon of John Spellman, Eſq. by his Family of Spellman. " wife Anne" (daughter of Sr John Townſend, Knt. [135] deceaſed), " buried Aug. 3, 1621; Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Henry Spellman " and Elizabeth, baptized Sep. 11, 1674, buried Oct. 17; Elizabeth, " wife of Mr Henry Spellman, buried Aug. 8, 1676."

" Cecilia, the daughter of Sr John Bennet the younger, buried " Aug. 24, 1622."

[130] Author of ſeveral commentaries on the New Teſtament, &c.

[131] Afterwards Sir Lawrence Hyde, ſerjeant at law.

[132] The ſecond baronet of that name.

[133] The poet and dramatic writer, afterwards Earl of Stirling.

[134] Daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Michael Stanhope.

[135] Anceſtor of the preſent Marquis Townſhend. He died in 1603; and therefore could not be the ſame perſon mentioned in p. 198.

" Robert Millicent, Eſq. and Mrs Dowglas, the daughter of " Sr George Wright, Knt. of Richmond in Surrey, married Jan. " 23, 1623."

" Francis Saunders, Eſq. of Shankſton, in the county of Leiceſter, " and Mrs Catherine, filia Henrici Jernegan Militis [133], in Com. Norf. " married Feb. 10, 1624."

Family of Aſhfield.

" Ann, daughter of Sr John Aſhfield, Knt. [134], and the Lady Eli- " zabeth his wife, baptized March 17, 1624; John, Mar. 1, 1625; " Sr Robert Aſhfield, an ancient, honourable, learned, and godly " Knight, buried Oct. 26, 1624."

" Lady Anne Brooke, wife to Sr John Brooke, Knt. of the Savoy, " London, buried Feb. 23, 1625."

" Sr Ralph Sydnam, Knt. and the Lady Mary Chicheſter, widow, " married May 14, 1629."

" John Peiton [135], of the Savoy, and Mary, the daughter of Sr Ed- " ward Ballingham [136], Knt. married Jan. 31, 1630."

" Sr Peter Temple, Knt. [137], of Stow, in the county of Bucks, and " Mrs Chriſtian Leveſon, daughter of Sr John Leveſon, Knt. (late of " Kent, deceaſed) married May 30, 1630."

" Sr William Blake, Knt. a religious, charitable, good friend to " this church and pariſh, buried Nov. 2, 1630; Lady Blake, Sep. 29, " 1644."

" Henry Slingſby, Eſq. the ſon and heir of Sr Henry Slingſby, " Knt. and Bart. [138], and Mrs Barbara Belaſyſe, the daughter of the " Rt Hon^ble Thomas Ld Falconbridge, married July 7, 1631." Sir Henry Slingſby the younger ſuffered death upon the ſcaffold, for

Sir Henry Slingſby.

[133] Created a baronet in 1621.

[134] Created a baronet in 1626; the title is extinct.

[135] Afterwards Sir John Peyton, Bart.

[136] Bellingham.

[137] The ſecond baronet of that family. Sir Richard Temple, father of Richard Viſcount Cobham, was the only iſſue of this marriage.

[138] He ſucceeded Sir John Slingſby; who was created a baronet in 1628, and died in 1630 without iſſue.

his

his attachment to the royal cauſe. He left iſſue by his wife Barbara, Sir Thomas, his ſucceſſor; Henry; and a daughter Barbara, married to Sir John Talbot, of Laycock in Wiltſhire [139].

" Siſley, the daughter of S^r Henry and Elizabeth Crofts, baptized " Mar. 14, 1633; Henry, Feb. 12, 1634."

" Thomas Cotton, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, and M^rs Magdalen Mount- " ſon, daughter of S^r Thomas Mountſon, Knt. [140], married Ap. 24, " 1632."

" James Butler, L^d Viſcount Thurles, buried June 29, 1632."

" S^r Thomas Hele, Knt. and Bart. [141], of the county of Devon, " and M^rs Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Elwayes, Eſq. married " July 16, 1632."

" S^r George Sircott, of Devonſhire, Knt. buried Oct. 17, 1639."

" John Mohun, Eſq. the ſon of the Right Hon. John L^d Mohun, " Baron of Ochampton, buried Oct. 31, 1639."

" M^rs Elizabeth Mewtes, mother to the Lady Thorowgood, buried " Aug. 19, 1641." The Meautys's, or Mewtas's, were a very ancient family at Kenſington [142]. Sir John Thorowgood was gentleman-penſioner to Charles the Firſt, and of the privy chamber to Charles II. During the interregnum, he attached himſelf, nevertheleſs, to the Republicans, and was member of moſt of the committees. He reſided at Kenſington, where, as juſtice of peace, he generally officiated at marriages, till the Reſtoration, as appears by the pariſh-regiſter.

Family of Mewtas.

Sir John Thorowgood.

" The Lord Charles Stanhope [143], and the Lady Dorothy Gorge, " married Nov. 23, 1641; Charles, ſon of L^d Stanhope, was buried " from Kenſington-houſe, Sep. 16, 1661."

[139] Kimber's Baronetage, edit. 1771.

[140] Sir Thomas Monſon, Bart. anceſtor of Lord Monſon.

[141] Sir John Hele was created a baronet in 1627; the title is extinct.

[142] See p. 189.

[143] Charles Lord Stanhope, the ſecond of that title. He died without iſſue in 1675. Collins ſays he married Dorothy, ſiſter of Edward Barret, Lord Newburgh. She was widow, perhaps, of one of the Gorge family.

" Mr Leceſter Devereux [145] and Mrs Elizabeth [146] —— married " June 6, 1642."

" Simon Thelwall and the Lady Margaret Sheffield, married " June 9, 1645; Charles Sheffield, buried Aug. 5, 1648."

Family of Hickes Viſcount Campden.

" Julian [147], daughter of Baptiſt Viſcount Campden [148], and the " Lady Heſter [149], baptized Feb. 4, 1646; Lindſey [150], ſon of Baptiſt " Viſcount Campden, by his wife Elizabeth [151], born Aug. 14, 1656; " Catherine [152], Aug. 10, 1657; Baptiſt [153], born in Covent-garden, " Nov. 2, 1658; James [154], July 28, 1663."

" Mary [155], daughter of the Rt Honble Mountague Bertie, Earl of " Lindſey, and Bridget his wife [156], born at Ld Campden's houſe, " Sep. 1, 1655."

" Charles, ſon of Col. Richard Norton and Lady Elizabeth [157] his " wife, born June 23, 1660."

" Mr John Burgin (Burgoyne), ſon to Sr Roger Burgin [158], buried " July 22, 1647."

General Lambert's family.

" John and William, ſons of Col. John Lambert of Calton, bap- " tized by Mr Byard, Parſon of Wheldrake, at Sr William Liſter's " houſe at Coldhearne, Sep. 27, 1647; Ann, daughter of Majr Genl " Lambert and Frances his wife, baptized Oct. 14, 1648, buried " Sep. 29, 1649; a ſervant from Ld Lambert's [159] houſe, was married " in 1656." General Lambert was one of the moſt conſpicuous

[145] Afterwards Viſcount Hereford.

[146] Daughter and heir of Sir William Withepole.

[147] She married William Lord Alington.

[148] The ſecond viſcount of the Noel family, being ſon of Edward Lord Campden, who married Julian, daughter and coheir of Sir Baptiſt Hickes, created Viſcount Campden.

[149] Third wife of Lord Campden, and daughter of Thomas Lord Wotton.

[150] He died in his infancy.

[151] Lord Campden's fourth wife, daughter of Mountagu Bertie, Earl of Lindſey.

[152] She married John Earl of Rutland.

[153] Anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Gainſborough.

[154] He died at the age of eighteen.

[155] She married Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon.

[156] Daughter and ſole heir of Edward Wray, Eſq.

[157] Daughter of Edward Noel, afterwards Earl of Gainſborough.

[158] The ſecond baronet of that name.

[159] Noble does not mention him amongſt Cromwell's peers.

characters

characters during the government of the Commonwealth, and was the firſt preſident of Cromwell's council. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William Liſter, who is ſaid to have been a very elegant and accompliſhed woman [160]. Sir William died in the month of Auguſt 1649, and was buried at Kenſington [161], when Lambert inherited his houſe in this pariſh, called Cold-hearne [162]. After the Earl of Holland's death, General Lambert, then at the head of the army, fixed his quarters at Holland-houſe, but his reſidence there was of ſhort continuance. When the Protector Richard's power began to decline, Lambert, who had long been at variance with the Cromwell family, was much careſſed by the long parliament, and flattered himſelf with the expectation of gratifying his ambition, and raiſing his own fortune on their ruins; his hopes were of ſhort continuance; for after an ineffectual ſtruggle with the riſing power of Monk, he was taken priſoner, and being tried ſome time after the Reſtoration, was ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment in the Iſle of Guernſey, where he lived 30 years, and amuſed himſelf, under his misfortunes, with cultivating and painting flowers [163]. General Lambert's eldeſt ſon John, baptized at Kenſington, married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Liſter, Eſq. and had iſſue, of which only one daughter ſurvived, married to Sir John Middleton, Bart. anceſtor of the preſent Sir William Middleton.

" M^rs Mary (Lambert), wife of the hon^ble Charles Hatton, Eſq. " ſecond ſon of the R^t Hon. Chriſtopher L^d Hatton, departed this " life at Kenſington, April 24^th, and was buried in the chancel in " her grandfather's S^r William Liſter's vault, on the 28^th, 1675; " Frances, daughter of M^r Daniel Perrot, and grand-daughter of " Gen^l Lambert, buried Sep. 21, 1676."

[160] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 369.

[161] Mr. Martin Liſter was buried Aug. 19, 1660; Hugh Liſter, Gent. Dec. 31, 1684.

[162] Near Earl's Court, now Mrs. Boulton's.

[163] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i.

" M^r

Family of Finch Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham.

" M^r Edward Conneway and M^rs Anne Finch, married Feb. 11, " 1651." Edward Earl of Conway, married Anne, daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, Recorder of London, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who, according to Collins, reſided at Kenſington, and died in 1631; but I find no traces of the family in the regiſter, till this marriage of Anne Finch, which, if Collins's date be right, was 20 years after her father's death. This Counteſs of Conway is ſaid to have written a Latin work, entitled Opuſcula Philoſophica [164].

Heneage Earl of Nottingham.

" Edward, ſon of S^r Heneage Finch and Lady Elizabeth his " wife [165], baptized Ap^l 20, 1663." Heneage, eldeſt ſon of the Recorder of London, a very eminent lawyer, and much celebrated for his eloquence, roſe, through the ſeveral gradations of his profeſſion, to the high ſtation of Lord Chancellor of England. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1681, and died the next year, being buried at Raunſton in Northamptonſhire. His character is finely drawn by Dryden, in his poem of Abſalom and Achitophel, under the name of Amri. Several of his ſpeeches are in print [166]. Edward, his ſon, died at York, being prebendary of the cathedral church there, anno 1738; Henry, born at Kenſington June 6, 1664, was Dean of York, and died in 1728; Mary, baptized Sep. 7, 1666, died unmarried; Anne, baptized July 15, 1668, was buried March 16, 1670; Robert, baptized March 25, 1670, died unmarried. " John, ſon of " Heneage L^d Finch, buried May 23, 1674; the R^t Hon^ble and " truly vertuous Lady Elizabeth, wife of the R^t Hon. Heneage L^d " Finch, Baron of Daventry, L^d High Chancellor of England, de-

[164] See a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1784, dated from Berlin. Leibnitz is quoted as the authority; who ſays the work in queſtion was written by the Counteſs of Connaway, ſiſter of Sir Heneage Finch. The conjecture, ſtarted in a note upon this letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, that Catherine, daughter of Giles Hueriblock, and ſecond wife of Edward Earl of Conway, was miſtaken by Leibnitz for Ann Counteſs of Conway, is erroneous. Catherine's huſband was only Viſcount Conway. She died in 1639. See vol. ii. p. 5.

[165] Daughter of Mr. William Harvey.

[166] Royal and Noble Authors.

" parted

" parted this life, at their houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Mar. 15, and was " buried Mar. 23, 1676; Samuel Grimſton, Eſq. [167], the ſon and " heir-apparent of the Hon. S[r] Harbottle Grimſton, Bart. Maſter of " the Rolls, and M[rs] Elizabeth Finch, eldeſt daughter of S[r] Heneage " Finch, Knt. and Bart., the King's ſolicitor-general, were married " the 14 day of February 1670, by the moſt reverend father in " God, Gilbert L[d] Archbiſhop of Canterbury." Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel and Elizabeth Grimſton (the only child of this marriage), was born at her grandfather's, Jan. 19, 1671. She married William Saville, Marquis of Halifax.

" Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Finch, Eſq. buried Jan. 29, 1676; " another Elizabeth, buried Feb. 5, 1678; Mary, daughter of the " Hon. Dan[l] Finch and Lady Eſſex his wife, born May 18, 1677 [168]; " Letitia Iſabella, born May 20, 1678." Daniel Finch, eldeſt ſon of the Lord Chancellor, ſucceeded his father in the Earldom of Nottingham in 1682, and his relation John Earl of Winchelſea in that title anno 1729. He was a nobleman of conſiderable talents, and an eminent character in the political world during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, having twice filled the department of principal Secretary of State. He is recorded in the catalogue of noble authors, for publiſhing an anſwer to ſome of Whiſton's doctrines, which procured him the thanks of the Univerſity of Oxford. A pamphlet, called Obſervations on the State of the Nation, goes alſo under his name, but is ſaid not to have been written by him. This Earl of Nottingham ſold his houſe at Kenſington to King William, ſoon after his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne.

Daniel Earl of Nottingham.

[167] Afterwards Sir Samuel Grimſton, being the third baronet of that family. He had only one daughter by this marriage; and, dying without male iſſue, the title became extinct. The preſent Lord Grimſton is deſcended from his nephew and adopted heir Sir William Luckyn, who aſſumed the name of Grimſton.

[168] She married William Marquis of Halifax, whoſe firſt wife was Elizabeth Grimſton above-mentioned.

John,

John, ſon of the Hon. Daniel Finch, born June 18, 1682. Daniel Earl of Nottingham, by his ſecond wife, had, according to Collins, 30 children, including ſuch as were ſtill-born. Heneage, his ſon [168], was baptized at Kenſington, April 24, 1687; Lady Eſſex [169], March 8, 1688; Daniel, born May 24, 1689, was the third Earl of Nottingham; William, born at Berkſhire-houſe, Jan. 18, and baptized at Kenſington, Feb. 9, 1690, was Envoy to Sweden and the States General, and father to the preſent Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham.

" The Marquis of Kinech (Cugnac) and Mrs Elizabeth Miron " (Mayerne), married March 23, 1652 [170]."

Marriage of Henry Cromwell.

" Mr Henry Cromwell and Elizabeth Ruſſell, married May 10, " 1653." Elizabeth Ruſſell was daughter of Sir Francis Ruſſell, Bart. of Chippenham, who had a ſeat in Cromwell's Houſe of Peers. This marriage happened before Henry Cromwell's ſecond viſit to Ireland, whither he went with the appointment of Lord Deputy. His mild and prudent adminiſtration there has gained him due applauſe, from writers of all parties. After the Reſtoration he led a retired life in Cambridgeſhire, and died much reſpected, anno 1673, aged 47.

" The Lady Spencer, buried July 2, 1653."

Family of Clifton, Bart.

" Frances, daughter of Clifford Clifton, Eſq. [171] and Frances [172], " buried Jan. 22, 1654; Gervaſe, buried Nov. 12, 1656; Alfred, " born Ap. 24, 1658, buried Jan. 21, 1662."

" Margaret, daughter of Col. George Twiſelton and Mary, born " Mar. 12, 1655; Alice, Oct. 20, 1657; William, June 4, 1659;

Col. George Twiſleton.

" Elizabeth, Nov. 1, 1660." Colonel Twiſleton was an active

[168] He died in his infancy.
[169] She married Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bart.
[170] See vol. ii. p. 98.
[171] Afterwards Sir Clifford Clifton, Bart.
[172] Daughter of Sir Heneage Finch.

officer

officer in the ſervice of the parliament, and governor of Denbigh caſtle [173].

" Samuel Lamot and Adriana Newport, married from the French " ambaſſador's [174], Aug. 12, 1656."

" Margaret, daughter of Sr Orlando Bridgman, Knt. and the Lady " Dorothy his wife, born at the Counteſs of Mulgrave's houſe, of " a ſabbath-day, about 6 or 7 o'clock in the afternoon, Aug. 17, " 1656." Sir Orlando Bridgman was afterwards (1667) Lord Keeper of the Great Seal [175]. Sir Orlando Bridgman.

" Anne, daughter of John Thurloe, Eſq. ſecretary to the Pro- " tector, and Anne his wife, was born at the Lady Mulgrave's " houſe, May 16, 1658." Secretary Thurloe's ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Lytcott, of Eaſt Moulſey. Their daughter Anne married Francis Brace, Eſq. of Bedford. Secretary Thurloe.

" Thomas Strickland, ſon and heir-apparent of Sr William Strick- " land, of Boynton in Yorkſhire, Knt. and Bart. and Elizabeth Pile, " ſecond daughter of Sr Francis Pile, late of Compton Beauchamp " in Berkſhire, Bart. (deceaſed), married Nov. 9, 1659." Sir William Strickland was one of Cromwell's Lords. His ſon Thomas ſucceeded him in the title of Baronet, and was anceſtor of the preſent Sir George Strickland. " Frances, daughter of Thomas Strickland, " Eſq. and Elizabeth, baptized May 2, 1661 [176]." Strickland, Bart. Sir William Strickland.

" The honourable Sr Francis Holles of Wynterbourn, St Martin, " Dorſetſhire, Knt. and Bart. the only ſon ſurvivant and heir-appa- " rent of the Rt Hon. Denzel Baron Holles, of Ifield, and Mrs Anne " Pile, the eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sr Francis Pile, Bart. " (deceaſed) and the Lady Jane his wife, were married the 9 day

[173] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 441.

[174] Monſ. Burdeaux, who made his public entry in 1654.

[175] See more of him in the pariſh of Teddington.

[176] Kimber ſays that Sir Thomas Strickland's only daughter, whoſe name he does not mention, married John Smith, Eſq. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

" of June 1670, by the R^t Rev^d father in God, Humphrey L^d Biſhop " of London."

" S^r Henry Belaſyſe [177], of Worlaby in Lincolnſhire, and M^rs Suſan " Armyne, daughter of S^r William Armyne [178] of the ſame county, " were married Oct. 20, 1662."

" John Belaſyſe, Eſq. [179], brother of the R^t Hon. Thomas L^d Viſ- " count Falconbridge, buried July 16, 1667."

" The Lady Suſanna Munck was buried from D^r Hodges's, Ap. 8, " 1663."

" M^r Chriſtopher Dering and M^rs Elizabeth Spackman, married " from S^r Heneage Finch's, June 11, 1663."

" Robert Southwell, Eſq. [180] of Whitehall, and M^rs Elizabeth " Dering, daughter of S^r Edward Dering, Bart. of the county of " Kent, married Jan. 26, 1665, by the L^d Biſhop of Exeter [181]."

" Francis, the ſon of M^r Robert and M^rs Elizabeth Johnſon, bap- " tized from the park-houſe, Oct. 3, 1664, *being the ſeventh ſon.*"

Family of Lawrence.

" William Lawrence, Eſq. of Shurdington in Gloceſterſhire, and " M^rs Ann Martyn, married at S^t Margaret, Weſtminſter, Sep. 24, " 1667." Mr. Lawrence, who was ſon of Henry Lawrence, one of Cromwell's Peers, reſided at Hale-houſe in this pariſh, where his ſon William was born in June 1668. He was anceſtor to the preſent William Lawrence, Eſq. of Shurdington.

" The R^t Hon. Thomas L^d Windſor [182], and Urſula Widdring- " ton [183], married Ap^l 9, 1668."

[177] K. B. ſon of John Lord Belaſyſe of Worlaby, ſo created in 1645.

[178] Created a baronet in 1619. Lady Belaſyſe was created Baroneſs Belaſyſe of Oſgodby, anno 26 Car. II. being then the relict of Sir Henry. She reſided at Kenſington many years.

[179] He died unmarried.

[180] Sir Robert Southwell of King's Weſton in Glouceſterſhire, clerk of the Council to Charles II. He was ambaſſador to Portugal in 1667. His memoirs were publiſhed in 1740.

[181] Seth Ward.

[182] Afterwards Earl of Plymouth.

[183] Daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knt.

" M^rs Anne

" Mrs Anne Morland, the daughter of Sr Samuel Morland [184], buried March 2, 1670."

" Elizabeth, daughter of Sr Robert Wiſeman, buried Sep. 22, " 1670."

" Mr Dennis Blondel, who having been for many years a capuchin " and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen-mother, ſome years before " his death, became a proteſtant, and died a ſon of the church of " England, buried May 4, 1674."

Families of Cecil Earl of Saliſbury, and Cecil Earl of Exeter.

" The Hon. John Cecil [185], ſon and heir-apparent of the Rt Hon. " John Ld Burleigh, and the Lady Anne his wife [186], born May 15, " 1674, at Mrs Sheffield's; Mrs Diana Cecil [187], buried May 5, 1714; " Lady Margaret Cecil, daughter of the Counteſs of Saliſbury [188], " buried Apl 1, 1752 [189]."

Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery.

" The Honble Charles Boyle, Eſq. ſecond ſon of the Rt Hon. " Roger Ld Broghill, the ſon and heir-apparent of the Rt Hon. Roger " Earl of Orrery, and the Lady Mary his wife, was born at Dr Whit- " aker's houſe, in Little Chelſea, on Tueſday the 28 day of July, " between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon, and was bap- " tized on Saturday the firſt day of Auguſt, by the Revd Dr Clarke, " Dean of Wincheſter, 1674." The accompliſhed nobleman, whoſe birth and baptiſm are here ſo minutely recorded, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an author, a ſoldier, and a politician. He tranſlated Plutarch's Life of Lyſander from the Greek, and publiſhed an edition of Phalaris's Epiſtles, which occaſioned a very remarkable literary conteſt [190]. He wrote a comedy alſo, called As you find it. His attachment to the ſcience of Aſtronomy has a laſting record in the machine which

[184] See vol. i. p. 322, 323. and vol. ii. p. 414.

[185] Afterwards the ſixth Earl of Exeter.

[186] Daughter of William Earl of Devonſhire. She is celebrated in one of Prior's poems.

[187] Charles Lord Cranbourne, who died anno 1659, left a daughter of that name.

[188] Daughter of Thomas Earl of Thanet.

[189] She died of the ſmall-pox.

[190] The pamphlets publiſhed in Boyle's name during this controverſy appear, by Atterbury's Letters, to have been written by that learned prelate.

bears his name. Charles Boyle ſucceeded his brother Lionel in the title of Earl of Orrery in 1703, and died anno 1731. His biographer mentions the circumſtance of his having been born at Little Chelſea, but erroneouſly ſuppoſes the date of his birth to have been 1676. He is right in the account of his age.

" Dorothy, daughter of M^r Sidney Mountague [191], buried Aug. 31, " 1678."

" Lady Margaret, daughter of the R^t Hon^ble Luke Plukenett, Earl " of Fingall, buried Oct. 11, 1678."

" M^rs Mary Wardour, who died at her ſiſter Lady Coke's houſe, " Oct. 4, 1679, buried."

" Lewis Douglas, Eſq. the ſon of James Douglas, L^d Mordington, " by the Lady Anne his wife [192], who died at the Motes in Weſt- " minſter pariſh, buried July 7, 1682."

Howard Lord Effingham.

" The Hon^ble Thomas Howard [193], ſon of the R^t Hon. Francis L^d " Howard Baron of Effingham, and the Lady Philadelphia [194], was " born at Hale-houſe in this pariſh, July 7, 1682; Francis [195], born " at Little Chelſea, Oct. 20, 1683."

" Richard Chandler of Idmarſton, Wilts, Eſq. and the Lady Bar- " bara Curle, of Subburton, Hants, married Oct. 31, 1682, by Seth " Biſhop of Sarum."

" Dame Jane Boughey, late of Twickenham, buried Dec. 22, " 1682."

" Ralph, ſon of John Verney, Eſq. [196] and Elizabeth, daughter of " Ralph Palmer, Eſq. born at Little Chelſea, March 18, 1683; Sir " John Verney, Bart. [197] and M^rs Elizabeth Baker, married Ap^l 8, " 1696."

[191] Second ſon of Edward Earl of Sandwich.

[192] Daughter of Alexander Viſcount Kingſtone.

[193] Afterwards the ſixth Lord Howard of Effingham. He died in 1725, without male iſſue.

[194] Daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham.

[195] He ſucceeded his brother as Lord Howard, and was created Earl of Effingham.

[196] He ſucceeded his father as Lord Fermanagh, and was created Earl Verney in 1742.

[197] Created Viſcount Fermanagh in 1703.

" S^r Hele

" Sr Hele Hooke, of Tangier-park (Hants), and Mrs Heſter Un- Family of Hooke, Bart.
" derhill of this pariſh, married in Knightſbridge chapel, July 3,
" 1683; Elizabeth, daughter of Sr Hele Hooke and Heſter, born
" Jan. 9, 1688; Hele, their ſon, buried Aug. 2, 1698; Thomas,
" Sep. 5, 1700; Sr Hele, July 12, 1712; Mr Richard Lillie and
" the Lady Heſter Hooke, married Feb. 21, 1714; Heſter Lady
" Hook Lillie, buried May 30, 1733."

" William Hammond, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, and Mrs Mary,
" daughter of Sr Thomas Hooke, Bart. [198] (deceaſed) and the Lady
" Elizabeth his wife, married Nov. 24, 1691."

" John Wallop, Eſq. [199], of Down Huſband (Hants) and Mrs Alice
" Burlace [200], of Great Marlow, married Aug. 14, 1683, by Dr.
" Woodroffe, canon of Chriſt Church, Oxford."

" Sr Willoughby Hickman of Gainſborough in Lincolnſhire,
" Bart. and Mrs Anne Anderſon [201], were married Sep. 11, 1683,
" by Dr Patrick, Dean of Peterborough; Mrs Alice Hickman, buried
" April 26, 1692."

" Mrs Roſe, wife of Nicholas Purcell, Eſq. Baron of Loughamore,
" in Ireland, buried in the Earl of Nottingham's vault, Aug. 4,
" 1684."

" Elizabeth, daughter of Sr John Chardin and Lady Eſther his Sir John Chardin.
" wife, born at Holland-houſe, Sep. 19, 1684; Sr John Chardin,
" the traveller, was a refugee from France, he afterwards ſettled at
" Chiſwick [202]."

" The Honble James Butler, Eſq. fourth ſon of the Rt Hon. Richard
" Earl of Arran, Baron of Weſton, and Viſcount Tullow, and the
" Lady Dorothy his Counteſs, buried May 25, 1685."

[198] Created a baronet in 1662. The title is extinct.

[199] Father of the firſt Earl of Portſmouth, and great-grandfather of the preſent Earl.

[200] Daughter and coheir of William Borlaſe, ſecond ſon of Sir John Borlaſe, Bart.

[201] Daughter of Sir Stephen Anderſon, Bart.

[202] See vol. ii. p. 210, 211.

" The

" The Hon. Thomas L^d Tullow, third ſon of the R^t Hon. Richard " Earl of Arran, buried Aug. 24, 1685."

Family of Boſcawen Viſcount Falmouth.

" Edward Boſcawen, Eſq. [204], buried Oct. 31, 1685; M^rs Jael " Boſcawen [205], April 18, 1730; the Hon^ble George Boſcawen, " May 11, 1775," (ſon of Hugh, the firſt L^d Falmouth, and uncle of the preſent Viſcount.)

Family of Onſlow.

" Mary, daughter of Foot Onſlow, Eſq. by Suſanna, born and " baptized, Nov. 19, 1688." Foot was ſecond ſon of Sir Arthur Onſlow, Bart. by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Foot, Bart. and one of Cromwell's Peers. Arthur, ſon of Foot Onſlow, born at Chelſea, Oct. 1, 1691, was five times elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and ſupported that office with great abilities and integrity [206]. " Suſan, daughter of Foot Onſlow, born Aug. 31, 1692; " Elizabeth, baptized July 29, 1694; Judith Anna Maria, March 11, " 1697."

" Dorothy, daughter of S^r William Booth, Knt. buried May 18, " 1689; John, ſon of S^r William Booth and Dame Roſamond, " Jan. 14, 1693."

Sir Robert Atkyns.

" William, ſon of S^r Robert Atkyns, Knt. of the Bath, and Lord " Chief Baron of their Majeſties court of Exchequer, by Dame Anne " his wife, baptized Sep. 7, 1690. He died Nov. 2, 1693 [207]."

" S^r Edward Gregory, Knt. of Chatham, and Dame Anne God- " win, married Dec. 10, 1691."

Trevor Viſcount Dungannon.

" The R^t Hon^ble Lewis L^d Trevor, Viſcount Dungannon, of the " kingdom of Ireland, who died in Spring-gardens, buried Jan. 3, " 1692; the R^t Hon. Lady Trevor, Viſcounteſs Dungannon, buried " Oct. 5, 1692."

" John [208], ſon of S^r John Jacob, Bart. and Lady Dorothy, bap- " tized May 12, 1692."

[204] See p. 188.
[205] Ibid.
[206] Collins's Peerage.
[207] Marginal note in the Pariſh Regiſter.
[208] Kimber mentions Hildebrand as the *only* ſon. John, I ſuppoſe, died in his infancy.

" M^r Tho-

" Mr Thomas Partington and Mrs Anne Jaſon, daughter of Sr Ro-
" bert Jaſon, Bart. [209] (deceaſed) by the Lady Anne, married Oct. 6,
" 1692."

" The Lady Charlotte Schomberg, daughter of Meinhard Duke of
" Leinſter, buried Dec. 16, 1692; the Ld William Schomberg, ſecond
" ſon of his Grace Meinhard Duke of Schomberg, buried Dec. 1,
" 1696."

" Robert, ſon of Sr Robert Hamilton, Knt. and Dame Margaret,
" born in Kenſington-ſquare, Oct. 14, 1693, buried March 2, 1695,"
(his father being then ſtiled Bart.)

" George, ſon of Col. George Hamilton, and the Lady Mary,
" died at Col. Macarty's, buried Nov. 26, 1698."

" Anne, daughter of Col. Macarty (or Macartney, as in other
" entries), and the Lady Anne his wife, baptized Aug. 15, 1697,
" buried Nov. 16, 1699; Elizabeth, baptized Aug. 31, 1698; Martha,
" Sep. 14, 1701; Eleanor, Feb. 6, 1703, buried Feb. 8; Genl George
" Macartney, buried July 9, 1730."

" George [210], ſon of George Pitt, Eſq. and Lucy [211], born in Ken-
" ſington-ſquare, Oct. 20, 1693."

" Mr John Murray, brother-german to Sr Patrick Murray of Auch-
" tertyre, Bart. buried Feb. 11. 1696."

" Thomas, ſon of Sr Ralph [212], and Lady Mary Dutton, buried
" Oct. 22, 1696."

" The Lady Elizabeth Dodſon, buried Feb. 2, 1697."

" Philip, ſon of Philip Meadows, Eſq. buried March 9, 1698; Family of Meadows.
" Sidney, ſon of Sr Philip Meadows, and the Lady Dorothy his

[209] Sir Robert Jaſon was created a baronet in 1661. The title is extinct.

[210] Father of the preſent Lord Rivers, created a peer in 1776.

[211] Daughter of Thomas Pile, Eſq.

[212] Anceſtor of the preſent Lord Sherbourn.

" wife,

" wife [212], baptized Sep. 1, 1701." Sir Philip was ſon of another Sir Philip, of whom ſome account has been already given [213]. Sidney, who ſucceeded his father in the office of Knight-marſhal, died on the 15th of November 1792, having completed his 91ſt year. He retained, even to the laſt year of his life, a wonderful ſhare of ſtrength and activity, which he diſplayed in a very remarkable degree in the managing of his horſes, an art in which he had always excelled. Sir Philip Medows, his father, died at Kenſington in December 1757, aged 87, and was there buried. " Elizabeth, " daughter of S[r] Philip Medows, baptized Dec. 22, 1702, buried " Dec. 25, 1704; another Elizabeth [214], baptized Jan. 14, 1705; " the wife of S[r] Philip Medows (Dorothy Boſcawen), buried April 4, " 1748; M[rs] Katherine Medows, Sep. 14, 1712; M[rs] Caroline, " Ap. 30, 1736; the Hon. M[rs] Mary Medows [215], Ap. 5, 1743; Je- " mima Lady Medows [216], Nov. 6, 1759." Sir Sidney was buried at Andover, where he died. Leaving no iſſue, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his nephew Evelyn Medows, Eſq. elder brother of Charles Pierrepont, Eſq. and Sir William Medows, K. B.

Sir Sidney Medows.

Thomas Henſhaw.

" Thomas Henſhaw, Eſq. buried Jan. 6, 1700." Author of an Hiſtory of making Saltpetre and Gunpowder. He was gentleman of the privy-chamber to Charles II. ſecretary of embaſſy to Denmark in 1672, and afterwards envoy extraordinary to that court [217]. Mr. Henſhaw was married at Kenſington April 23, 1657, to Anne Darett, widow [218]. The ceremony was performed by Juſtice Bradſhaw.

William Courten.

" William Curteen, Eſq. from the gravel-pits, buried March 31, " 1702." Mr. Courten was grandſon of Sir William Courten, and

[212] Daughter of Edward Boſcawen, Eſq.

[213] See vol. ii. p. 415, 416.

[214] She married Richard Bulſtrode, Eſq. of Hounſlow.

[215] Daughter of Sir Philip, and maid of honour to Queen Caroline.

[216] Daughter of Edward Montagu, Eſq. ſecond ſon of Edward the firſt Earl of Sandwich.

[217] See his epitaph, p. 186.

[218] Daughter of Robert Kipping, Eſq.

ſon

ſon of William Courten, Eſq. by Lady Catherine Egerton. In the courſe of his travels into various countries, and a reſidence of ſeveral years in France, he amaſſed a very large collection of antiquities and natural curioſities, and on his return fitted up a Muſeum, which is ſaid to have occupied ten rooms at the Middle Temple. This collection he left by his will to Sir Hans Sloane, and it may be ſaid to have been the firſt foundation of the Britiſh Muſeum. Mr. Courten wrote a paper on the effects of poiſons upon animals, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and left in MS. ſome remarks on natural curioſities in various parts of England, which are now among the Sloane MSS [219].

" The Lady Catherine [220], wife of S[r] Henry Liddell [221], buried " Feb. 24, 1703; S[r] Henry Liddell, buried Sep. 3, 1723." Liddell, Bart.

" The Lady Perry, wife of S[r] William Cheater [222], buried June 19, " 1704."

" The Lady Marwood [223], from S[t] Ann's, Weſtminſter, buried " Sep. 28, 1704."

" George, ſon of Col. Bernard Granville and the Lady Mary, " baptized Aug. 19, 1707; Grace, daughter of the Right Hon. " George Granville, L[d] Lanſdowne [224], and the Lady Mary, baptized " Mar. 2, 1719." Granville Lord Lanſdown.

" Henry, ſon of James Bridges, Eſq. and the Lady Mary his wife, " baptized Feb. 1, 1708." James Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos, married to his firſt wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake. Henry, whoſe baptiſm is here recorded, was the youngeſt, but only ſurviving ſon of that marriage at his father's death, when he ſucceeded to the title. He was father of the laſt Duke of Chandos. Brydges Duke of Chandos.

[219] Notes on the Tatler, new edit. vol. vi.

[220] Daughter of Sir Richard Hawkſworth, and relict of William Liſter, Eſq.

[221] Father of the late Lord Ravenſworth.

[222] Sir William Chator was created a baronet in 1671. The title is extinct.

[223] Wife of a Yorkſhire baronet. The title became extinct in 1740 by the death of Sir William Marwood.

[224] The poet.

" The Lady Veria Wilkinſon, buried Dec. 15, 1708."

" George, ſon of S^r William and Theophila Ingleſby [224], buried " Aug. 8, 1709."

Family of Gray, Bart.

" Charles Edward, ſon of S^r James Gray [225] and the Lady Heſter, " baptized June 12, 1712; Heſter, Aug. 20, 1713; Lancelot, Mar. 3, " 1715; Carolina, Jan. 20, 1717; John Joſeph, July 6, 1718; " M^r John Gray, buried May 4, 1721; the R^t Hon. S^r James Gray, " Bart. [226], Jan. 19, 1773; S^r George Gray, Bart. [227], Feb. 17, 1773; " Lady Gray [228], Oct. 31, 1781; Charlotte Lady Gray, June 10, " 1788."

Lord Camden.

" Charles, ſon of M^r John and M^rs Elizabeth Pratt, baptized " Mar. 21, 1714." None of the memoirs of this great lawyer, which have been hitherto publiſhed, mention the place, or with accuracy the time, of his birth. His father, a lawyer of great eminence alſo, was made a Judge of the King's Bench in the month of October 1714, and in the year 1718 was promoted to the ſituation of Lord Chief Juſtice of that court. Charles Pratt, his third ſon, was bred up to his own profeſſion. It is ſaid that he had been nine years at the bar without diſtinguiſhing himſelf, when an accidental opportunity called forth thoſe talents which raiſed him to the higheſt honours of his profeſſion. He was made Attorney-general in 1757, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in 1762; and in 1766, Lord High Chancellor of England. In theſe high ſtations he conducted himſelf with ſingular abilities and integrity [229]. In 1765 he was created a Peer, by the title of Baron Camden. In 1782 he was preſident of the council; in 1786 he was raiſed to the rank of an

[224] Sir Henry Ingoldſby was created a baronet in 1661. The title is extinct.

[225] Created a baronet of Scotland by Queen Anne in 1707.

[226] He was envoy to Naples, and one of the firſt who noticed the diſcoveries at Herculaneum. See Phil. Tranſ. vol. xlviii. anno 1754.

[227] Sir George Gray was an amateur in architecture, and deſigned Lord Spencer's houſe in the Green-park.

[228] Relict of Sir James Gray the elder; ſhe was upwards of 97 years of age. Annual Regiſter.

[229] See an account of Lord Camden in the European Magazine for July 1794.

Earl.

Earl. Lord Camden died on the 18th of April 1794, having juſt completed his 80th year. It appears that his father, Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, reſided ſeveral years at Kenſington; his ſon George was baptized there, Nov. 21, 1716; Robert [230], Nov. 18, 1717; John, Oct. 26, 1718; Anna Maria [231], his daughter, Nov. 2, 1719; and Frances, Jan. 17, 1721. A child of Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt's was buried April 7, 1721.

" S^r John Cotton, Bart. [232], of Madingley in Cambridgeſhire, and " M^rs Lettice Crowley (daughter of Sir Ambroſe Crowley), married " May 21, 1714, by the Archbiſhop of York."

" Edward [233], ſon of S^r Gilbert and Elizabeth Pickering [234], baptized " Nov. 23, 1714."

" S^r Edward Duke and M^rs Mary Rudge, married Dec. 1, 1715."

" Dorothea Louiſa, daughter of John Heathfield, Eſq. and the " Lady Dorothea, baptized Oct. 26, 1718."

" Suſan, daughter of the Hon^ble Henry Bertie [235], and Mary [236], " baptized Jan. 18, 1719."

" Mr. Thomas Killegrew, buried July 21, 1719." Gentleman of the bedchamber to George the Second, when Prince of Wales, and author of a comedy called Chit Chat, repreſented at Drury Lane a few months before his death. The newſpapers of the day ſpeak of it as having been very ſucceſsful, and mention that the Prince made him a preſent of 100 guineas, and that the Princeſs gave him 50. Thomas Killigrew.

" William [237], ſon of the R^t Hon. John Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lady " Anne [238], baptized Jan. 16, 1720."

[230] He was in the army, and died unmarried.
[231] She married Thomas Lord Dacre.
[232] Sir John Hynde Cotton, father of the preſent baronet.
[233] Afterwards Sir Edward; he died unmarried in 1749.
[234] Daughter of —— Stanton, Eſq.
[235] Third ſon of James Earl of Abingdon.
[236] Daughter and coheir of Peregrine Bertie, ſecond ſon of Mountagu Earl of Lindſey.
[237] He ſucceeded his father in the title, and was father of the preſent Earl.
[238] Daughter of John Stringer, Eſq.

" The Right Hon. William L^d Byron [239], and the Hon. Mrs. " Frances Berkley [240], married Dec. 3, 1720."

" L^d Strathnaver [241], buried Dec. 12, 1720."

" Elizabeth [242], daughter of Sir Philip [243] and Lady Elizabeth Bo- " teler [244], baptized Mar. 28, 1722."

" Lady Iley [245], buried Sep. 7, 1723."

Family of Croft, Bart. " Archer [246], ſon of Sir Archer and Lady Frances [247] Croft, bap- " tized Oct. 9, 1727; Sir Archer Croft, buried Dec. 17, 1753." There are other entries relating to the Croft family.

" L^d John Kerr [248], buried Aug. 14, 1728; the Hon^ble L^d Mark " Kerr [249], Feb. 6, 1752; Jane Kerr, 1794."

Colby, Bart. " S^r Thomas Colby, Bart. buried Oct. 15, 1729." He was created a Baronet in 1720, being deſcribed of Kenſington. Several entries relating to the family at an earlier period are to be found in the regiſter. The title is extinct.

" The R^t Hon. Catherine [250], wife of the R^t Hon. William Lord " Abergavenny, buried Dec. 12, 1729; Edward, ſon of L^d Aber- " gavenny, buried Jan. 23, 1730."

" Lady Willoughby de Broke [251], buried Sep. 17, 1730."

" Henry Lord Dunkellin [252], ſon of the R^t Hon. Smith Burke " Earl of Clanrickarde and the Lady Heſter [253] his wife, baptized " Feb. 9, 1743; Louiſa, their daughter [254], May 6, 1746."

[239] Father of the preſent Lord Byron.

[240] Daughter of William Lord Berkley of Stratton.

[241] Son of John Earl of Sutherland. He left iſſue a ſon (William), who ſucceeded his grandfather.

[242] An only daughter, who died unmarried.

[243] Sir Philip Boteler, Bart.

[244] Daughter of Thomas Williams, Eſq.

[245] Daughter of —— Whitfield, Eſq. and wife of Archibald Earl of Iſlay, afterwards Duke of Argyle.

[246] The late baronet.

[247] Daughter of Brigadier General Waring.

[248] Son of Robert the firſt Marquis of Lothian.

[249] Brother to Lord John, a general of foot, and governor of Edinburgh Caſtle. He died unmarried.

[250] Relict of the preceding lord, and daughter of Lieut. Gen. Tatton.

[251] Widow of George Lord Willoughby de Broke, and daughter of Sir John Heath, Knt.

[252] The preſent Marquis of Clanrickard.

[253] Daughter of Sir Henry Vincent, Bart.

[254] She died in 1756.

" Miſs

" Miſs Caroline, daughter of Lady Gertrude Hotham [255], buried " Sep. 10, 1750."

" Elizabeth [256], daughter of Sr Walter Blacket, Bart. buried May 29, " 1752."

" Lady Caroline Fitzgerald [257], buried from Holland-houſe, Ap. 29, " 1755."

" Sr Digby Legard, Bart. [258], of Ganton in Yorkſhire, and Jane " Cartwright [259] of Kenſington, married Aug. 19, 1755."

" Richard Prince Aſtley, Eſq. ſon of Sr John Aſtley, Bart. buried " Sep. 15, 1756." He died unmarried.

" Amelia [260] and Elizabeth [261], twins of the Hon. Genl John " Waldgrave [262] and Lady Elizabeth his wife [263], baptized June 22, " 1758."

" Richard Viſcount Moleſworth, buried Oct. 16, 1758." He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a gallant officer under the Duke of Marlborough, and had the good fortune to ſave his General's life at the battle of Ramillies. He was promoted to the rank of Field-marſhal the year before his death. Lord Moleſworth publiſhed a work on the government and conduct of an army, printed by Dodſley. Richard Viſcount Moleſworth.

" The Rt Hon. Richard Naſſau, Viſcount Moleſworth (ſon of the laſt mentioned Peer), was buried at Kenſington July 9, 1793." He was ſucceeded by his nephew the preſent Viſcount.

" Suſanna Lady Clavering [264], buried Ap. 2, 1759."

[255] Daughter of Philip Earl of Cheſterfield, and wife of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.

[256] An infant daughter of Sir Walter Calverly Blacket.

[257] Daughter of James Marquis of Kildare, by Lady Emilia Lenox.

[258] Father of Sir John Legard.

[259] Daughter of George Cartwright, Eſq. of Nottinghamſhire.

[260] She died young.

[261] The preſent Counteſs of Cardigan.

[262] Afterwards Earl of Waldegrave.

[263] Daughter of John Earl Gower.

[264] Daughter of —— Sells, Eſq. and widow of Sir Francis Clavering, Bart.

" Thomas

" Thomas Charles Bunbury, Eſq. [266] and Lady Sarah Lenox [267], " married in the chapel at Holland-houſe, June 2, 1762, by Philip " Francis, D. D."

" Sr Henry Slingſby, buried June 25, 1763."

" The Rt Hon. Francis Earl of Godolphin, buried Jan. 25, 1766." Son of the Lord Treaſurer; he was firſt gentleman of the bedchamber to George I. and II. Leaving no ſurviving iſſue by his wife Henrietta Ducheſs of Marlborough, the titles of Earl of Godolphin and Viſcount Rialton became extinct at his death, and that of Baron Godolphin on the death of Francis Lord Godolphin, in 1785.

" The Rt Honble Lady Caroline Viſcounteſs Fortroſe [268], buried " Feb. 14, 1767."

" Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bart. [269] of Wincheſter, in the county of " Hants, and Martha Cox [270], married July 14, 1768."

" The Honble William Murray [271], buried May 28, 1773; the " Honble William Murray [272] and Sarah Maeſe, married Aug. 11, " 1783; Honble William Murray, buried Jan. 2, 1787."

" Sr John Fielding [273] and Mary Sedgley [274], married Aug. 6, 1774."

" Jane, daughter of Henry Ld Paget [275] and Jane [276] his wife, bap- " tized Sep. 19, 1774."

" Sr Thomas Reynell, Bart. [277], buried Sep. 19, 1775."

[266] Now Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart.

[267] Daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent Duke of Richmond.

[268] Daughter of William Earl of Harrington. Fortroſe is the ſecond title of the Earl of Seaforth. Theſe titles were forfeited in 1715 by the then Earl; but his grandſon Kenneth Mackenzie was created Earl of Seaforth, Viſcount Fortroſe in Ireland. The titles are now extinct.

[269] Father of the preſent baronet Sir Thomas Rivers.

[270] Daughter of William Cox, Eſq. and ſiſter of the Rev. William Cox, well known in the literary world.

[271] Son of the preſent Earl of Dunmore; he died at ten years of age.

[272] Brother of the Earl of Dunmore.

[273] The well-known magiſtrate.

[274] Lady Fielding died in October 1794.

[275] The preſent Earl of Uxbridge.

[276] Daughter of Dr. Champigne, dean of Clonmacnoiſe in Ireland.

[277] An Iriſh title, created in 1678. The preſent baronet is Sir R. Reynell, a commiſſioner of the Salt-office.

" The

" The R^t Hon^ble Camilla Counteſs Dowager of Tankerville [278], " buried Oct. 17, 1775."

" Frances Anne, daughter of Charles Earl of Drogheda * and Anne " his Counteſs [279], baptized Nov. 5, 1776."

" The Hon^ble William Harcourt [280] and Mary Lockhart (widow) [281], " married Sep. 22, 1778."

" Lady Dorothea Arabella Primroſe, daughter of Neil Earl of " Roſeberry [282] and Mary his Counteſs [283], baptized Mar. 5, 1779."

" Iſaac Da Coſta, Eſq. and the R^t Hon. Lady Elizabeth Anneſley " Weaver, widow, married July 15, 1780; Lady Elizabeth Caro- " lina Anne Da Coſta, buried Oct. 5, 1789."

" The Hon^ble M^rs Anne Pitt [284], buried Feb. 15, 1781."

" The Hon. Robert Monkton [285], General of his Majeſties forces, " buried May 26, 1782."

" The R^t Hon. Catherine Sarah Lady Dowager Donneraile [286], " buried Aug. 2, 1783."

" Carolina Counteſs Dowager of Harrington [287], buried July 6, " 1784."

" The Hon^ble M^rs Diana Walpole [288], buried July 31, 1784."

" Lady Arabella Vincent [289], buried Feb. 5, 1785."

" Edward Knatchbull, Eſq. [290] and Frances Graham, married " June 4, 1785."

[278] Relict of Charles Earl of Tankerville who died in 1753, and daughter of Edward Colville, Eſq. of the county of Durham.

[279] Daughter of the late Marquis of Hertford. * Now Marquis.

[280] General Harcourt, brother of the preſent Earl.

[281] Daughter of —— Danby, Eſq.

[282] Then reſiding at Holland-houſe.

[283] Daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

[284] Privy-purſe to the Princeſs Dowager.

[285] Son of John Viſcount Galway.

[286] Relict of Arthur the ſecond Viſcount Donerailie who died in 1734, and daughter of Capt. John Cunningham.

[287] Relict of William Earl of Harrington who died in 1779, and daughter of Charles Duke of Grafton.

[288] Wife of the Hon. Robert Walpole, brother of the preſent Lord Walpole, and daughter of —— Groſſett, Eſq.

[289] Qu. Daughter of Sir John Aſtley, and wife of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

[290] The preſent Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bart.

" Lady

" Lady Rebecca Weſtcome, buried Jan. 10, 1789."

Martin Madan.

" Rev. Martin Madan, buried May 8, 1790." Son of Martin Madan, Eſq. of Hertingfordbury near Hertford, member of parliament for Wootton baſſet, and Groom of the bedchamber to Frederick Prince of Wales. His mother was daughter of Spencer Cowper, Eſq. and niece of the Lord Chancellor, an accompliſhed lady, and author of ſeveral poems of conſiderable merit [292]. Mr. Madan was originally bred to the law, and had been called to the bar; he afterwards quitted that profeſſion, entered into holy orders, became chaplain at the Lock hoſpital, and a popular preacher. In the year 1780 he publiſhed a book called Thelypthora, which from the ſingularity of its doctrines, being a defence of polygamy, was much read and talked of when it firſt came out. It is ſomewhat remarkable that Mrs. Manley in the Atalantis ſpeaks of Lord Chancellor Cowper, as maintaining the ſame tenets. Mr. Madan publiſhed alſo a literal tranſlation of Juvenal and Perſius; Thoughts on executive Juſtice with reſpect to the Criminal Laws, and ſome ſingle Sermons. He died at Epſom in the 64th year of his age.

" Iſabella Margaret Boyle, daughter of George Earl of Glaſcow " and Auguſta his Counteſs [293], baptized Aug. 12, 1790."

George Colman.

" George Colman, aged 62, buried Aug. 24, 1794." Mr. Colman was ſon of Francis Colman, Eſq. by his wife Mary, daughter of John Gumley, Eſq. of Iſleworth, and ſiſter to Anna Maria Counteſs of Bath. He was born at Florence not long before the death of his father, who was Britiſh miniſter at that place. Mr. Colman received his education at Weſtminſter School, and at Chriſt-church College in Oxford, where he lived upon terms of great intimacy with the moſt diſtinguiſhed wits of that day. Colman was bred to the law, and became a barriſter of Lincoln's Inn; but relinquiſhed that

[292] Abelaird to Eloiſa; the Progreſs of Poetry; Verſes on the Death of Hughes, &c. &c.

[293] Daughter of the Earl of Errol.

profeſſion,

profeſſion, and gave himſelf up to literary purſuits. For a few years he was concerned in the management of Covent Garden Theatre; and was afterwards for many years, and till his death, ſole patentee of the ſummer theatre in the Haymarket. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the literary world both as a claſſical ſcholar and a dramatic writer. A liſt of his numerous productions for the ſtage may be ſeen in the Biographia Dramatica: of theſe the Jealous Wife, and the Clandeſtine Marriage (in which he was aſſiſted by Garrick), are perhaps the moſt celebrated. The excellent acting of King, who ſupported the character of Lord Ogleby in the latter at its firſt repreſentation in 1766, ſtill continues to engage the admiration and applauſe of the dramatic amateur. Mr. Colman was joint author of the Connoiſſeur; and publiſhed a tranſlation of Horace's Art of Poetry, and the Comedies of Terence, beſides ſeveral poems and fugitive pieces, which have been collected into three volumes. Mr. Colman died at Paddington on the 14th of Auguſt, and was interred at this place in a family vault.

" The Hon. Patrick James Herbert Stuart, ſecond ſon of John " L[d] Viſcount Mountſtuart [294] and Elizabeth Penelope Viſcounteſs " Mountſtuart [295], born at Brompton-park houſe Aug. 20; baptized " Sep. 27, 1794."

A few other entries relating to families connected with the peerage, and thoſe of baronets, occur in the regiſter [296].

Inſtances of Longevity.

" Abigail Partridge, aged 94, buried Nov. 16, 1756; Mrs. Eliza- " beth Leſſiney, aged 94, buried Mar. 29, 1757; Margaret Smart, " aged 103, buried Nov. 12, 1786."

[294] Lord Mountſtuart unfortunately loſt his life by a fall from his horſe a few months before the birth of his ſon.

[295] Daughter and ſole heir of Lord Dumfries.

[296] Baptiſms of a child or children of David Throipland and Lady Sarah; Charles James Otway, Eſq. and Lady Bridget (daughter of Baſil Earl of Denbigh); William Strode, Eſq. and Lady Anne (daughter of James Earl of Saliſbury); Lord Charles Spencer, and Mary (daughter of Lord Vere); Sir Richard Muſgrave, Bart. (of the kingdom of Ireland), and Deborah Caroline.

The following inſtances are collected from a ſmall book, containing a rough copy of regiſters of burials from the year 1786. The ages are not ſpecified in the larger regiſter:

" Sarah Eaſtman, aged 91, Dec. 21, 1786.
" —— Wilſon, aged 93, Dec. 27, 1786.
" Elizabeth Taylor, aged 92, Jan. 6, 1787.
" Anne Morley, aged 93, Mar. 14, 1787.
" Jacob Harris, aged 92, April 13, 1787.
" Chriſtian Ogilvie, aged 94, Nov. 25, 1789.
" John Walker, aged 95, Oct. 29, 1790.
" John Henry Lydius, Eſq.[296], aged 96, Feb. 5, 1791.
" Mary Butler, aged 90, Jan. 21, 1792.
" Jane Jones, aged 90, Mar. 2, 1793.
" Jane Wood, aged 90, Ap. 17, 1793.
" Elizabeth Warren, aged 96, May 8, 1793.
" Anne Beckingham, aged 91, April 14, 1793."

Several of the above-mentioned perſons were paupers buried from the workhouſe. William Addiſon, Eſq. is ſaid to have died at Kenſington, Sept. 18, 1763, aged 94; the Rev. Mr. Nelſon, April 14, 1771, aged 92, and the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Sept. 16, 1771, aged 92[297].

Charity-ſchool.

Roger Pimble, Gent. in the year 1645, gave the Lion Inn (on the ſite of which are now two leaſehold houſes, lately let at 14l. 10s. per annum), for the maintenance of a free ſchool. About the ſame time the pariſh, with a ſum of money raiſed by voluntary contribution, purchaſed a houſe called the Catherine-wheel, which was converted into a ſchool-houſe. In 1698 Mrs. Catherine Dickins gave 50l. to be laid out to the beſt advantage for the maintenance of a

[296] He is called in the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, Baron Du Quade; his age is there ſaid to have been 98. He was of Dutch extraction, but a native of Albany in North America, where he poſſeſſed large tracts of lands.

[297] Gent. Mag.

ſchool.

ſchool. With this money, and another legacy of 40 l. left by Mrs. Mary Carnaby to the poor, was purchaſed the Goat alehouſe, now let at 20l.. per annum, the whole of which is, by a reſolution of veſtry, appropriated to the ſchool. The preſent ſchool-houſe was erected about the year 1707, by ſubſcription, at the expence of 318l.[298] Dr. Millington, anno 1724; bequeathed to the ſchool a third part of the rent of 24 computed acres of land at Acton, now producing about 12 l. per annum. The houſe adjoining to the ſchool was purchaſed by the truſtees; and is let at 20 l. per annum. They have the leaſe alſo of another houſe let at 14 l., but their intereſt in it expires within three years. About the time that the preſent ſchool-houſe was built (viz. in 1708), Queen Anne granted an annuity of 50 l. to this charity, and Prince George of Denmark one of 30l. When King George I. came to the throne, he confirmed both grants. This donation of 80 l. per annum has been continued ever ſince from the crown. The ſchool fund has been augmented during the preſent century, by benefactions in money, to the amount of 2300l. South Sea Stock[299]. With theſe endowments, aided by collections at four annual charity ſermons preached at Kenſington-church and Brompton-chapel, 22 boys and 11 girls

[298] The principal ſubſcribers were,
Lord Chief Juſtice Parker, 20l.
Lady Bellaſyſe, 30l.
Sir James Gray, 10l.
Sir Hele Hooke, 10l.
Thomas Colby, Eſq. (father and ſon), 21l. 10s.
Richard Taylor, Eſq. 10l.
Mr. Peter Lavigne, 10l.
George London, Eſq. 10l.
Henry Wiſe, Eſq. 10l.
The pariſh gave 100l.

[299] The following is a liſt of all benefactions to the amount of 50l. or upwards, with their reſpective dates:
1715, Mr. Robertſon, 100l.
1716, Richard Taylor, Eſq. 100l.
1724, Mrs. Taylor, 100l.
1741, Mr. Deſarote, 200l.
1752, Anthony Crachered, Eſq. 50l.
1752, Mrs. Rudge, 100l.
1753, Thomas Rycroft, Eſq. 100l.
1754, Mrs. Alford, 100l.
1763, Mrs. Eleanor Vernon, 50l.
1763, Dr. Wilcox, 50l.
1764, Mrs. Sherrard, 100l.
1771, Mr. Henry Hewitt, 50l.
1774, Peter Leheup, Eſq. 100l.
1775, Mrs. Horſeley, 50l.

are taught, clothed, and maintained in the ſchool-houſe. Every boy when he leaves the ſchool receives an apprentice-fee of 5 l. out of Lady Campden's benefaction. The girls go out to ſervice, and if they continue 12 months in their place, are rewarded with a premium of 20s. [299]

Sunday-ſchool.

There is a Sunday-ſchool at Kenſington, in which are 42 boys, and a ſchool of induſtry for girls, who are clothed by their own earnings. The number in this ſchool is from 50 to 60. Theſe ſchools are under very good regulations, and attended by the principal inhabitants of the place in rotation as viſitors. The girls when fit for ſervice are recommended to places, and encouragements are held out to thoſe who behave well. If any children offer who are thought to be too young for the ſchools, they are put under the care of proper perſons till they are old enough to be received [300].

Benefactions for apprenticing children.

Lady Viſcounteſs Campden, anno 1644, left to this pariſh the ſum of 200 l. to purchaſe lands, a moiety of the rent to be appropriated to apprentice a poor boy or boys. The ſum of 54 l. per annum is now appropriated to this purpoſe, as will be more particularly ſtated hereafter.

Alms-houſes.

William Methwold, Eſq. in 1652, erected an hoſpital or alms-houſe, for ſix poor women [301], near his manſion, called Hale-houſe, at Brompton, and endowed it with an annuity of 24 l. per annum, being 4 l. for each penſioner, but left no fund for repairs; in conſequence of which the penſions were reduced to 3 l. The coheirs of Sir John Fleming [302], as proprietors of Hale-houſe, nominate three of the penſioners, the pariſh the remainder.

[299] The particulars relating to the ſchool were obligingly communicated by William Blamire, Eſq. the treaſurer.

[300] From the information of Stephen Aiſley, Eſq.

[301] Of 60 years of age, being widows or maids.

[302] See p. 181.

A rent-

A rent-charge upon the Sheffield eſtate having been ſeveral years in arrear, the proprietor in the year 1759 erected three alms-houſes upon the eſtate, and leaſed them to the pariſh for 31 years, at 20 l. per annum, the rent to be ſet againſt the intereſt of the debt and the growing annuity. The pariſh have ſome alms-houſes, containing five tenements at the Gravel-pits, and three tenements at Kenſington Gore. An addition was made to thoſe at the Gore, with the ſum of 30 l. received in compenſation for a rent-charge on a houſe in Weſtminſter [303].

Various benefactions.

Thomas Goodfellow, in 1596, gave 20 s. per annum to the poor of this pariſh, being a rent-charge upon Hale-houſe. John Powell of Fulham, about the year 1604, gave the ſame ſum charged upon a houſe in Weſtminſter, which being pulled down when the bridge was built, the pariſh received a compenſation in money. Jane Lady Berkley, in 1617, gave 10 l. per annum, being a rent-charge on a houſe, which was afterwards the Earl of Mulgrave's. Thomas Younge, yeoman of the guards, about the year 1630, gave a rent-charge of 20 s., iſſuing out of a houſe in Kenſington. Baptiſt Hickes, Viſcount Campden, anno 1630, gave 200 l. to purchaſe lands for the poor. His widow, in 1644, gave the ſame ſum to be expended in like manner, and directed that half of the profits ſhould go to the poor, and the other half to apprentice a poor boy or boys. An anonymous benefactor, in 1652, gave ſome land at Kenſington Gravel-pits, on which was formerly a malt-houſe. This is called Cromwell's gift, and a tradition has prevailed that it was given by Oliver Cromwell; but the pariſh have no evidence to aſcertain it. John Sams, in 1658, gave an annuity of 5 l. payable out of lands in Kenſington.

In the year 1777, an act of parliament paſſed, enabling the pariſh of Kenſington to let ſuch lands as were purchaſed with the legacies

[303] Report of the Kenſington Committee, 1777.

of

of Lord and Lady Campden, and the land at the Gravel-pits, called Cromwell's gift, on building leaſes; the ſame act empowers them to build a workhouſe for the poor, to take up a certain ſum of money upon annuities for that purpoſe, and to appropriate the rents of the aforeſaid lands towards paying the intereſt of the money till the annuitants ſhould drop off, ſetting apart a certain proportion to anſwer the purpoſe of Lady Campden's ſpecific bequeſt for apprenticing children. In conſequence of this act, the lands at Shepherd's-buſh, purchaſed with Lord Campden's benefaction, were let at about 32l. per annum, with liberty to dig tiles, &c.; the Buttsfield, near Kenſington, bought with Lady Campden's money, at about 36l. per annum; and the land at the Gravel-pits, on which a brewery has been erected, at about 38l. The ſum of 54l. per annum, being equal to the whole amount of the three benefactions according to the old rents, was appropriated to the purpoſe of apprenticing children.

His Majeſty gives an annual bounty of 25l. to the poor of this pariſh, over and above the benefaction already mentioned to the ſchool.

KINGSBURY.

THE name of this place denotes that it has been a royal reſidence, perhaps of ſome of the Saxon monarchs. King Edward the Confeſſor gave to Weſtminſter Abbey a third of the fruit growing in his woods at Kyngeſbyrig [1]. It lies in the hundred of Goare, at the diſtance of about eight miles north-weſt of London. The pariſh is bounded by Hendon, Whitchurch, Harrow, and Wilſdon. I was not able to aſcertain the quantity of land which it contains; but an actual ſurvey is about to be taken, of which I hope to avail myſelf in the Appendix. The ſoil is chiefly clay. This pariſh pays the ſum of 353l. 8s. 9d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 6d. in the pound.

Name.

Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

It appears that there were two manors in this pariſh before the Norman ſurvey, though one only is there mentioned; no notice being taken of the manor of Kingſbury (containing two hides and a half) which was confirmed to Weſtminſter Abbey by Edward the Confeſſor's charter [2]. I ſuppoſe this manor to have been among the eſtates alienated from that monaſtery by Abbot Gervaſe [3]. In the year 1317, the manor of Kingſbury was the property of Baldwin Poleyn, who held it under the Earl of Lancaſter as lord paramount [4]. This Poleyn, in 1329, alienedit to Walter de Salinge, who left three

Manors.

Manor of Kingſbury.

[1] See vol. ii. p. 72.

[2] Dart's Hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey, vol. i. p. 43.

[3] Ibid. p. 23.

[4] Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, died ſeiſed of the manors of Edgware and Kingſbury anno 1311. Eſch. 4 Edw. II. N° 51. Thomas Earl of Lancaſter married his daughter and heir, and was lord of theſe manors in 1316. See Harl. MSS. N° 6281. Eubulo Leſtrange, who married the Earl of Lançaſter's widow, died ſeiſed of the manor of Edgware, with the *hamlet* of Kingſbury, anno 1335. Eſch. 9 Edw. III. N° 42.

daughters

daughters coheirs [4]. It is probable that one of them married Thomas Page, who was proprietor of this manor; and left a ſon (William) in ward to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, who made over his wardſhip and marriage, with the cuſtody of his lands, to Richard Raven, Lord of Berkhampſtead. Raven married him to his daughter Chriſtian, by whom he had iſſue two daughters: Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Margaret, who became the wife of William Bury. William Page granted this manor to his daughter Margaret, on condition that ſhe ſhould ſupport him during his life, and maintain a chaplain to pray for his ſoul after his deceaſe. Margaret Bury died without iſſue before her father. After his death this manor was recovered againſt William Bury by John Penne, couſin and heir of the deceaſed. After various deeds of truſt and mortgage, it was purchaſed in the year 1439 by Thomas Chichele and others, as truſtees for All Souls College in Oxford; to which ſociety it ſtill belongs. In the year 1449, William Norton and William Huntley, holding the manor of Kingſbury under All Souls College, aliened it to Sir Thomas Haſely, deputy-marſhal of England [5]. Agnes, widow of Sir Thomas, in the year 1451 conveyed it to John Wilkins and William Huntley (in truſt, it is probable) [6]. Chriſtian, relict of Sir Henry Waver, died ſeiſed of it anno 1480; Chriſtian, her granddaughter and heir, being then five years of age [7]. The Chandos family have been many years leſſees of this manor, the leaſe is now veſted in Elizabeth, relict of Henry, the ſecond Duke.

It appears by the ſurvey of Doomſday that Albold held a manor in Chingeſberie (Kingſbury) of Ernulf de Heſding. This manor, ſays the record, contains ſeven hides and a half. The land is ſeven carucates; of which two are in demeſne, and five in villanage. There

[4] Title-deeds belonging to All Souls College, whence the ſubſequent account of this manor is taken: obligingly communicated by the Hon. T. F. Wenman, LL.D.

[5] Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 6. d.

[6] Cl. 29 Hen. VI. m. 8. d.

[7] Eſch. 19 Edw. IV. N° 65.

are

are eight villans who hold a virgate each, and three who hold half a virgate each. The prieſt has a virgate; and there are five bordars who have five acres each. There is a mill of 3s. rent; meadow equal to half a ploughland. Wood for 1000 hogs, and 20s. rents. In the whole valued at 4l.; in King Edward's time at 6l. It was then the property of Wluuard the King's Thane. From the mention of a prieſt in this manor, I ſuppoſe it to be the ſame which afterwards belonged to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, and was called the manor and rectory of Freren, *alias* Kingſbury. I have not been able to find at what time or by whom it was given to that priory. It is not in the liſt of donations printed in Dugdale's Monaſticon. A ſmall eſtate in this pariſh was given to the priory by Roger Boudon in the year 1359[8]. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, King Henry granted this rectory and manor to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's[9], to whom it ſtill belongs. The rectorial manor was leaſed by the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem anno 1525, to Guthlac Overton, for the term of 60 years[10]. The leaſe was aſſigned by him to Richard Bellamy[11], and came afterwards to the Page family, who renewed the leaſe with the dean and chapter. In 1650 it was veſted in the guardians of Richard Page's daughter[12]. John Prince was leſſee in 1694[13]. The leaſe has been many years in the Chandos family, and is now veſted in Elizabeth, relict of Henry, the ſecond Duke. The reſerved rent is 9l. 10s. It was ormerly 9l. and two fat capons[14]. In 1547, the rectorial manor was valued at 12l. 6s. 8d. per annum[15]; in 1650, at 170l.[16]

Manor and rectory of Freren, *alias* Kingſbury.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a ſmall ſtructure, conſiſting of a nave and chancel; at the weſt end is a wooden turret

Pariſh church.

[8] Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 28.
[9] Record in the Augmentation-office.
[10] Miniſters' accounts, 32 Hen. VIII. Ibid.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.
[13] Rent-books, St. Paul's.
[14] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MSS. Lib. vol. xxxviii. p. 119.
[15] Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office, 1 Edw. VI.
[16] Parliamentary Surveys.

and a ſpire. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes it to ſtand within the ſite of a Roman camp, which was Cæſar's ſecond ſtation after he had paſſed the Thames [17]. In the chancel is the tomb of John Bul, Gent. ſervant to Queen Elizabeth and King James as gentleman of the poultry (ob. 1621); and that of Thomas Scudamore, another ſervant to Queen Elizabeth and King James (for the ſpace of 47 years), who died anno 1626. In the nave are the tombs of John Shepard, (a braſs plate with a figure of the deceaſed,) 1520; Suſan, wife of Thomas Gawen, and daughter of Thomas Scudamore, 1607; Richard Collett, citizen of London, 1654; John Wallington, Eſq. Treaſurer of Bridewell Hoſpital, 1768; Elizabeth Kemp, 1782; George Gaviller, 1785; and Mr. Richard Maile, 1787.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. Robert Briggs, 1748; Richard Waſtfield, Eſq. of Hampſtead, 1765; Mr. Joſeph Finch, 1776; William Hale, Eſq. of Dunſtable, 1780; Thomas Thorpe, Eſq. 1782; Mary, wife of Robert Franklin, Gent. 1783; Mr. Michael Parys, 1789; Lieut. Gen. George Lang (in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company), 1790; Anne Scurfield, 1790; Thomas Hyett, Eſq. 1791; Mrs. Elizabeth Lynnell, 1791; and Robert Smith Bird, Eſq. 1793.

Curacy.

The church here is a donative or curacy. By the terms of Overton's leaſe with the prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, the leſſee was to find a fit chaplain for the cure of the church, and to repair the chancel [18]. Since the expiration of that leaſe, the patronage has been, I ſuppoſe, as it now is, in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Thomas Gardiner, put in by the committee of plundered miniſters, had (anno 1650) two chambers allowed him, and 20l. per annum [19]. In the year 1657, the committee voted an augmentation of 40l. per

[17] Stukeley's account of the Brill, prefixed to his Iter Boreale, p. 2.

[18] Miniſters' accounts of the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, 32 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation-office.

[19] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

annum

annum to James Prince, then curate of Kingſbury [20]. The curacy is now (Jan. 1795) vacant by the death of the Reverend Moſes Wight, M. A. who was collated in 1764. It pays neither firſt fruits nor tenths, not being rated in the king's books [21]. The ſtipend (paid by the dean and chapter's leſſee) is 40 l. per annum.

There is no pariſh regiſter extant of an earlier date than 1733. Pariſh regiſter.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1733—1742	8 4/5	19 9/10
1780—1789	6 1/2	15 1/5
1790—1794	7 1/5	9 4/5

State of population.

The diſproportion of the burials ariſes from the number of non-pariſhioners here interred. The preſent number of houſes in the pariſh of Kingſbury is 52.

John Edwards, previouſly to the Reformation, gave lands, let at 20s. per annum, for an obit; and a cloſe called Hill-field, to make a church-houſe, of the yearly rent of 8s. Benefactions.

Mr. Bowater (within the preſent century) gave certain lands at Greenwich, which now produce 6 l. per annum, for the benefit of the poor, to be diſtributed at the diſcretion of the poſſeſſor of Chalk-hill houſe.

[20] Proceedings of the Committees, vol. xxxi. p. 15. and vol. xxxiv. p. 125.

[21] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 682.

LIMEHOUSE.

The hamlet of Limehouſe made a pariſh.

IN the year 1730 an act of parliament was paſſed [1], by which the hamlet of Limehouſe, and part of the hamlet of Ratcliffe, both appendages to Stepney, were made a diſtinct pariſh, now known by the name of St. Anne Limehouſe, or St. Anne Middleſex; bounded by Mile-end Old-town and Poplar (both hamlets to Stepney), and the part of Ratcliffe which remains attached to that pariſh. The boundary in Ratcliffe extends along the Butcher-row and White-horſe-ſtreet. The diviſion of Ratcliffe which is annexed to the new pariſh has no farther connexion with it than relates to the payment of church rates and dues; it is ſtill aſſeſſed ſeparately to the other rates, and chooſes its own officers.

Boundaries.

Hamlet of Ratcliffe.

Extent of the pariſh.

The pariſh of St. Anne Limehouſe lies within the hundred of Oſſulſton; it contains about 150 acres of land not covered by buildings: of theſe about 10 are market-gardens; the remainder paſture, occupied by cowkeepers, whoſe ſtock of cattle amounts to about 180 [2]. The quota paid to the land-tax is 1072l. 7s. 11d.; which this year (1794) is at the rate of 3s. 4d. in the pound.

Land-tax.

Manufactures.

The principal manufactures in the place are Mrs. Turner's of ſail-clothes, and Mr. Hall's of pot-aſhes. The late Charles Dingley, Eſq. erected a ſaw-mill of his own invention, which ſtill exiſts, but has

[1] 3 Geo. II. ch. 17.

[2] Foot's Agricultural Survey of Middleſex.

not

not been employed for many years. There are three dock-yards in the pariſh uſed principally for repairs. A navigable canal communicating with the river Lee at Bromley joins the Thames in this pariſh. It was made about the year 1769, purſuant to an act of parliament, and is called the Limehouſe-cut.

Pariſh church.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Anne, ſtands in the eaſtern ſuburb of the metropolis, nearly four miles diſtant from Temple-bar. It was one of the 50 new churches built by act of parliament; the foundation was laid in the year 1712, and it was completed in 1724, but not conſecrated till the 12th of September 1730. The building is of Portland ſtone, after a deſign of Hawkſmoor [3], who has mixed with the Grecian a ſpecies of architecture which it would be difficult to deſcribe; the turrets on the ſteeple reſemble thoſe which the ſame artiſt has introduced in the new quadrangle at All-Souls College in Oxford. The inſide is fitted up in the Grecian ſtyle, and is very handſome; the pews are of Dutch oak. There is no monumental inſcription in the church; in the church-yard are tombs in memory of the following perſons: Captain Digory Hearle, 1734; Captain Francis Aiſkell, 1734; Mr. Stephen Drayton, 1734; Captain Andrew Wootton, 1739; Joſeph Woodward, ſurgeon, 1741; Captain John Watkinſon, 1741; Captain Samuel Ingram, 1745; Captain Benjamin Mitchell, 1746; Mr. Richard Robinſon, 1748; Robert Godwin, Gent. 1749; Captain Edward Nicholſon, 1750; Captain William Coates, 1751; Simon Rogers, Eſq. 1752; Mr. Mark Hodgſon, 1753; Captain Richard Shubrick, 1756; Sarah, relict of Captain Thomas Stringer, 1756; Captain Cornelius Ronqueſt, 1762; Mary, wife of the Reverend John Saunderſon, rector of Gouldington, Bedfordſhire, 1766; Captain Edward Maſſam, 1767; Captain James Kemp, 1768; Mr. Thomas Simpſon, 1774; Captain

Tombs in the church-yard.

[3] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 43.

Thomas

Thomas Farr, 1775; John Boorer, Gent. 1781; William Fitzhugh, Eſq. 1783; Thomas Wellings, Eſq. 1784; Captain John Lovelace, 1785; James Spragg, Eſq. 1785; and Captain Benjamin Fowler, 1789.

Endowment of the rectory.

The ſum of 3500l.[4] was granted by the act of parliament abovementioned, for purchaſing lands of inheritance as an endowment of the rectory: with this money, Goſhalme-farm in the pariſh of Eaſt Tilbury, and a farm at Orſett in Eſſex, were bought and ſettled upon the rector and his ſucceſſors; who (by virtue of the act) were to receive alſo 60l. per annum from the churchwardens in lieu of burial-fees, none being demandable by the rector unleſs when the ſervice is read in the church. The above endowment, with the rent of the parſonage-houſe and garden, makes the value of the rectory 334l.[5] per annum, over and above ſurplice-fees for marriages, &c. By a proviſion in the act the rector of the new church was obliged to pay the ſum of 25l. each to the two portioniſts of Stepney then being, during their reſpective incumbencies, as a compenſation for their loſs of dues. The pariſh clerk was to pay 5l. to the clerk of Stepney on the ſame account. The rectory of St. Anne Limehouſe cannot be held with any other benefice. The principal and fellows of Brazen-Noſe College in Oxford are patrons. The preſent rector is William Hunter, M.A. who was inſtituted in 1781.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1731—1740	144 3/5	195 1/2
1780—1784	163 4/5	202 4/5
1784—1789	156	161 4/5
1790—1794	158	164 1/4

[4] Iſſuing out of the produce of a duty laid on coals, for the purpoſe of building and endowing the new churches.

[5] Maitland, anno 1739, values the living at 240l. per annum, including the ſurplice-fees; p. 748.

The

The pariſh appears to have varied but little in its population ſince it was ſeparated from Stepney; during the laſt ten years it ſeems to have decreaſed in a ſmall degree. The preſent number of houſes is about 910, of which about 250 are in the hamlet of Ratcliffe.

The following entries occur in the pariſh regiſter:

" John, Thomas, and Eleanor, ſons and daughter (at the ſame " birth) of Thomas Carnell, fiſherman, and Suſanna his wife, bap- " tized Nov. 21, 1739." They were all buried on the 7th of December. Three children at a birth.

Inſtances of Longevity.

" John Vaines, lighterman, 90, June 26, 1761.
" Elizabeth Brown, 90, Dec. 17, 1763.
" Alice Edwards, 95, Oct. 26, 1764.
" Mary Harris, 90, Dec. 30, 1766.
" William Hamilton, 90, Nov. 27, 1767.
" Joſeph Short, 94, Jan. 18, 1770.
" Anne Hone, 95, May 11, 1770.
" Mary Elbert, 90, Sep. 22, 1771.
" John Chaſe (workhouſe), 93, Dec. 20, 1772.
" William Chapman, 100, Ap. 10, 1774.
" Elizabeth Berry, from Stepney, 97, Sep. 25, 1778.
" Mary Bowles (workhouſe), 95, Oct. 14, 1779.
" Sarah Oliver (workhouſe), 90, Aug. 5, 1781.
" John Howard, 90, Feb. 20, 1782.
" John Boyd, ropemaker, 96, Feb. 1, 1791.
" Catherine Dixy (workhouſe), 98, Ap. 10, 1791."

A for-

Charity ſchools.

A former ſchool, inſtituted in the hamlet of Poplar, having been dropped ſome years, Dr. Gloſter Ridley, in the year 1737 (being then miniſter of the chapel there, and lecturer at Limehouſe), ſet on foot a ſubſcription for an united charity-ſchool, in which poor children of both places ſhould receive the advantages of education. This ſchool ſtill continues. Its only endowment conſiſts of a few legacies [6]. An ample annual ſubſcription, with collections at charity ſermons, raiſe an income ſufficient for clothing and educating 50 boys.

Another charity-ſchool for boys and girls, of this pariſh only, was inſtituted in 1779. In this ſchool 35 girls and 15 boys are clothed and educated. It depends principally [7] for its ſupport, as the other does, on annual ſubſcriptions and collections at charity ſermons.

Various benefactions.

William Geer, anno 1632, gave 5 l. per annum to poor ſeamen in this place. William Curtis, anno 1669, gave 6 l. per annum to apprentice two poor children, and another 6 l. once in two years, to be divided among 12 paupers of this place, on the alternate years to be appropriated to the redemption of poor captives. Captain Edward Johnſon, anno 1671, gave a houſe, now let at 20 l. per annum, to the poor of Ratcliffe and Limehouſe, in equal portions. This pariſh receives, purſuant to a decree in Chancery, bearing date 1733, 12 s. in the pound out of one moiety of Priſcilla Cobourne's eſtates, left to the pariſh of Stepney. The poor of this pariſh are entitled alſo to one tenement in Mr. John Pennell's alms-houſes for poor women at Mile-end, two in Judge Fuller's for old men at the ſame place,

[6] Richard Robinſon, a° 1748, bequeathed 50l. to this ſchool.
Suſanna Mackey, 1765, — — 40l.
Shearman Godfrey, 1765, — — 100l.
John Robinſon, 1778, — — 100l.
Mr. Benjamin Anſell, 1783, 20l.
Capt. John Lovelace, 1785, 200l.
Mrs. Parks, 1788, 5l. 5s.

[7] Mr. Thomas Hearle, in 1748, gave 50l.

and

and one in Captain James Cook's; the latter has no endowment. The penſioners in the others receive 4 l. per annum each, a gown, and fuel. Elizabeth Colbert, anno 1631, gave the ſum of 50 l. to the corporation of the Trinity-houſe, on conſideration of their paying 2 l. 5 s. per annum to the poor of Limehouſe.

MARYBONE.

Name and ancient ſituation.

THE name of this place was anciently called Tiburn, from its ſituation near a ſmall bourn, or rivulet, formerly called Aye-brook, or Eye-brook, and now Tybourn-brook [1]. When the ſite of the church was altered to another ſpot near the ſame brook, it was called, I imagine, St. Mary at the bourn, now corrupted to St. Mary le bone, or Marybone.

Boundaries, extent, &c.

The pariſh lies in the hundred of Oſſulſton, and is bounded by St. Giles's and Pancras on the eaſt, by Hampſtead on the north, Paddington on the weſt, and on the ſouth by St. Anne-Soho, St. James's, and St. George-Hanover-ſquare. It is eight miles and one fourth in circumference, and it is computed that it contains about 2500 acres of land, of which one third is occupied by buildings, the remainder, extending northward to Primroſe-hill, and weſt to Kilbourn turnpike, is almoſt wholly graſs land. A few acres are occupied by market gardeners. The ſoil on the ſouth ſide of the

Land-tax.

pariſh is a fine gravel, and on the north ſide clay. This pariſh is charged the ſum of 564l. 5s. 1d. to the land-tax, which this preſent year 1794 (ſuch has been the improvement of property by the increaſe of buildings), is raiſed by a rate of only one farthing in the pound. There had been an overplus the laſt year, by making the rate at a halfpenny.

[1] This brook or bourn runs on the ſouth ſide of Hampſtead, and paſſes near Bellſize to Barrowhill-farm; thence through Marybone-park to Marybone-lane; it croſſes Oxford-road near Stratford-place, and Piccadilly under a bridge near Hay-hill, ſuppoſed by ſome to take its name from this Aye-brook; which paſſing through the park near Buckingham-houſe, and through Tothill-fields, falls into the Thames at a place called King's Scholars' Pond, a little below Chelſea.

The

Manor of Tybourn, now Marybone.

The manor of Tybourn, containiug five hides, is deſcribed in Doomſday-book as parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the abbeſs and convent of Barking, who held it under the crown. The land, ſays the ſurvey, is three carucates. Two hides are in demeſne, on which is one plough; the villans employ two ploughs. There are two villans holding half a hide, one villan who holds half a virgate, two bordars who have 10 acres, and three cottars. There is paſture for the cattle of the village, woods for 50 hogs, and 40d. ariſing from the herbage. In the whole, valued at 52 s., in King Edward's time at 100 s. Robert de Vere, who held this manor under the abbey of Barking, gave it in marriage with his daughter Joan, to William de Inſula, Earl Warren and Surrey [2], whoſe ſon John dying without iſſue, it deſcended to Richard Earl of Arundel, ſon of his ſiſter Alice [3]. After the death of Richard the ſucceeding Earl, who was beheaded in 1394 [4], his eſtates became the joint property of his daughters and coheirs [5]. William Marquis of Berkley, who had an intereſt in this inheritance, as deſcended from Joan Fitzalan, through

[2] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 192. There was a grant from the crown to William de Inſula in 1285, perhaps by way of confirmation. Pat. 13 Edw. I. m. 15. William de Inſula and Joan his wife confirmed a life intereſt in this manor to Alice de Vere, Counteſs of Oxford, who died ſeiſed of it in 1313. The manor was then valued at 5l. 13. 4d. *viz.* A capital meſſuage, 12d.; 120 acres of arable, 4d. per acre; 5 acres of meadow, at 1s.; 2 of paſture, at 4d. each; ſervices of the tenants, 10s. 5d.; quit-rents from the freeholders, 48s.; rents from the copyholders, 8s. 4d. (Eſch. 6 Edw. II. N° 39.) After this, Ralph de Cobham was leſſee under John de Inſula, and died ſeiſed of the manor ſo held anno 19 Edw. II. Eſch. N° 93.

[3] Inquiſition taken after the death of John de Inſula. The manor then contained a capital meſſuage; 130 acres of arable, valued at 4l. 6s. 8d.; 136 of paſture, 55s.; 4 of meadow, 4s.; and quit-rents, 58s. 2d. Eſch. 21 Edw. III. N° 58. In the year 1345, there was a grant from the crown to Richard Earl of Arundel of the reverſion of this manor, which he had before given to the King after the death of John de Inſula. Pat. 19 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 1.

[4] Richard Earl of Arundel had granted it for life to his chamberlain, Stephen Hyndercle, *alias* Clerk, in conſideration of his good ſervices; the reverſion to veſt in the Earl and his heirs. Bund. Forisfact. 21 Ric. II. (In the Tower.)

[5] It appears by an inquiſition taken 1 Edw. IV. (N° 46), that the inheritance came between the Nevills, Mowbrays, and Lenthalls. Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, died (anno 1477) ſeiſed of a third part of the manor, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Earl of Worceſter. Eſch. 16 Edw. IV. N° 38.

the Mowbrays, is ſaid to have given the manor of Marybone to Sir Reginald Bray, prime miniſter to Henry VII.[6]; but I imagine it was only his ſhare in it; for it appears that Thomas Hobſon, about the year 1503, purchaſed three parts of this manor of Lord Bergavenny, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Surrey[7]. It is probable that he purchaſed the remaining part of Sir Reginald Bray. In the year 1544, Thomas Hobſon, ſon (it is ſuppoſed) of the laſt-mentioned Thomas, exchanged this manor with the King for ſome church lands[8]. Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, granted a leaſe of the manor of Tybourn to Edward Forſet for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 16l. 11s. 8d.; and in 1595, to Robert Conqueſt and others (truſtees it is probable), on the ſame terms[9]. In the year 1611, King James granted the manor, with all its appurtenances, excepting the park, for the ſum of 829l. 3s. 4d. to Edward Forſet, Eſq.[10], in whoſe family it continued ſeveral years, and then paſſed into that of Auſten, by the intermarriage of Arabella Forſet with Thomas Auſten, Eſq.[11] In the year 1710, it was purchaſed of John Auſten, Eſq. afterwards Sir John Auſten, Bart. by John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle[12], whoſe only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. This manor is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, whoſe father, the late Duke, married Lady Margaret Cavendiſh Harley, heireſs of the two noble families of Newcaſtle and Oxford.

Manor-houſe.

The manor-houſe, which during the time that it was veſted in the crown, is ſaid to have been uſed as one of the palaces, was pulled down in the year 1791. By a drawing of Rooker's, in the poſſeſſion

[6] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 366.

[7] From MSS. in the poſſeſſion of John White, Eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

[8] Particulars for leaſes in the Augmentation-office.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Pat. 9 Jac. pt. 7. N° 10.

[11] Newcourt, vol. i.

[12] From the information of John White, Eſq. The purchaſe-money was 17,500l.; the rental then 900l. per annum. Such has been the improvement of this property, from the great increaſe of buildings, that it is now ſaid to produce an income of 12,000l. per annum in ground-rents only.

of

of John White, Esq. of Devonshire-place, it seems to have retained some traces of the architecture of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the greater part appears to have been rebuilt at a later period, perhaps by the Forsets, and the south front was certainly added or renewed not more than a century ago. Devonshire Mews are built on the site of the manor-house. I do not find that the Earl of Oxford ever inhabited this mansion; but his noble collection of books and MSS. were deposited in a library built for that purpose, which still remains in High-street, being incorporated in a house which is now a boarding-school for young ladies, called Oxford House. Behind this house was a well-known place of entertainment, called Marybone Gardens. In the reign of Queen Anne, there had been a noted tavern at this place, with bowling-greens, much frequented by persons of the first rank [13]. It afterwards grew into disrepute, and is made by Gay the scene of Macheath's debauches. About the year 1740, Marybone-gardens were opened for public breakfasts and evening concerts. Some of the first singers were generally engaged there, and fireworks were frequently exhibited. In 1777 or 1778, the gardens were shut up, and the site let to builders [14]. The ground is now occupied by Beaumont-street, part of Devonshire-street, and part of Devonshire-place.

Lord Oxford's library.

Marybone-gardens.

It has been mentioned that when the manor was granted to Edward Forset, King James reserved Marybone-park in his own hands. It continued in the crown till the year 1646, when King Charles, by letters patent, dated at Oxford (May 6), granted it to Sir George Strode and John Wandesford, Esq. as security for a debt of 2318l. 11s. 9d. due to them for supplying arms and ammunition during the troubles. After the King's death, when the crown lands in general were sold by the usurpers, this park, without any

Marybone-park.

[13] These bowling-greens are described in an old map of the Duke of Portland's estate.—"Some dukes at Marybone bowl time away," says Lady M. Wortley Montague in one of her poems.

[14] From the information of Mr. White.

regard

regard to the claim of the grantees above-mentioned, was ſold to John Spencer of London, Gentleman, on behalf of Colonel Thomas Harriſon's regiment of dragoons, on whom Marybone-park was ſettled for their pay. Sir John Ipſley was at this time ranger, by authority of the Protector. The purchaſe-money was 13,215l. 6s. 8d., including 130l. for the deer (124 in number, of ſeveral ſorts), and 1774l. 8s. for the timber, excluſive of 2976 trees marked for the navy. On the reſtoration of Charles the Second, Sir George Strode and Mr. Wandesford were reinſtated in their poſſeſſion of the park, which they held till their debt was diſcharged, except the great lodge and 60 acres of land, which had been granted for a term of years to Sir William Clarke, ſecretary to the Lord General the Duke of Albemarle. A compenſation was made alſo to John Carey, Eſq. for the loſs of the rangerſhip which he had held before the uſurpation. The ſite of the park (for it was diſparked before the Reſtoration, and never afterwards ſtocked) was leaſed in 1668 to Henry Earl of Arlington; in 1696 to Charles Bertie and others, in truſt for the Duke of Leeds; in 1724 to Samuel Grey, Eſq. whoſe intereſt in the leaſe was purchaſed by Thomas Gibſon, John Jacob, and Robert Jacomb, Eſqrs. who renewed in 1730, 1735, and 1742. In 1754, a leaſe was granted to Lucy Jacomb, widow, and Peter Hinde, Eſq. In 1765, William Jacomb, Eſq. had a freſh leaſe for an undivided ſhare, being 15 parts in 24. The term of this ſhare was prolonged in 1772, and again in 1780 for eight years, to commence from January 24, 1803. In the year 1789, Mr. Jacomb ſold his intereſt in the eſtate to the Duke of Portland, in whom the ſaid ſhare is at preſent veſted. In 1765 and 1772, Jacob Hinde, Eſq. had new leaſes of the remaining undivided ſhare, being nine parts in 24. This leaſe has not been ſince renewed, and will expire eight years before the Duke of Portland's [16].

[16] The above very ſatisfactory account of Marybone-park was obligingly communicated by William Harriſon, Eſq. of the land revenue office in Scotland-yard, with the permiſſion of John Fordyce, Eſq. the ſurveyor-general.

The

The ſaid eſtate, now called Marybone-park farm, contains 543 acres and 17 perches, according to an actual ſurvey made in the year 1794, by order of the board of Treaſury, under the direction of John Fordyce, Eſq. ſurveyor-general of the crown lands. About two-thirds of it lie in the pariſh of Marybone, the remainder in that of Pancras. It extends to the end of Harley-ſtreet, Portland-place, Charlotte-ſtreet, and Portland-ſtreet. It is probable that this part of the eſtate will at no very remote period be occupied by buildings, the ſurvey lately taken having been made with that view. The Lords of the Treaſury have empowered the ſurveyor-general alſo to offer premiums for the beſt plans for erecting new ſtreets in this diſtrict.

Manor of Lileſtone, now Liſſon Green.

The manor of Lileſtone, containing five hides (now Liſſon Green in the pariſh of Marybone), is mentioned in Doomſday-book among the lands in Oſſulſton hundred given in alms: it is ſaid to have been in King Edward's time the property of Edward, ſon of Swain, a ſervant of the King, who might alien it at pleaſure; when the ſurvey was taken, it belonged to Eideva. The land, ſays the record, is three carucates. In demeſne are four hides and an half, on which are two ploughs, the villans have one plough. There are four villans, each holding half a virgate, three cottars of two acres and one ſlave; meadow equal to one plough-land; paſture for the cattle of the village; woods for 100 hogs; and 3d. ariſing from the herbage: valued in the whole at 60 s.; in King Edward's time at 40 s. This manor afterwards became the property of the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem: on the ſuppreſſion of which it was granted, anno 1548, to Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby[17], who conveyed it the ſame year to Edward Duke of Somerſet. On his attainder it reverted

[17] The account of this manor till it came into the family of Lloyd was obligingly communicated by W. Bray, Eſq. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, from original deeds.

to

to the crown, and was granted, anno 1564, to Edward Downing, who conveyed it the ſame year to John Milner, Eſq. then leſſee under the crown. After the death of his deſcendant John Milner, Eſq. anno 1753, it paſſed under his will to William Lloyd, Eſq. The manor of Liſſon Green (being then the property of Capt. Lloyd of the Guards) was ſold in lots, anno 1792. The largeſt lot, containing the ſite of the manor, was purchaſed by John Harcourt, Eſq. M. P.

It would far exceed the limits of this work to enter into a deſcription of the ſplendid manſions in this pariſh, which, ſince Marybone has been in a manner incorporated with London, have been built by the nobility and other perſons of fortune, and made their town reſidence. The moſt remarkable of theſe, being all detached buildings, are Mancheſter-houſe; Harcourt-houſe; Foley-houſe; Chandos-houſe; the Earl of Aldborough's at the end of Stratford-place; and Mrs. Montagu's very elegant manſion in Portman-ſquare.

Removal of the old church of Tybourn.

In the year 1400, Biſhop Braybrooke granted a licence to remove the old church of Tybourn [16], which ſtood in a lonely place near the highway (on or near the ſite of the preſent court-houſe [17], at the corner of Stratford-place), ſubject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently ſtole the images, bells, and ornaments, and to build a new church of ſtones or flints, near the place where a chapel had been then lately erected, which chapel might in the mean time be uſed. The Biſhop claimed the privilege of laying the firſt ſtone. The old church-yard was to be preſerved, but the pariſhioners were allowed to incloſe another adjoining to the new church [18].

[16] Dedicated to St. John.

[17] A great quantity of bones were dug up a few years ago at this place. See Maitland's Hiſtory of London, p. 778.

[18] Braybroke Regiſt. f. 348. a, b.

In

In the year 1741, Marybone church being in a very ruinous condition, it was found neceſſary to take it down; when the preſent ſtructure, which is very ſmall and ill-ſuited to the population of the pariſh, was erected on the ſame ſite. The inſide of the old church is ſhown in one of Hogarth's plates of the Rake's Progreſs. The monuments are repreſented as they then exiſted, and ſome ill-ſpelt verſes, pointing out the vault of the Forſet family, were accurately copied from the originals [19]. The inſcription, denoting the church to have been beautified when Thomas Sice and Thomas Horn were churchwardens, was not fabricated for the purpoſe of ridicule (though it might have ſerved that purpoſe, when contraſted with the ruinous appearance of the church), but proves to have been genuine [20]. The preſent church is a ſmall oblong ſquare, and has a gallery on the north, ſouth, and weſt ſides. On the eaſt wall are the monuments of Sir Edmund Dowce [21] of Boughton, cupbearer to Anne of Denmark, and Henrietta Maria, ob. 1644; Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Matthew Howland [22] of Streatham, who married firſt Thomas Roberts, Eſq. ſon and heir of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. of Glaſſenbury, Kent; 2dly, Humphrey Scott of Hawkhurſt, Kent, ob. 1658; Dame Frances, relict of Sir Matthew Howland, and daughter of Edward Forſet, Eſq. of Marybone, 1668; John Croſbie, miniſter of Marybone, 1669; Deborah, wife of Richard Chambers [23] of York,

Marybone church.

Monuments.

[19] "Theſe pewes unſcrud and tane in ſun-
"dir,
"In ſtone thers graven what is undir:
"To wit, a valt for burial there is,
"Which Edward Forſet made for him and
"his."

The two firſt lines are preſerved in one of the galleries; they are raiſed in wood on the pannel of a pew.

[20] Nichols's Life of Hogarth, p. 216, 217.

[21] Arms—Or, a feſſe checky Az. and Arg. between three greyhounds current Sable.

[22] Arms—1. Arg. three bars Sab. in chief three lions rampant of the ſecond.—Howland, impaling, Or a lion rampant Sab. over all a bend gobony Arg. and Gules.—Forſet. 2. Az. on a chevron Arg. three mullets Sable, impaling Howland. 3. Arg. a croſs croſslet fitcheé Sable.—Scott, quartering, Azure three congers' heads eraſed Or.—Conghurſt, and impaling Howland.

[23] Arms—Or a feſſe Az. between three conies Sable, impaling, Or a croſs engrailed G. in the firſt quarter a Corniſh chough, proper.—Meſſenden.

merchant, and daughter of Robert Meſſenden, Eſq. 1680. On the north wall are thoſe of Thomas Lee, yeoman, 1726; James Gibbs, Eſq. 1754; William Long, Eſq. [24], brother of Admiral Long, 1762; William Thomas, Eſq. 1764; Mary, his widow, 1768; Margaret Morgan, his ſiſter, 1774; Anne Thomas, his ſiſter, 1781; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Thornhill, Eſq. of Sunbury, and daughter of Francis Tredgold, 1766; Anne, widow of William Lloyd, and daughter of Humphrey Wanley, 1767; Edmund Hodſhon [25], rector of Spennithorne, Yorkſhire, 1778; Ralph Smyth of Fieldtown, in the county of Weſtmeath, 1782; Lady Mary Weſt [26], daughter of the fourth Earl of Stamford, and wife of the Hon. George Weſt, 1783; and Lieut. General Preſcott, of the 7th regiment of Royal Fuzileers, 1788. On the weſt wall is a monument of lead, gilt, with figures in alto-relievo, to the memory of ſome children of Thomas Tayler, of Popes in Hertfordſhire, by Sarah, daughter of John Wells of Marybone, 1689, &c.

On the ſouth wall are the monuments of John Montagu [27], Eſq. (no date); Thomas Taylor, Eſq. [28] of Kenſington, 1716; Mrs. Sarah Kember, 1720; Charlotte, daughter of Godfrey Meynell, Eſq. 1769; James Allen, Eſq. apothecary to George I. George II. and George III. ob. 1774, aged 91; (he was ſon of the Rev. George Allen, miniſter of Marybone;) Gilbert Fane Fleming, Eſq. (put up by his widow Lady Camilla Fleming), 1776; Daniel MacGilchriſt, Eſq. [29] of Jamaica, 1783; Elizabeth, wife of James Park, Eſq. of Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, 1793; and that of Granger Muir, with the following inſcription: "Sacred to the memory of Granger Muir, Eſq. Colonel in the ſer-

[24] Arms—Sab. femeè of croſs croſslets and a lion rampant Argent.

[25] Arms—Per chevron engrailed Or and Az. three martlets counterchanged.

[26] Arms—Arg. a feſſe dauncetteé Sab. impaling, Barry of ſix Arg. and Az. in chief three torteauxes.—Grey.

[27] Arms—Montagu and Morthermer, quarterly, not blazoned.

[28] Arms—Arg. on a chief Or, two boars' heads eraſed Az. (a mullet for difference), impaling Or, a lion rampant Azure.

[29] Arms—G. a lion ramp. Arg. within a border engrailed of the ſecond, impaling, G. a chevron between three horſeſhoes Or.—Fearon. Mr. MacGilchriſt married Anne, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fearon of the iſland of Jamaica.

"vice

" vice of the Eaſt India Company. He went to India in the year " 1747. He was a captain, and led the advanced guard at the battle " of Plaſſey. He commanded the army employed againſt the Ma- " ratta chief Madajee Scindia; and by his judicious conduct nego- " tiated a peace with that chief in 1781, which laid the foundation " of the general peace concluded with the Maratta ſtates in 1782. " With a delicate ſenſe of honour, he had all the ardour of his pro- " feſſion as a ſoldier. He was amiable in his manners, generous in his " diſpoſition, affectionate and ſteady in his friendſhip. He returned to " England in 1785, and died the firſt of Auguſt 1786, aged 52 years."

On the floor are flat ſtones in memory of Humphrey Wanley, " library keeper" to Robert and Edward Earls of Oxford, who died July 6, 1726, aged 55 years; Richard Lloyd, Eſq. ſon of Sir Richard Lloyd, Judge of the Admiralty, and brother of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, 1742; his wife Anne, 1745; Jane, relict of Joſias Calmady, Eſq. of the county of Devon, aged 92, 1756; Lady Abigail Hay, fourth daughter of George Earl of Errol, aged 69, 1785; John Cowper, Eſq. 1786; and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Sir Charles Aſgill, Bart. aged 22, 1790. In the veſtry is the tomb of Edward Gwynn, Eſq. of the family of Gwynn of North Wales, deputy *cuſtos brevium* of the court of Common Pleas, 1649. This tomb was removed from the church-yard. In the circuit-walk annexed to the laſt edition of Stow's Survey, mention is made of a monument in Marybone church to the memory of George Foxcroft, Eſq. 1691[30]; and that of Arabella Wentworth, daughter of Sir George Wentworth, 1653. In the church-yard are noticed the tombs of Richard Reding, groom of the king's great chamber, 1671; Mary, wife of John Andrews of St. Martin's in the Fields, 1679; Samuel Ellis, Eſq. 1688; Catherine, wife of Col. Edward Haſtings, 1692; and Benjamin, ſon of Benjamin Crofts of the county of Suffolk, 1702,

[30] The inſcription is ſingular:—" Anno Dom. " polita. Multa tulit fecitque. Obiit, Abiit. " 1691, Jan. 25. Ætat. 91. Vixit Georgius " Reliquiæ hîc. Eheu! quantuli ſumus. Tur- " Foxcroft, Armig. Par. neg. Pru. Pi. Coſmo- " gidæ bullæ. Præterea nihil."

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are now the tombs of Claudius Champion de Creſpigny, Eſq. a refugee from France, ob. 1695; his wife Maria de Vierville; Betſey, wife of Paul Champion Creſpigny, Eſq. 1772; John Towers, Eſq. 1744; Dennis Belnot, 1748; John Maule, Eſq. 1751; Ormond Tomſon, Eſq. Captain in the Navy, 1753; Jane Kennedy, his wife, 1784; Rev. Nicholas Robert, a native of France, 1766; Lieut. Peter Foubert, 1766; his ſon-in-law, Thomas Clarke, Eſq. 1772; John Riddell, ſurgeon, 1767; Joſeph Burgeſs, Gent. 1770; James Ferguſon [30], F. R. S. 1776; Iſabell, his wife, 1773; James, their eldeſt ſon, aged 24, 1772; Rev. Francis Lawrence Cowley, 1777; Mary, wife of Richard Shadwell, Eſq. 1777; Frances, relict of the Rev. George Arrowſmith, 1786; and William Kingſbury, Gent. of Bungay, 1788.

Tombs in the great cemetery on the ſouth ſide of Paddington-ſtreet.

In a large cemetery on the ſouth ſide of Paddington-ſtreet (conſecrated in 1733) is a large mauſoleum, erected by the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, to the memory of his wife Suſanna, who died in 1759; and the tombs of the following perſons: Frances Rothery (ſiſter of Dr. William Nicolſon, Archbiſhop of Caſhel, and mother of Joſeph Rothery, Archdeacon of Derry), 1740; Matthew Goſſett, Eſq. a gentleman-penſioner, "well known for his ſkill in ſome of the polite "arts," 1744; Gideon Goſſett, Eſq. 1785; John Reynolds, maſter-painter of the ordnance, 1752; John Lawſon, Eſq. 1753; Hon. Enoch Hall, Chief Juſtice of North Carolina, 1753; William Ruſſel, Gent. of Rowley Regis Staff., 1756; John Caſtles ("late of the "GREAT GROTTO [31], whoſe great ingenuity in ſhell-work gained "him univerſal applauſe"), 1757; Michael Weſton, Eſq. 1760; Rev. Thomas Morice, 1762; Henry Lathom, Eſq. of Lancaſhire (who married Abigail, daughter of Richard Twiſs, Eſq.), 1764; Archibald Bower, 1766 [32]; William Morehead, Eſq. 1766; Anne,

[30] See his epitaph, p. 267.

[31] Frequently advertiſed in the newſpapers about the year 1744.

[32] See his epitaph, p. 264.

relict

relict of Captain George Edwards, of the Royal Navy, 1767; Sir Andrew Chadwick, Knt. 1768; Dame Margaret Chadwick, 1783; Elizabeth Humfrey, her ſiſter (no date); Captain Thomas Butler Cole (whoſe daughter Mary married James Winder), 1769; Anne, daughter of John Dupree, Eſq. and relict of John Reynolds, 1770; William Guthrie, Eſq. 1770[33]; James Dubiſſon, Eſq. 1772; Captain Enos Dexter, 1772; Rev. Francis Briſſan, 1772; William Wynch, Eſq. 1774; Frances, daughter of John Ruſſell, Eſq. and wife of John Rivett, Eſq. (bedchamber woman to the Princeſs Amelia) 1775; George Mercer, Eſq. 1776; Robert Adams, Eſq. 1778; Mary, wife of the Rev. Edmund Gibſon, 1779; George Lee, Eſq. 1782; Captain George Taylor, 1782; Jeſſintour Rozea, Eſq. 1783; Jeſſintour Rozea (junior), Eſq. 1791; John Anthony Koch, apothecary, 1784; Rev. John Carpenter, rector of Bignor, and vicar of Pagham in Suſſex, 1785; Mr. Thomas Chaplin, of the Secretary of State's Office, 1788; Robert Achmuty, Eſq. Judge of the Admiralty in New England, 1788; Conſtant Decharme, merchant, 1788, and others of his family; John Berthon, Eſq. 1789; Thomas Malie, M. D. aged 89, 1789; Mrs. Heſter Fitzmaurice, ſiſter of Lord Weſtcote, and relict of John Fitzmaurice, Eſq. 1790; Heſter, wife of Capt. George Martin, 1790; Matthew Stourton, Eſq. 1792; and Sir Thomas Mills, Knt. 1793.

Tombs in the cemetery on the north of Paddington-ſtreet.

In the ſmaller cemetery on the north ſide of Paddington-ſtreet (conſecrated in 1772) are the tombs of Joſeph Tullie, Eſq. of Yorkſhire, Receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaſter (and Deputy-uſher of the Exchequer), 1774; Anthony Relhan, M. D. 1776; Frances, relict of Colonel Leonard Gwynn, 1776; Edward Cauldwell, Eſq. Captain in the Navy (who married Anna Maria, only child of Thomas Clark, Gent.), 1777; Anne, wife of Marco Naſſo, Eſq. 1779; Thomas Clark, Gent. of Weſtminſter, 1780; Stephen Riou, Eſq. 1780; Mary, widow of Captain Edward Horne, of the Royal Navy, 1781; John Jefferſon, Eſq. 1782; James Craig, Eſq. 1784; Dame

[33] See his epitaph, p. 265.

Leonora

Leonora Ruſh, daughter of Brigadier-general Sutton, and relict of Sir John Ruſh, Knt. 1785; John Sarſon, Eſq. 1786; David Aquiton La Roſe, 1786; Malcolm Macpherſon, Eſq. 1787; Jonathan Court, Eſq. commander of a ſhip in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, 1787; Alice, wife of William Baillie, Eſq. 1788; Mr. Frederick Baillie, 1793; a child of James Stuart, Eſq. (who married Anna Maria Baillie), 1790; Priſcilla, wife of John Wilkinſon, Eſq. 1788; Henry Bradley, Eſq. 1789; James Watſon, Eſq. 1790; Honour, wife of Lieutenant-colonel Harnage, 1790; John Gale, Eſq. 1790; Matthew Purling, Eſq. 1791; Anne, wife of Major-general William Martin, and daughter of James Gordon, Eſq. of Boſton, 1793; Thomas Day, Gent. 1794; and Captain John Bower, 1794.

Rectory and curacy.

The church of Marybone (or Tybourn, as it was then called) was appropriated in the reign of King John, by William de Sancta Maria, Biſhop of London, to the priory of St. Lawrence de Blakemore, in Eſſex, a competent maintenance being reſerved to the vicar [34]. On the ſuppreſſion of that priory, which took place in the year 1525, the King gave the rectory to Cardinal Wolſey, with licence to appropriate it to the dean and canons of Chriſt-church; who, at his requeſt, granted it to the maſter and ſcholars of his college at Ipſwich [35]. When the Cardinal fell into diſgrace, the King ſeized this rectory as part of his property [36], and it continued in the crown till the year 1552, when it was granted to Thomas Reve and George Cotton, in common ſocage [37]. It came into the Forſet family, then proprietors of the manor before the year 1650 [38], and they have ſince paſſed through the ſame hands. The rectory ſtill continues impropriated; the benefice has been conſidered as a donative from a very early period. The Duke of Portland, as rector, nominates the curate, who is licenſed by the Biſhop of London. In the year 1511,

[34] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 695.

[35] From a MS. account of the manor, &c. drawn up by Mr. Thomas, who was ſteward to the Earls of Oxford.

[36] Ibid.

[37] Newcourt.

[38] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

the

the curate's ſtipend was only 13s. per annum, paid by Thomas Hobſon, then leſſee under the priory of Blakemore [38]. In 1650, the impropriation was valued at 80l. per annum; the curate was then paid 15l. per annum [39]; at that time the whole of his emoluments could be ſcarcely double. From the prodigious increaſe of buildings and population, its contingencies are now ſuch as to make it a very valuable benefice.

Thomas Swadling, D. D. curate of this place during the civil war, publiſhed, in 1661, a volume of ſermons on the Anniverſary of King Charles's death. He had the living of St. Botolph Aldgate, from which he was ſequeſtered. Having ſuffered much both in perſon and property, before the Reſtoration of Charles II., he was then reinſtated in his preferment, and obtained ſome other benefices [40]. Thomas Swadling, curate.

The preſent curate of Marybone is Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. LL.D. and dean of Lincoln, who ſucceeded the late Biſhop of Hereford in 1788.

There are ſeven private chapels in this pariſh belonging to the church of England; Oxford chapel, built before 1739 [41]; Portland chapel, about 1766; Bentinck chapel, in 1772; Titchfield chapel, about 1774; Portman chapel, about 1779; Quebec chapel, about 1788; Margaret-ſtreet chapel, firſt uſed as a place of worſhip for the church of England about 1789. Another is intended to be built to the north of Portman-ſquare [42]. Private chapels.

In Little Titchfield-ſtreet is a chapel (called Providence chapel) belonging to a congregation who profeſs the doctrines of the late Mr. Providence chapel.

[38] MSS. in the poſſeſſion of John White, Eſq. of Portland-place.

[39] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib. Richard Bonner was then curate. The commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the ſtate of eccleſiaſtical benefices propoſed to unite the pariſhes of Marybone and Paddington, to build a church at Liſſon Green for both, and to ſettle 100l. per annum on the miniſter.

[40] Newcourt.

[41] See Maitland.

[42] The preſent preachers at the chapels above-mentioned are—at Oxford chapel, the Rev. Mr. Maddy; at Portland chapel, the Rev. George Owen Cambridge, M. A.; at Bentinck chapel, the Rev. Baſil Wood; at Titchfield chapel, the Rev. W. C. Dyer; at Portman chapel, the Rev. S. Savery, LL. B.; at Quebec chapel, William Bingham, D. D. Archdeacon of London, and the Rev. Henry Hutton, M. A.; at Margaret-ſtreet chapel, the Rev. Mr. Whitcher.

Whitfield,

Whitfield, and ſtyle themſelves Independents. Their miniſter is a man who was a coal-heaver, and for ſome whimſical reaſons changed his name from Hunt to Huntington. He is author of a great variety of tracts, which are in much eſteem among his followers. Some of them are of a very ſingular caſt, eſpecially one in which he illuſtrates the doctrine of a particular providence in a very improper and miſtaken way.

Meeting-houſe.

In Blandford-ſtreet is a meeting-houſe of the Anabaptiſts.

Pariſh regiſters.

The earlieſt date of any pariſh-regiſter now extant at Marybone is 1668. The entries for ſeveral years ſubſequent to that date, are copied from a book damaged by fire, and rendered in many inſtances imperfect.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of baptiſms.	Average of burials.
1680—1689	13 1/2	34 7/10
1712—1721	35 1/10	89 1/2
1730—1739	173 1/2	313 4/5
1770—1774	798 4/5	930
1775—1779	1008 1/5	1140
1780—1784	1119 3/5	1259 3/5
1785—1789	1334 4/5	1286 4/5
1790—1794	1693 1/5	1413 2/5

Progreſs of buildings.

At the beginning of the preſent century, Marybone was a ſmall village, nearly a mile diſtant from any part of the metropolis. In the year 1715, a plan was formed for building Cavendiſh-ſquare, and ſeveral ſtreets on the north ſide of Tybourn road. In 1717 or 1718, the ground was laid out, the circle in the centre incloſed, and ſurrounded with a parapet wall and paliſadoes[42]. The Duke of Chandos (then Earl of Carnarvon) took the whole north ſide,

[42] In the centre of this incloſure is an equeſtrian ſtatue of William Duke of Cumberland. It is of lead, gilt; and was made by Mr. Chew in the year 1770, at the expence of Lieut. Gen. William Strode. It was put up on the 4th of November that year, "in gratitude for private "kindneſs, and in honour of public worth."

intending,

intending, it is ſaid, to build a very magnificent manſion, of which the houſes which now belong to the Earl of Hopetoun (late the Princeſs Amelia's) and the Earl of Gainſborough's, were to have been wings. Lord Harcourt [43] and Lord Bingley took ſome ground on the eaſt and weſt ſides, the reſt was let to builders; but the failures of the South Sea year put a ſtop to the improvements for a time, and it was ſeveral years before the ſquare was completed [44]. As an inducement to the builders to go on, a chapel and a market were projected for the convenience of the inhabitants of the new ſtreets. Mr. Gibbs gave the deſign, and they were both finiſhed in 1724, but the market was not opened till 1732, in conſequence of the oppoſition of Lord Craven, who feared that it would affect the profits of Carnaby market. The row of houſes on the north ſide of Tybourn road was completed in 1729, and it was then called Oxford-ſtreet. About the ſame time moſt of the ſtreets leading to Cavendiſh-ſquare and Oxford market [45] were built, and the ground was laid out for ſeveral others [46]. Maitland, whoſe work was publiſhed in 1739, ſays, there were then 577 houſes in the pariſh of Marybone, and 35 perſons who kept coaches. Still there remained a conſiderable void between the new buildings and the village of Marybone, which conſiſted of paſture fields. Portman-ſquare was begun about 1764, when the north ſide of the ſquare was built, but it was near 20 years before the whole was finiſhed. In 1770, the continuation of Harley-ſtreet was begun, and Mansfield-ſtreet, on ground where had been formerly a baſon of

[43] The ground which Lord Harcourt took was on the eaſt ſide of the ſquare. The manſion which belongs to the preſent Earl was Bingley-houſe, and was purchaſed after the death of Lord Bingley.

[44] For this ſatisfactory account of the progreſs of buildings at Marybone I am indebted to John White, Eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

[45] Henrietta-ſtreet, Vere-ſtreet, Holles-ſtreet, Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Welbeck-ſtreet, Wimpole-ſtreet, Princes-ſtreet, Bolſover-ſtreet, Caſtle-ſtreet, John-ſtreet, Market-ſtreet, &c.

[46] Lower Harley-ſtreet, Wigmore-ſtreet, Mortimer-ſtreet, &c.

water. Soon afterwards Portland-place was built, and the ſtreets adjoining. Stratford-place was built about 1774, on ſome ground belonging to the city of London, called Conduit-mead, where the Lord Mayor's banquetting-houſe formerly ſtood. The creſcent, now called Cumberland-place (originally intended for a circus), was begun about the ſame year. Every war had checked the progreſs of new buildings, which were carried on at its cloſe with freſh vigour. From 1786, till the commencement of the preſent war, they increaſed very rapidly; all the Duke of Portland's property, except one farm, was let on building leaſes; the new buildings in the north-weſt part of the pariſh were equally numerous. Mancheſter-ſquare, which had been begun in 1776, by the building of Mancheſter-houſe, was finiſhed in 1788. The preſent number of houſes in this pariſh is computed at about 6200. Very extenſive plans have been formed for increaſing the buildings on the Liſſon Green eſtates, which are at preſent ſuſpended. The intention of building upon the ſite of Marybone-park has been already mentioned[46].

Extracts from the Regiſter.

Humphrey Wanley.

"Humphrey Wanley, buried July 8, 1726." An eminent antiquary, who was librarian to Robert and Edward, Earls of Oxford. Several of his letters are in the Britiſh Muſeum. There is a portrait of him in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

Dr. Abbadie.

"*John* Abbadie, D. D. buried Sep. 28, 1727." An eminent divine, born in the canton of Berne, and educated in France. He left that kingdom on account of the perſecutions, and went to Berlin, where he reſided many years as miniſter of the French church. When the Prince of Orange came to England, Dr. Abbadie accom-

[46] See p. 247.

panied

panied his patron Marſhal Schomberg, and was for ſome years miniſter of the French church in the Savoy. He was afterwards made dean of Killaloe. His writings are numerous: On the truth of the Chriſtian religion; on the truth of the reformed religion; a commentary on the Revelations; the art of ſelf-knowledge; ſeveral ſermons; an account of the aſſaſſination plot; a defence of the Revolution; and ſome panegyrical orations. They were all written in French, but moſt of them have been tranſlated. Dr. Abbadie was eſteemed one of the moſt eloquent men of his time. He is erroneouſly called John in the regiſter. His name was James [47].

"James Figg, buried December 11, 1734." The celebrated prize-fighter [48].——The amphitheatres of the prize-fighters afforded in his time a favourite amuſement, which reflects little credit on the humanity of the age. Theſe trials of ſkill were frequently attended with much hurt, and were ſometimes fatal to the combatants [49]. Figg, who long bore the palm of victory from all competitors, is extolled by Captain Godfrey in his treatiſe of the ſcience of defence, as the greateſt maſter of the art that he had ever ſeen; he calls him the Atlas of the ſword, and ſays, that he united ſtrength, reſolution, and unparalleled judgment [50]. He was for many years proprietor of the boarded-houſe in Marybone-fields, near Oxford-road. Here he frequently exhibited his own ſkill, and at other times made matches between the

Figg, the prize-fighter.

Prize-fighting.

[47] Biographia Britannica.

[48] A poem of Dr. Byrom's (printed in Dodſley's collection), deſcribing a famous combat between Figg and Sutton, begins,

"Long liv'd the great Figg, by the prize-
"fighting ſwains
"Sole monarch acknowledged of Marybone
"plains."

[49] In one of the advertiſements from Broughton's amphitheatre, announcing a trial of ſkill between two prize-fighters, it was promiſed that the beauty of the ſword ſhould be *rigorouſly* diſplayed, and that there ſhould be no bandage nor wound dreſt till the battle was over. Rowland Bennet, who frequently fought at Broughton's, generally made it his boaſt in his challenges, that the ever-memorable gladiator Timothy Buck (celebrated in the 436th number of the Spectator) fell by his unfortunate hand. Daily Advertiſer, July 3, 1745.

[50] Page 41.

moſt celebrated maſters or *miſtreſſes* of the art, for the noble ſcience of defence was not confined to the male ſex; we find Mrs. Stokes, the famous city championeſs, challenging the Hibernian heroines to meet her at Mr. Figg's [51]. Sometimes bear-baiting, tiger-baiting, &c. were exhibited at this amphitheatre [52]. A bull-fight was once advertiſed to be performed by the grimace Spaniard, who had for ſome time amuſed the town by making ugly faces. A great company was drawn together by the novelty of the promiſed entertainment, but it ended as the buſineſs of the bottle-conjuror did ſome years afterwards [53]. A portrait of Figg is introduced by Hogarth, in his ſecond plate of the Rake's Progreſs. There is a print of him in mezzotinto by Faber. After Figg's death, the celebrated Broughton occupied an amphitheatre near the ſame ſpot, and was for many years the hero of bruiſers, as Figg had been of the prize-fighters, till at laſt he was beaten on his own ſtage, by Slack a butcher [54]. The victor was ſuppoſed to have gained 600 l. by the event of the battle; the

Female prize-fighters.

Tiger-baiting, bull-fights, &c.

Boxing.

Broughton and Slack.

[51] "We hear that the gentlemen of Ireland "have been long picking out an Hibernian "heroine to match Mrs. Stokes, the bold and "famous city championeſs; there is now one "arrived here, who, by her make and ſtature, "ſeems mighty enough to eat her up: However, Mrs. Stokes, being true Engliſh blood, "(and remembering ſome late reflections that "were caſt upon her huſband by ſome of that "country *volk*,) is reſolved to ſee her out "*vi at armis*. This being like to prove a "notable and diverting engagement, its not "doubted but abundance of gentlemen will "croud to Mr. Figg's amphitheatre on Wedneſday the 24th inſtant, on purpoſe to ſee "this uncommon performance." Miſt's Journal, Nov. 20, 1725.

[52] Read's Journal, July 22, 1721.

[53] See Read's Journal, Nov. 8, and Nov. 22, 1718.

[54] The following advertiſement announced this celebrated combat.—"The battle between "Mr. John Broughton and Mr. John Slack "will be decided at the Amphitheatre in Oxford-road, to-morrow the 11th inſtant, exactly at 11 o'clock. Note: By deſire of ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, tickets for "the matted galleries will be delivered out at "Mr. Broughton's houſe in the Haymarket.

"As Mr. Broughton ſome time ſince took "leave of the ſtage, it may not be improper "to acquaint the publick, that nothing but an "inſult, which to let paſs unreſented would "highly impeach his manhood, could ever "have provoked him again into the liſts; but "he flatters himſelf it will only furniſh an "opportunity to add one more wreath to that "trophy which, during the ſpace of twenty-four years, he has been raiſing by an uninterrupted courſe of victories; and henceforth "hopes that he ſhall meet with the indulgence "of the old Roman champion, and be at liberty with him to ſay *Hic victor cæſtus artemque repono*."

ſums

ſums won and loſt by the bye-ſtanders were to a great amount, the houſe being crowded with amateurs, ſome of whom were of very high rank. Not long afterwards a ſtop was put to all public exhibitions of boxing and prize-fighting, by act of parliament. They had been long found prejudicial, in a great degree, to the morals of the people, and were grown into diſrepute, even among the amateurs of the art, who found that the ſtage-owners impoſed upon them by making up ſham battles, in which the combatants had ſettled the event before they mounted the ſtage. From about the year 1730 to 1750, the newſpapers teemed with their advertiſements, which generally contained the challenges and anſwers of the boxers, all couched in the ſame ſtyle of boaſting aſſurance [55].

" John Vandrebank, buried Dec. 30, 1739." A portrait-painter, much in faſhion in the reigns of George I. and II. John Vandrebank.

" James

[55] The two following advertiſements may ſerve as ſpecimens of the language of the amphitheatres.—" At Broughton's new Amphi-" theatre in Oxford-road, the back of the late " Mr. Figg's, on Wedneſday next the 13th " inſtant, will be exhibited an experimental " lecture in manhood, by Hawkſley and Ben-" jamin Boſwell, profeſſors of athletics.

" My behaviour in a late combat with Mr. " Smallwood, notwithſtanding my inexperience " at that time in the art of boxing, having " given a favourable opinion of my proweſs, " and being ambitious to give a farther demon-" ſtration of it, do now invite the celebrated " Mr. Boſwell to a trial of his abilities; and " doubt not, in ſpite of his jawbreaking talents, " to give him ſo manly a reception, as to con-" vince the ſpectators that I need not deſpair " of one day arriving at a Broughtonian excel-" lence in this ſcience; nay, perhaps, of ob-" liging that all-conquering hero himſelf to " ſubmit his laurels, and reſign the boaſted " *Hic victor* in his motto, to

" Hawksley.

" I ſhall do my endeavour to convince my " antagoniſt, that though ambition may excite " him to the attempt, yet great abilities are " neceſſary to ſecure him ſucceſs in this ardu-" ous undertaking; and believe I ſhall ſtop " the progreſs of this aſpiring upſtart in his " imaginary race of glory, and totally expel " all thoughts of laurels, mottoes, &c. out " of his head, by the ſtrength of the arm of,

" Gentlemen, your old combatant,

" Benjamin Boswell."

Daily Adv. Nov. 1745.

" *Aut Cæſar, aut nullus.*

" At Broughton's Amphitheatre, this day " the 11th inſtant, will be a tremendous deci-" ſion of manhood, between the celebrated " champions James and Smallwood. The " various proofs theſe heroes have given of " their ſuperior ſkill in the manual combat " having juſtly made them the *deliciæ pugnacis* " *generis*, and being too ambitious to admit of " rivalſhip in the liſts of fame, are determined, " by death or victory, to decide their preten-" ſions to the palm. As not only their whole

" fortunes,

Gibbs, the architect.

" James Gibbs, Eſq. buried Aug. 9, 1754." The celebrated architect: he was born in 1683, being the ſon of Peter Gibbs, a merchant in Aberdeen, at the univerſity of which place he received his education, and took the degree of M. A. The Earl of Mar was his firſt patron in life, and aſſiſted him with money to proſecute his ſtudies in Italy [56]. He ſettled in England in 1710, and in the courſe of a few years became the architect moſt in vogue. His principal works are the Radcliffe library, and the new quadrangle at All Souls college in Oxford; the new building at King's college, and the Senate-houſe in Cambridge; the Duke of Newcaſtle's monument in Weſtminſter-abbey, the New Church in the Strand, and St. Martin's in the Fields [57]. In 1728 he publiſhed a large volume in folio of his own deſigns. He gave an inſtance of grateful remembrance to his patron the Earl of Mar, by leaving a conſiderable legacy to his ſon. All his books, prints, &c. he bequeathed to the Radcliffe library in Oxford. On his monument in Marybone church is the following inſcription: " Underneath lie the remains of James Gibbs, Eſq. " whoſe ſkill in architecture appears by his printed works, as well " as the buildings directed by him. Among other legacies and cha- " rities he left 100l. towards enlarging this church. He died Auguſt " the 5th, 1754, aged 71."

" fortunes, but, what is much more dear to " them, their whole ſtock of glory is at ſtake, " it is not doubted but the utmoſt efforts of " art and nature will be exhibited in this en- " counter; and thereby the dignity of this he- " roic ſcience be vindicated from the ſcandal it " has ſuffered from ſome late unequal con- " flicts, occaſioned by the unmanly attempts of " vain pretenders who are totally unqualified " for ſuch arduous undertakings. Note: As " this conteſt is like to be rendered horrible " with blood and bruiſes, all Frenchmen are " deſired to come fortified with a proper quan- " tity of hartſhorn; and it is hoped the ladies " of Hockley and St. Giles's who ſhould hap- " pen to be pregnant will abſent themſelves " upon this occaſion, leſt the terror of the " ſpectacles ſhould unhappily occaſion the loſs " of ſome young champion to poſterity.—— " Noblemen and gentlemen are deſired to ſend " for tickets to Mr. Broughton's, in the Hay- " market, which will admit them into a part " of the houſe appropriated for their better " accommodation, price 5s."

Daily Adv. Dec. 1745.

[56] Europ. Mag. anno 1789.

[57] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv.

" Archibald

" Archibald Bower, buried Sep. 7, 1766." Bower was a native of Scotland, being born at or near Dundee, in the year 1686. He was educated at the college of Douay, whence he removed to Rome, and was admitted into the order of Jeſus. He reſided afterwards at ſeveral of the Italian univerſities, where he read lectures in the ſciences, and at length became counſellor to the Inquiſition at Macerata. In the year 1726 he quitted the territories of the Pope, flying, according to his own account, by hair-breadth eſcapes from the reſentment of the Inquiſition. He bent his courſe to London, where, after a reſidence of ſome years, he publicly conformed to the church of England. Meantime he ſupported himſelf by private pupils, and by writing for the bookſellers. He contributed to a work, called the Hiſtoria Literaria (in the nature of a review), and when that was diſcontinued in 1734, he engaged in the Univerſal Hiſtory, upon which he was employed ſeveral years. In 1748, he publiſhed the firſt volume of his principal work, the Hiſtory of the Popes, which was not completed till a ſhort time before his death. After the publication of the third volume, the work fell into diſcredit, and its author into diſgrace, by the diſcovery of his clandeſtine correſpondence with the Jeſuits, into whoſe ſociety he had been a ſecond time admitted. A controverſy relating to theſe tranſactions commenced in the year 1756, which ended to the diſadvantage of Mr. Bower, who was convicted of many wilful falſehoods and miſrepreſentations. This controverſy was principally carried on by a learned divine, who now holds a diſtinguiſhed rank in the church. Bower's defence was ſpirited, but ineffectual. The material charges alleged againſt him were never ſatisfactorily anſwered, yet he continued to aſſert his innocence till his death; and his epitaph, which is as follows, ſpeaks the ſame language: Archibald Bower.

" Here

Bower's epitaph.

" Here lie the remains of Archibald Bower, author of the Hiſtory " of the Popes, a man exemplary for every ſocial virtue, juſtly " eſteemed by all who knew him for his ſtrict honeſty and integrity, " a faithful friend and a ſincere Chriſtian. He died Sept. 3, 1766, " aged 80.

" *Falſe witneſſes roſe up againſt him, and laid to his charge things* " *that he knew not. They conſpired together, and laid their net to de-* " *ſtroy him guiltleſs. The very abjects came together againſt him, they* " *gaped upon him with their mouths. They ſharpened their tongues like* " *a ſerpent, working deceitfully. They compaſſed him about with words* " *of malice and hatred, and fought againſt him without a cauſe.*

" He endured theſe reproaches with fortitude, ſuffering wrong- " fully."

A complete liſt of the pamphlets, written on both ſides, in this controverſy, is printed in the European Magazine for April 1794, annexed to a life of Bower, whence the above ſhort account of him is taken.

Edmund Hoyle.

" Edmund Hoyle, buried Auguſt 23, 1769." Author of a well-known treatiſe on the games of whiſt, &c. He was 90 years of age at the time of his deceaſe.

Ryſbrack, the ſtatuary.

" John Michael Ryſsbrack, buried Jan. 11, 1770." The celebrated ſtatuary. His father was a painter at Antwerp. Ryſsbrack came to England in 1720, where he ſoon acquired great reputation, and was for many years at the head of his profeſſion. His monuments are diſtinguiſhed for their elegance and ſimplicity, an improved taſte which he was the firſt to introduce, laying aſide the cumbrous and ungraceful ornaments which had been before in uſe. Among his principal works are Sir Iſaac Newton's monument, the Duke of Marlborough's ſtatue at Blenheim, and that of King William III. at Briſtol; but his chef d'œuvre was a Hercules (now at Stourhead),

Stourhead), which he compiled from the limbs of the moſt celebrated boxers. Broughton ſat for the arms[58].

" William Guthrie, buried Mar. 15, 1770." Guthrie was a native of Scotland, where, if we may believe Churchill and ſome other writers, he followed the profeſſion of a ſchoolmaſter. About the year 1740 he came to London, and having connected himſelf with the bookſellers, was in conſtant literary employ. He ſucceeded Dr. Johnſon in furniſhing the Gentleman's Magazine with the debates in parliament. He wrote a hiſtory of England, a hiſtory of Scotland, compiled ſome parts of the Univerſal Hiſtory, and for ſeveral years carried on the Critical Review, with little or no aſſiſtance. In conjunction with Ralph, he publiſhed a political journal in defence of the broad bottom adminiſtration, and was engaged in many other political works. He wrote a novel alſo, tranſlated Quintilian and ſome parts of Cicero, and aſſiſted in various literary undertakings. There is good reaſon for ſuppoſing that the geographical grammar, which paſſes under his name, was compiled by another hand. Mr. Guthrie was buried in the great cemetery on the ſouth of Paddington-ſtreet, where, againſt the eaſt wall, is his monument, with the following inſcription: William Guthrie.

" Near this place lies interred the body of William Guthrie, Eſq. " who died 9th March 1770, aged 62, repreſentative of the ancient " family of Guthrie of Haukerton, in the county of Angus, North " Britain; eminent for knowledge in all branches of literature and " of the Britiſh conſtitution, which his many works, hiſtorical, geo- " graphical, claſſical, critical, and political, do teſtify; to whom this " monument was erected, by order of his brother Henry Guthrie, " Eſq. in the year 1777."

" Anthony Relhan, buried Oct. 11, 1776." Dr. Relhan, who was a fellow of the college of phyſicians in Ireland, reſided for Anthony Relhan.

[58] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv.

ſome time at Brighthelmſtone, of which place he publiſhed a ſhort hiſtory in 1761, with obſervations on the mineral ſprings and ſea-bathing. He was author alſo of a treatiſe on the effects of muſic in medicine, and ſeveral medical tracts. His ſon, who is a fellow of King's college, has publiſhed an account of the plants growing near Cambridge.

James Fergusson.

" James Ferguſon, buried Nov. 23, 1776." This man exhibited a remarkable inſtance of native genius, ſurmounting the obſtacles of poverty and obſcurity, and diſtinguiſhing itſelf in no mean degree in the walks of ſcience. Ferguſon was born in the county of Bamff, about the year 1710. The bent of his mind towards mechanic purſuits firſt diſcovered itſelf by the accidental circumſtance of his father's making uſe of a lever in his preſence, and applying it as a prop to his decayed cottage, when he was only eight years of age. His own account of the manner in which he proſecuted his favourite ſtudies, during hours ſnatched from the moſt laborious employments (for he was many years a farmer's ſervant), is very curious and intereſting. After ſtruggling with various difficulties, his merit procured him patrons, and he was enabled to purſue his ſtudies with more advantage. Having attained a great proficiency in natural philoſophy and aſtronomy, he came to London in 1743; and having conſtructed an apparatus for experiments, read lectures in thoſe ſciences. Before he left Scotland he had learned to draw portraits, and for a few years after he came to town, practiſed as a limner in China ink. His price, in 1746, was 9s. at home, or 10s. 6d. any where within the diſtance of a mile[59]. At the ſame time he read lectures on the globes and the orrery, at his lodgings in Great Pulteney-ſtreet, at a ſhilling each lecture. In 1748, he tells us that he left off limning, which he never liked as an employment: it was certainly an art in which he did not excel. In his country excurſions,

[59] Daily Advertiſer, Nov. 27, 1746.

he

he occaſionally exerciſed it for ſome years afterwards. There is a miniature portrait of the celebrated Dr. Bradley [60] (one of his beſt performances, and eſteemed a very good likeneſs), done by him about the year 1752, when the doctor was on a viſit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Peach, of Chalford in Glouceſterſhire, in whoſe houſe Ferguſon ſpent ſome time, being received with great hoſpitality, and permitted to read a courſe of public lectures there. He continued his lectures till near the time of his death, which happened at his houſe in Bolt-court, in the month of November 1776. He left behind him a very amiable character. His principal writings were, a Diſſertation on the Harveſt Moon; a Deſcription of an Orrery; Aſtronomical and Mechanical Lectures; Tables and Tracts relating to various Arts and Sciences; and a Treatiſe on Electricity. His laſt publication was intituled, Select Mechanical Exerciſes. He wrote his own life, to accompany this work, which was not publiſhed till after his deceaſe. Mr. Ferguſon was a fellow of the Royal Society. It ſhould not be omitted, as reflecting honour both on the Royal donor and himſelf, that his Majeſty allowed him 50l. per annum, out of the privy purſe, ſubject to no deductions [61]. The following inſcription is upon his tomb in Marybone church-yard:

" Here lies interred the body of James Ferguſon, F. R. S. who, " bleſſed with a fine natural genius, by unwearied application (with- " out a maſter), attained the ſciences of aſtronomy and mechanics, " which he taught with ſingular ſucceſs and reputation. He was " modeſt, ſober, humble, and religious, and his works will immor- " talize his memory when this ſmall monument is no more. He " died 16 Nov. 1776, aged 66."

" Stephen Riou, buried March 17, 1780." This gentleman, who was a captain of horſe, and had ſerved in Flanders in the year 1741, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a man of taſte, by the publication of a Stephen Riou.

[60] In the poſſeſſion of Samuel Lyſons, Eſq.

[61] See his own life.

ſplendid work, in Imperial folio, on the Grecian orders of architecture, explained by delineations of the antiquities of Athens, made during his travels into Greece. He publiſhed alſo an eſſay on the conſtruction of bridges [61].

Allan Ramſay.

" Allan Ramſay, Eſq. buried Aug. 18, 1784." Mr. Ramſay was principal portrait painter to his Majeſty. He was one of the writers in the controverſy on Elizabeth Canning's caſe, and was author of a pamphlet called the Inveſtigator, and various political tracts [62]. His father wrote a well-known drama, called the Gentle Shepherd, and ſeveral poems.

Charles Weſley.

" The Rev. Charles Weſley, buried Ap. 5, 1788." Mr. Weſley was a younger brother of the celebrated John Weſley, one of the founders of a very numerous body of men, generally known by the name of Methodiſts. Their father, Samuel Weſley, was author of " the Life of Chriſt," a poem; a Commentary on the Book of Job, and other works. Charles Weſley was born in 1708, at Epworth; he was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Chriſt church, of which college he was a ſtudent. He accompanied his brother during moſt of his travels, and encountered with him many dangers and difficulties. After his marriage, he divided his time between Briſtol and London. His writings, not ſo numerous as thoſe of his brother, conſiſt chiefly of hymns and ſacred poems. His ſon Charles, before he was three years of age, exhibited uncommon muſical talents; his younger ſon Samuel, at an age not much more advanced, diſcovered the ſame talents and inclination for muſic, and compoſed an oratorio and ſeveral other pieces, whilſt a child. A minute account of their progreſs in the ſcience, from the information of their father, is given in the Hon. Daines Barrington's miſcellanies [63]. They both embraced a profeſſion for which nature

[61] Gent. Mag. [62] Ibid. and Biog. Dram. [63] Page 289—310.

had

had ſo evidently deſigned them. Some years ago ſelect concerts were given at their father's houſe in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, Marybone, at which the joint performances of the brothers, particularly their double leſſons on the organ, were received with much admiration and applauſe. Mr. Weſley was buried in the church-yard at Marybone, by his own deſire, his pall being ſupported by eight clergymen of the church of England [64].

" Mark Anthony Joſeph Baretti, buried May 9, 1789." This well-known character was ſon of an architect at Turin, where he was born about the year 1716. After ſtruggling with great difficulties in the early part of his life, he came to England in 1750, and ſettled in London as a teacher of Italian. He gave a proof of his extraordinary facility in acquiring languages, by publiſhing in Engliſh, within three months after his arrival, a defence of the Italian poetry againſt Voltaire. About this period he was introduced to Dr. Johnſon, with whom he maintained an intimacy till nearly the end of his life. In 1760 he reviſited his native country, and whilſt reſident at Venice, publiſhed a periodical paper, which added much to his reputation. At his return he was engaged in a controverſy with Sharp, who had publiſhed Letters from Italy, in which a very unfavourable account was given of that country and its inhabitants. Soon after his return from a viſit to Spain in 1769, he had the misfortune to kill a man in an accidental affray in the ſtreets. He was tried at the Old Bailey, when after a full inveſtigation of the caſe, during which the moſt honourable teſtimony was borne to his character, the jury gave a verdict of manſlaughter. In 1770 he publiſhed an account of his travels, which met with a very favourable reception from the public. At the firſt inſtitution of the Royal Academy, Baretti was made their ſecretary for foreign correſpondence. About the ſame time he had a penſion of 80 l. per annum from the crown. He died on the 5th of May 1789, and was interred in the Baretti.

[64] See his life by Dr. Whitehead, to which is prefixed an engraved portrait.

cemetery

cemetery on the north ſide of Paddington-ſtreet; Dr. Vincent, Sir William Chambers, and ſome gentlemen of the academy attending his funeral. His letters, among which were ſeveral [64] from Dr. Johnſon, were burnt by his repreſentatives. His principal works were, an Italian grammar; a dictionary of that language, which is in very general uſe; his travels; a view of the cuſtoms and manners of Italy; a diſcourſe of Shakſpear and Voltaire, and an edition of Machiavell's works. Some of his later writings were of a perſonal nature, and are replete with acrimony.

Serres, the marine-painter.

"John Dominick Serres, buried Jan. 20, 1793." An eminent artiſt, who excelled in painting ſea pieces. He was marine painter to his Majeſty.

Families of rank.

Very numerous entries, relating to the families of perſons of rank, occur in the pariſh regiſters at Marybone. Moſt of them are copied in the note [65], and references given to others; though it is poſſible, that

[64] See a life of Baretti in the European Magazine for 1789, whence the above account is principally taken.

[65] *Marriages.*

Charles Mordaunt, Bart. of Walton, Warwickſhire, and Sophia Wodehouſe, of Norfolk, July 7, 1730.

Sir William Barker, Bart. and Anne Spencer, Feb. 9, 1731.

Paulet St. John, of Hampſhire, and Elizabeth Ruſhout, Aug. 17, 1731.

William Duke of Portland, and Lady Margaret Cavendiſh Harley, July 11, 1734.

William Lord Viſcount Vane, and Hon. Frances (commonly called Lady William) Hamilton, May 19, 1735.

Lionel Spencer Berkeley, Eſq. and Mary Colthart, Mar. 28, 1740.

Hon. William Newton, and Elizabeth Frye, Aug. 19, 1762.

Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, and Lady Catherine Ponſonby, by ſpecial licence, May 4, 1763.

William Duncan, M. D. and Lady Mary Tufton, Sept. 10, 1763.

Charles Milbourne, Eſq. and Lady Martha Harley, May 3, 1764.

Evelyn Alſton, Bart. and Elizabeth May (widow), Mar. 13, 1766.

Sir Gervas Clifton, and Frances Egerton Lloyd, April 14, 1766.

Philip Lord Viſcount Wenman, and Lady Eleanor Bertie, July 7, 1766.

John Lord Burgherſh (widower), and Lady Suſanna Gordon, May 28, 1767.

Lord Waltham, and Frances Coe, of Chelmſford, June 3, 1767.

Hon. Edwin Sandys, and Anna Maria King (widow), Jan. 26, 1769.

Sir Frederic Evelyn, and Mary Turton, Aug. 12, 1769.

Lord Webb Seymour (the late Duke of Somerſet), and Anna Maria Bonnell, Dec. 11, 1769.

Hon. and Rev. John Harley, and Roach Vaughan, Mar. 22, 1770.

John Thorold, Eſq. (afterwards Sir John), and Jane Hayford, Mar. 18, 1771.

James Medlicott Flack, and Lady Jane Sarah Fleming, April 13, 1771.

Thomas

that in turning over ſuch voluminous records, ſome may have been unnoticed.

A cha-

Thomas Lord Montfort, and Mary Anne Blake, March 1, 1772.

Charles Cocks, Eſq. (now Lord Somers), and Anne Pole, May 20, 1772.

James Earl of Clanbraſſil, and Grace Foley, May 21, 1774.

Sir Robert Fletcher, Knt. and Anne Pybus, Dec. 21, 1774.

Sir William Bowyer, and Anne Barker (widow), Aug. 26, 1776.

Charles Lord Maynard, and Anne Parſons, Sept. 24, 1776.

Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, and Sophia Suſanna Noel, Aug. 11, 1777.

Sir Edmund Bacon, and Anne Beauchamp, Jan. 29, 1778.

Hon. Ch. Stuart, and Hon. Anne Louiſa Bertie, April 19, 1778.

Sir John Taylor, Bart. and Elizabeth Goodin Haughton, Dec. 17, 1778.

Robert Lord Viſcount Galway, and Elizabeth Matthew, March 4, 1779.

Ch. Earl of Harrington, and Jane Fleming, May 22, 1779.

Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart. and Amelia Yonge, July 3, 1779, at Portland chapel.

Sir Thomas Mannock, Bart. and Anaſtaſia Browne, of Eaſtbourne, April 17, 1780.

Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. and Frances Cox, May 16, 1780.

Hon. George Parker, and Mary Frances Drake, May 25, 1780.

Alexander Earl of Balcarras, and Mary Dalrymple, June 1, 1780.

George Rodney, Eſq. (now Lord Rodney), and Anne Harley, April 10, 1781.

Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. and Hon. Theodoſia Monſon, March 9, 1782.

Hon. Keith Stewart, and Georgina Iſabella Simha D'Aguilar, May 13, 1782.

Munbee Goulburn, Eſq. and Hon. Suſanna Chetwynd, June 10, 1782.

Earl of Cavan, and Honora Margaretta Gould, July 8, 1782.

Philip Yorke, Eſq. (now Earl of Hardwicke), and Lady Elizabeth Lindſay, July 24, 1782.

Lord Edward Bentinck, and Elizabeth Cumberland, Dec. 23, 1782.

Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, and Elizabeth Heylin, May 12, 1783.

Archibald Earl of Eglintoune, and Frances Twyſden, Aug. 9, 1783.

Sir John Reade, and Jane Hoſkyns, Jan. 13, 1784.

Sir Archibald Murray, Bart. and Frances Barry, May 27, 1784.

Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. and Frances Howell, Jan. 2, 1785.

Earl of Clanricard, and Urania Anne Powlett, March 17, 1785.

Sir William Auguſtus Cunyngham, and Mary Udney, June 27, 1785.

George Lord Trentham, and Elizabeth Counteſs of Sutherland, Sept. 4, 1785.

Sir James Duff, Bart. and Baſilia Dawes, Sept. 12, 1785.

Sir Th. Geo. Skipwith, Bart. and Selina Shirley, Sept. 13, 1785.

Hon. Hugh Seymour Conway, and Lady Anne Horatia Waldegrave, April 3, 1786.

Sir William Jarvis Twyſden, and Frances Wynch, May 21, 1786.

Lord Viſcount Malden, and Sarah Stephenſon, June 6, 1786.

Arthur Viſcount Fairford, and Mary Sandys, June 29, 1786.

Hugh Lord Sempill, and Mary Melliſh, Jan. 25, 1787.

Sir Edmund Affleck, Bart. and Mary Smythies, May 14, 1788.

Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. (now Lord Bridport), and Mary Sophia Bray, June 26, 1788.

Hon. Th. James Twiſleton, and Charlotte Anne Frances Wattell, Nov. 4, 1788.

Magens

Charity-school.

A charity-school was instituted in this parish in the year 1750, for instructing, clothing, and putting out apprentice the children of the

Magens Dorrien, and Hon. Henrietta Cecilia Price, Dec. 16, 1788.

Sir Henry Calder, Bart. and Louisa Osborn, Jan. 18, 1789.

Hon. William Clement Finch, and Mary Brouncker, Aug. 3, 1789.

Hon. John George Montagu, and Dorothy Charlotte Beckingham, March 3, 1790.

Hon. and Rev. A. Hamilton Cathcart, and Frances Henrietta Freemantle, June 3, 1790.

Sir John St. Clair, and Sarah Logan, July 6, 1790.

Sir Henry Tempest, Bart. and Susanna Pritchard Lambert, Jan. 24, 1791.

Thomas Lord Le Despencer, and Elizabeth Eliot, July 29, 1791.

Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and Charlotte Boyle, Aug. 4, 1791.

Sir John Rous, Bart. and Charlotte Maria Whitaker, Feb. 23, 1792.

Lawrence Palk, Esq. and Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Vaughan, May 15, 1792.

Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. and Lady Caroline Tufton, July 26, 1792.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and Lady Jane Hope, April 2, 1793.

William Earl of Ancram, and Lady Henrietta Hobart, April 16, 1793.

Sir Edward Astley, and Elizabeth Bullen, July 30, 1793.

John Earl of Breadalbane, and Mary Gavine, of Laughton in the county of Berwick, Sept. 3, 1793.

Hon. John Wynn, and Magdalena Vander Kaay, Nov. 11, 1793.

Sir J. Orde, Bt. & Jane Frere, Dec. 3, 1793.

Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Jane Elizabeth Scott, March 3, 1794.

John Duke of Atholl (widower), and Margery Lady Macleod, March 11, 1794.

Hon. Richard Bingham, and Lady Elizabeth Bellasyse, May 27, 1794.

Henry Th. Earl of Ilchester, and Maria Digby, Aug. 28, 1794.

Births and Baptisms.

Somerset Hamilton, son of Thomas Lord Ikerrin, Sept. 9, 1717.

William, son of George Lord Lewisham and Elizabeth, born June 20, 1731.

Robert, son of George Fox, Esq. and Hon. Harriot, born Aug. 5, 1732.

Augustus Henry, son of Lord Augustus and Elizabeth Fitzroy, born Sept. 28, 1735 (the present Duke of Grafton);—Charles, June 25, 1737 (Lord Southampton).

Louisa, daughter of Francis Lord North and Elizabeth, born March 23, 1737.

Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Somerville and Frances, born April 16, 1737.

John Campbell, son of John Lord Glenorchy and Arabella, born Sept. 20, 1738.

James Luttrell, son of Simon (afterwards Earl of Carhampton) and Judith Maria, born Dec. 11, 1739;—Catherine Maria, June 19, 1741;—Anne, Jan. 24, 1743 (relict of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland).

William Brabazon, son of William Lord Viscount Duncannon and Caroline, born Aug. 1, 1741;—Catherine, Oct. 14, 1742;—Brabazon, Aug. 4, 1744;—Charlotte, Nov. 29, 1747;—Henry, Feb. 23, 1751;—Caroline, Feb. 14, 1753;—Rachel, Jan. 14, 1755;—Sarah, Sept. 2, 1756;—Frederick, Jan. 24, 1758 (the present Earl of Besborough).

George, son of Hon. George Hobart (now Earl of Buckinghamshire) and Albinia, born March 3, 1758.

Edmund, son of Constantine Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave) and Lady Lepel, born May 11, 1760;—Augustus, Nov. 15, 1762.

Charlotte Frances, daughter of Lord Viscount Galway and Elizabeth, born April 13, 1762.

Thomas,

the induſtrious poor. In the year 1754, the then Counteſs Dowager of Oxford granted the ſite of the preſent ſchool-houſe, in High-ſtreet, for

Thomas, ſon of Thomas Lord Parker (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield), born June 8, 1763.

Auguſtus, ſon of John Lord Cantelupe (afterwards Earl Delaware) and Mary, born Jan. 5, 1764;—Georgina, Dec. 23, 1766;—Frederick, Dec. 28, 1768;—Amelia, Feb. 15, 1770.

Catherine, daughter of William Earl of Sutherland and his Counteſs, born May 29, 1764.

William, ſon of Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk (now Duke of St. Alban's) and Lady Catherine, born Dec. 11, 1766;—Caroline, Feb. 6, 1769;—Amelius, May 23, 1771.

Iſabella, daughter of John James Lord Viſcount Percival and Iſabella, born April 13, 1769.

George Samuel, ſon of Anthony Lord Viſcount Montague and Frances, born June 26, 1769.

George James, ſon of George Duke of Manchester and Elizabeth, born July 31, 1769;—Carolina Maria, Aug. 10, 1770;—William, Oct. 21, 1771;—Frederick, Nov. 12, 1774;—Anna Maria Henrietta, Oct. 29, 1777;—Amelia, March 18, 1783.

Richard, ſon of Richard Earl of Barrymore and Emelia, born Aug. 14, 1769;—Henry, Oct. 21, 1770;—Charles, Oct. 30, 1771;—Auguſtus, July 16, 1773.

Sophia, daughter of Matthew Lord Forteſcue and Anne, born Jan. 27, 1770.

Henrietta Suſanna, daughter of Hon. Henry (now Viſcount) Tracy and Suſanna, born Nov. 29, 1770;—Frances, May 16, 1775.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart. (now Lord Macdonald) and Elizabeth Diana, born Jan. 3, 1771.

Edmund, ſon of the Hon. Edmund Butler (now Viſcount Mountgarret) and Lady Harriot, born Jan. 5, 1771;—Somerſet Richard, Dec. 14, 1771.

Henry, ſon of Lord Bergherſt (the late Earl of Weſtmoreland) and Suſanna, born April 14, 1771.

Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Stephen Fox (afterwards Lord Holland) and Lady Mary, born Feb. 29, 1772.

Th. Charles, ſon of Lord Viſcount Milſington (now Earl of Portmore) and Mary, born Mar. 27, 1772;—John David, Dec. 1, 1776.

George, ſon of Lord Hinchinbrook (now Earl of Sandwich) and Mary, born Feb. 4, 1773;—Mary, Jan. 1, 1774;—Henrietta Suſanna, Nov. 20, 1775;—Francis Charles, Jan. 8, 1778.

Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Ch. Cocks, Bart. (now Lord Somers) and Anna Maria, born March 14, 1773;—Reginald, Jan. 13, 1777.

Naſſau, ſon of John Earl of Egmont and Iſabella, born Sept. 6, 1774.

Anne, daughter of George Viſcount Townſhend (the preſent Marquis) and Anna, born Feb. 1, 1775;—Charlotte, March 17, 1776;—Honoria Maria, July 6, 1777;—William, Sept. 5, 1778.

George Ferrars Townſhend, ſon of George Lord de Ferrars (now Earl of Leiceſter) and Charlotte, born Dec. 13, 1778;—Thomas Compton Dixon, March 27, 1780.

Heſter Lucy, daughter of Charles Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and Heſter, born Feb. 12, 1776;—Griſelda, July 21, 1778;—Lucy Rachel, Feb. 20, 1780;—Philip Henry, ſon of Earl Stanhope and Louiſa, Dec. 7, 1781.

Charlotte, daughter of Lord Algernon Percy (now Earl of Beverly) and Iſabella Suſanna, born June 9, 1776;—George, June 13, 1778;—William Henry, March 24, 1788;—Francis John, May 1, 1790.

William, ſon of Lord Weſtcote (now Lord Lyttelton) and Carolina, born Dec. 6, 1776.

Douglaſs, ſon of Charles Earl of Aboyne and Mary, born Oct. 10, 1777.

William, ſon of Lord Foley and Harriot, born Feb. 20, 1778;—Charles, April 1, 1779;—Thomas, Dec. 22, 1780.

for a long term, at a pepper-corn rent. The houſe was then built by ſubſcription. Ten girls were at that time wholly maintained, and

Mary Anne, daughter of the Earl of Radnor and Anne, born April 23, 1778.

Georgina Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Chandos and Ann Elizabeth, born Sept. 6, 1778;—Anna Eliza, Oct. 22, 1779.

William Allen, ſon of John Joſhua Lord Carysfort (now Earl) and Elizabeth, born June 19, 1779.

Nathaniel, ſon of Hon. Nathaniel Curzon (heir of Lord Scarſdale), born Jan. 3, 1781.

William, ſon of Peter Lord King, born Feb. 24, 1780.

George, ſon of Lord Viſcount Stormont (now Earl of Mansfield) and Louiſa, born April 8, 1780;—Henry, Aug. 6, 1784;—Caroline, Dec. 14, 1789.

Sarah, daughter of Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, Bart. (afterwards Lord Rodney) and Henrietta, born April 29, 1780.

Margaret Alicia Emma, daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville and Emma, born May 22, 1780; Mary Elizabeth, March 24, 1783;—Francis Thomas Grey, May 2, 1784;—Harriot Maria, May 24, 1785.

Robert, ſon of William John Marquis of Lothian, born Sept. 14, 1780.

Mary, daughter of George Lord Parker and Mary Frances, born Jan. 23, 1781.

John, ſon of John Viſcount Carlow (now Earl of Portarlington) and Caroline, born Feb. 26, 1781.

John William, ſon of Frederick Lord Viſcount Duncannon (now Earl of Beſborough) and Henrietta Frances, born Aug. 31, 1781;—Frederick Cavendiſh, July 6, 1783;—Carolina, Nov. 12, 1785;—William Frederick Spencer, July 31, 1787.

Emma Maria, daughter of Henry Beauchamp Lord St. John and Emma Maria, born Jan. 9, 1782;—William Henry, Mar. 23, 1784;—Margaret Letitia Matilda, Oct. 28, 1786.

William, ſon of William Lord Cathcart and Elizabeth, born June 29, 1782.

Philip, ſon of Philip Yorke (now Earl of Hardwicke) and Lady Elizabeth, born May 7, 1784;—Catherine Freeman, April 14, 1785;—Charles, Aug. 23, 1787;—Elizabeth Margaret, Jan. 14, 1789.

Alexander George, ſon of Alexander Lord Saltoun and Margaret Frazier, born April 22, 1785.

Frederick, ſon of the Earl of Carliſle and Caroline, born April 24, 1785.

Charles, ſon of Guy Lord Dorcheſter and Lady Maria, born July 3, 1786;—Richard, Feb. 10, 1792.

George Granville, ſon of Earl Gower and Elizabeth Counteſs of Sutherland, born Aug. 8, 1786.

Annabella Eliza Caſſandra, daughter of Martin Bladen Lord Hawke and Caſſandra, born Aug. 22, 1787.

Selkirk, ſon of Hugh Lord Semple and Mary, born Feb. 12, 1788.

Anne Elizabeth Cholmeley, ſon of Conſtantine John Lord Mulgrave and Anne Elizabeth, born May 8, 1788.

Adolphus, ſon of Edward Earl of Winterton and Jane, born Aug. 31, 1789.

James, ſon of the Earl of Glaſcow and Auguſta, born April 10, 1792.

Harriot Bridget Anne, daughter of John Earl Poulett and Sophia, born July 4, 1793.

The following perſons, connected with the Peerage by birth or marriage, have had children baptized in this pariſh; the date annexed is the firſt year in which I found the name of each family occur in the regiſter:

Geo. Fox, Eſq. and the Hon. Harriot (1732); Lord Auguſtus and Elizabeth Fitzroy (1735); Hon. Henry Harvey and Catherine (1737); Major Johnſton and Lady Charlotte (1748); John Burgoine and Lady Charlotte (1752); Edwin Stanhope, Eſq. and Lady Catherine (daughter

and 30 boys and 10 girls clothed and educated. In 1793 there were 38 girls and 50 boys (educated and wholly maintained) in the ſchool. The number

(daughter of James Duke of Chandos) (1754); Wm. Courtenay, Eſq. and Lady Jane (1755); Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton and Elizabeth (1755); George Onſlow, Eſq. and Jane (1758); Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew St. John and Sarah (1765); Lord Archibald and Lady Harriot Hamilton (1770); John Milbank, Eſq. and Lady Mary (daughter of Thomas Marquis of Rockingham) (1770); George Raymond Evelyn and Lady Jane (1771); Hon. Thomas Erſkine and Frances (1771); Hon. John Byng and Bridget (1771); Hon. and Rev. John Harley (afterwards Biſhop of Hereford) and Roach (1771); Peter Dubois and Lady Dorothy (1774,—a ſon baptized, who was born in 1758); Charles Milbourne, Eſq. and Lady Martha (daughter of Edward Earl of Oxford) (1772); Hon. John Tollemache and Lady Bridget (daughter of the Earl of Northington) (1774); John Delap Halliday, Eſq. and Lady Jane (1774); Hon. Brownlow North (now Biſhop of Wincheſter) and Henrietta (1774); James Medlicott Flack and Lady Jane Sarah (daughter of the Earl of Wigtoun) (1776); Hon. Archibald Acheſon and Millecent (1776); Bennet Langton, Eſq. and Mary Counteſs of Rothes (1776); Col. George Catchmayd Morgan and Lady Frances (daughter of the late Earl of Harborough) (1777); Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. and the Counteſs of Rothes (1777); Hon. Th. Onſlow and Arabella (1777); Wade Toby Caulfield, Eſq. and Hon. Jeſſe (1777); Hon. Lieut. Col. Stuart and Louiſa (1779); Hon. Henry Fane and Anne (1781); Hon. William Cockayne and Barbara (1781); John Woodford, Eſq. and Suſanna Counteſs of Weſtmoreland (1782); Hon. Waſhington Shirley and Frances (1783); Hugo Meynell, Eſq. and Hon. Eliz. Ingram Shepheard (daughter of Charles Viſcount Irwin) (1784); Eliab Harvey, Eſq. and Lady Louiſa (daughter of Earl Nugent) (1785); Hon. William Henry Irby and Mary (1785); Hon. Horatio Walpole and Sophia (1785); Luke Dillon and Lady Auguſta (1786); Hon. William Waldegrave and Cornelia Amelia (1786); Capt. Edmund Joſhua and Lady Louiſa Nugent (1787); Hon. Henry Fitzroy and Elizabeth (1787); John Peachy, Eſquire, (heir apparent of Lord Selſey) and Heſter Elizabeth (1787); Lord John Townſhend and Georgina (1788); Henry James Jeſſup, Eſq. and Lady Anna Maria (daughter of the Earl of Strathmore) (1789); Hon. John Douglaſs and Frances (1789); John Rodney, Eſq. and Lady Catherine (daughter of the Earl of Weſtmeath (1790); Lord John Ruſſell and Georgiana Elizabeth (1790); Hon. Th. James Twiſleton and Charlotte Anne Frances (1790); Hon. Spencer Percival and Jane (1791); Hon. Henry Fitzroy and Lady Anne (daughter of the Earl of Mornington) (1791); John Thorpe, Eſq. and Lady Suſanna (1791); G. Th. Hayward Couſſmaker and Hon. Catherine (1791); Hon. William Elphinſtone and Anne (1792); Sir George Wombwell and Lady Anne (daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg) (1792); Sir John Berney and Lady Henrietta (daughter of the late Earl of Abergavenny) (1792); John Campbell, Eſq. and Lady Caroline Iſabella (daughter of the Earl of Jerſey) (1792); James Henry Leigh, Eſq. and Hon. Julia (daughter of the late Lord Saye and Sele) (1793); Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Charlotte (1793); Capt. William Waldegrave and Emily (1793); Charles Greville, Eſq. and Lady Charlotte (daughter of the Duke of Portland) (1793).

The following Baronets have had children baptized in this pariſh; the date annexed is the firſt year in which each family occurs in the regiſter:

Sir Robert Lawley (by Elizabeth—1736, &c.); Sir John Goodrick (by Mary—1739); Sir Nevill George Hickman (by Frances—(1751);

number of girls is now about to be augmented to 42, that of the boys to 52. The children are employed in ſuch a manner as enures them

1751); Sir Harry Erſkine (by Janet—1762); Sir George Armytage (by Anna Maria—1762); Sir John Tyrrel (by Mary—1763); Sir James Winter Lake (by Joyce—1765); Herbert Mackworth, Eſq. (afterwards Bart.) (by Elizabeth—1768); Sir James Langham (by Juliana—1771); Sir Charles Cope (by Catherine—1771); Sir John Neſbitt (by Glaudine Favre—1771); Sir George Cooke (by Frances—1772); Sir Gervas Clifton (by Frances—1773); Sir Thomas Miller (by Elizabeth—1773); Sir Juſtinian Iſham (by Suſanna—1774); Sir Edward Dering (by Deborah—1775); William Burrell (now Sir William (by Sophia—1775); Sir John Thorold (by Jane—1776); Sir Richard Worſley (by Seymour Dorothy—1776); Sir William Abdy (by Mary—1776); Sir Richard Sutton (by Anne—1776); Sir Griffith Boynton (by Mary—1777); Sir Robert Barker (by Bridget—1777); Sir Matthew White Ridley (by Sarah—1778); Sir Thomas Tancred (by Penelope—1779); Sir Andrew Snape Hammond (now Bart.) (by Anne—1779); Stephen Luſhington, Eſq. (now Sir Stephen—1780); Sir Francis Baſſet (by Frances—1781); Sir John Peſhall (by Rebecca—1781); Sir George Henderſon (by Anne—1782); Sir Henry Daſhwood (by Mary Helen—1782); Sir John Reade (by Jane—1785); Sir Gregory Page Turner (by Frances—1785); Dr. Charles Boſtock (now Sir Charles Rich) (by Frances—1786); Sir William Jarvis Twyſden (by Frances—1788); Sir Godfrey Webſter (by Elizabeth—1789); Sir Thomas Rumbold (by Johanna—1789); Sir Charles Henry Knowles (1790); Sir Hew Dalrymple (by Frances—1790); Sir William Cuningham (by Mary—1790); Sir James St. Clair Erſkine (by Harriot Elizabeth—1791); Sir Thomas Huſſey Apreece (by Dorothea—1791); Sir Thomas Wallace (by Roſina—1792); Sir Egerton Leigh (by Theodoſia—1793); Sir John Rous (by Charlotte Maria—1793); Sir William Mordaunt Milner (by Diana—1793); Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke (by Byzantia—1793); Sir Francis Ford (by Mary—1793); Sir William Manners (by Catherine Rebecca—1793); and Sir John Dryden (by Elizabeth—1794).

Burials.

Hon. Arthur Legg, Oct. 8, 1729.

Dame Rachael Hopman, Nov. 15, 1744.

Hon. Brabazon Ponſonby (a child), Feb. 10, 1745;—Lady Rachael, June 5, 1756;—Henry, June 10, 1756;—John, June 15, 1756;—Lady Sarah, March 6, 1765.

Hon. John Mercer, Sept. 22, 1747.

Lady Elizabeth Amprux de la Meſſeais, Jan. 5, 1748.

Frances Counteſs of Mar, March 9, 1761.

Sir Charles Innis, Bart. April 12, 1768.

Dame Sarah Creſpigny, April 13, 1768.

Sir John Spring, Bart. Aug. 25, 1769;—Anne Lady Spring, Jan. 5, 1776.

Lord Ch. William Cavendiſh Bentinck (a child), July 27, 1770;—Lord Henry William Cavendiſh Bentinck (a child), Sept. 17, 1771.

Hon. Charles Barry (a child), Dec. 6, 1771.

Sir Geo. Francis Hempſon, Dec. 28, 1774.

Lady Suſan Edmonſtone, April 11, 1776.

Sir John Murray, Bart. Dec. 10, 1777.

Lady Margaret Murray, Sept. 10, 1779.

Hon. Stewart Napier, Oct. 16, 1779.

Sir William Sharpe, Feb. 14, 1780.

Lady Mary Leſlie (a child), Dec. 5, 1780.

Lady Jane Flack, Jan. 5, 1783.

Lady Mary Weſt, March 7, 1783.

Elizabeth Lady St. Clair, Nov. 7, 1783.

Hon. Jeſſe Caulfield, June 17, 1785.

Lady Abigail Hay, July 14, 1785.

Hon. Jane Ponſonby, Feb. 24, 1787.

Right Hon. John Earl of Caithneſs, April 13, 1789.

Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart. Dec. 23, 1790.

Sir

them to habits of induſtry, and is moſt likely to be ſerviceable to them in their future lives. The clear produce of their labours in 1793 was 130 l. which enables the truſtees of the ſchool to extend its utility. A brief account of the riſe and progreſs of this charity was printed in 1794, by which it appears that it has a fund of 3900l. in the 3 per cents. ariſing from the donations of various perſons [66]. Mr. William Huddle, in 1753, bequeathed a houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet (for an unexpired term of 69 years), now let at 25 l. per annum. Mr. Thomas Gaff, in 1776, gave a rent-charge of 2 l. 2 s. during an unexpired term of 41 years; Richard Balſhaw, Eſq. in 1784, gave a coach-houſe and offices in Brianſtone Mews, now let at 18 l. per annum, and a houſe in Conway-court, let at 11 l. per annum. The annual ſubſcription in 1793 was 762 l. Collections are occaſionally made at the chapels. They amounted in 1793 to 268 l.

Thomas Verley, in 1692, left the intereſt of 50l. to be diſtributed in bread among the poor of this pariſh. Benefaction for bread.

[66] The principal donors were:

	£.
1752, Mr. John Reynolds, by legacy,	50
Mr. John Packer,	50
1755, Mr. William Brooks,	50
1759, Mrs. Bridget Bridgman,	50
1761, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodere,	180
1764, Mr. Gardes,	50
1767, William Morehead, Eſq.	100
Mrs. Suſanna Willings,	50
1768, Mrs. Webb,	100
1770, Mrs. Trimmell, by gift, on condition of paying her 5 l. per annum during her life,	100
John Dupree, Eſq. by donation,	63
1773, Mrs. Anne Maynard, by legacy,	50
1773, Lady Delamere,	200
1774, John Allen, Eſq.	100
1777, Mr. William Lovejoy, maſter of the charity-ſchool, a reſiduary legacy,	120
John Dupree, Eſq. by legacy,	105
1780, Mr. Samuel Smith,	50
1781, Mrs. Margaret Fauquier,	50
1784, Richard Balſhaw, Eſq.	150
1785, George Burnſall, Eſq.	50
Mrs. Leonora Hale,	200
1788, Mrs. Margaretta Anna Adams,	315
1790, Mrs. Suſanna Trinquand,	100
1791, John Chriſtopher Zumpe, Eſq.	200
1792, William Shefford, Eſq.	50

Sir David Murray, Bart. June 29, 1791.
Lady Mary Oughton, Dec. 25, 1793.
The Moſt Noble Dorothy Ducheſs of Portland, June 14, 1794.
Sir Archibald Murray, Bart. June 28, 1794.
Frances Lady Annaly (widow of the Chief Juſtice of Ireland), Aug. 16, 1794.
Sarah Lady Ballenden, Nov. 29, 1794.

The

Middleſex hoſpital.

The Middleſex hoſpital, inſtituted in 1745, for ſick and lame, and lying-in married women, is in this pariſh. When firſt erected it ſtood inſulated in the fields. The number of perſons relieved by this charity (including out-patients), from its firſt inſtitution to the 31ſt of December 1793, were 86,810; the number of married women delivered, 9986. Through the munificence of an unknown benefactor, an eſtabliſhment was provided in this hoſpital in the year 1792 for perſons afflicted with cancer. The plan was ſuggeſted by the late benevolent John Howard. The Duke of Northumberland is preſident of the Middleſex hoſpital.

Ancient conduits belonging to the city of London.

Lord Mayor's banqueting-houſe.

On the north ſide of Oxford-road, near Stratford-place, were ſome ancient conduits belonging to the city of London. Near them ſtood the Lord Mayor's banqueting-houſe, whither the city-officers uſed to reſort when they went to view the conduits. It was pulled down in 1737, when the ſprings were arched over [67].

Government of the pariſh.

The pariſh of Marybone is governed by a ſelect veſtry, and is extremely well regulated, for which it is much indebted to the late Biſhop Harley, who was many years curate, and exerted all his intereſt in procuring the acts of parliament, by which theſe regulations are confirmed and eſtabliſhed. A very ſpacious and commodious workhouſe was built in the year 1775. The average number of paupers is about 800. Near the ſame ſite is a large parochial infirmary, built a few years ago. Both together are capable of containing 1200 perſons.

Place of execution.

The public place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middleſex was formerly in the pariſh of Marybone, at the end of Park-lane, not far from Tybourn-turnpike [68]. There ſuffered the

[67] Maitland's Hiſtory of London, 1739.

[68] Hence the gallows was called Tybourn-tree; and the ticket which on the conviction of a criminal entitles the proſecutor to certain privileges and exemptions, is ſtill known by the name of a Tybourn ticket.

infamous

infamous Catherine Hayes, for the murder of her huſband (in this pariſh), which was attended with circumſtances of uncommon atrocity. It is recorded in a well-known ballad, beginning, "In Ty-
"bourn-road there liv'd a man." Catherine Hayes ſuffered the utmoſt ſeverity of her ſentence, being literally burnt alive, in conſequence (as it was ſaid) of the indignation of the populace, who would not ſuffer the executioner to ſtrangle her (as is uſual) before the fire was kindled. Catherine Hayes.

NEWINGTON-STOKE.

Name and etymology.

IN ancient records, this place is called Newtone, or Neweton, that is, the new town. The word Stoke (from the Saxon *Stoc*, a wood) frequently occurs, either as the name of a pariſh, or, as in the preſent inſtance, a diſcriminating addition. I find it prefixed to this place as early as the 15th century [1]. Newcourt ſays, that it was ſometimes called Neweton Canonicorum, from its connection with the chapter of St. Paul's.

Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

Stoke-Newington lies in the hundred of Oſſulſton, at the diſtance of above three miles north of London. The pariſh is bounded by Hornſey, Iſlington, Hackney, and Tottenham. It contains about 550 acres [2] of land, 18 of which are occupied by market gardeners; the remainder, almoſt wholly meadow and paſture. About 120 cows are kept in this pariſh. The ſoil on the ſouth ſide of the pariſh is gravelly, on the north, clay. The quota paid to the land-tax is 482 l. 1s. 6d., which is at the rate of about 1s. 10d. in the pound.

New-river.

The New-river takes a very circuitous courſe through this pariſh.

[1] Regiſt. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul.

[2] It appears by a terrier of lands (in the pariſh books) dated 1637, that there were 447 acres of land in Newington beſides woodlands, which were then about 100 acres. At this time the pariſh was divided between ſix proprietors; Sir Francis Popham (leſſee under the prebendary) had 236 acres beſides his woodlands (near 80 more); Mr. Stephens, 74 acres; Mr. Terry, 65; Mr. Corbett, 20; Capt. Maſſey, 36; the rector's glebe, 16. The number of landholders is now about 14. The principal eſtate (excluſive of the demeſne lands) is that of Henrietta Laura Lady Bath, a farm of 60 acres.

The

The manor of Newington was part of the ancient demeſnes of St. Paul's cathedral. In Newtone, ſays the record of Doomſday, the canons of St. Paul's hold two hides, being two plough-lands and a half, all cultivated in culture. There are four villans and 37 cottars of 10 acres. This manor was valued at 40s. per annum in the Confeſſor's time, and when the ſurvey was taken. It was, and is, ſays the record, parcel of the demeſnes of St. Paul's. The manor of Newington has, from time immemorial, been the corps of a prebend [3] in that cathedral. It is probable that the prebendaries held it formerly in their own hands. The firſt leſſee who occurs upon record is William Patten, Eſq. (great nephew of the founder of Magdalen college) who renewed his leaſe with Thomas Penny (then prebendary) in 1560 [4]. A few years afterwards (anno 1565) Mr. Patten obtained another leaſe from the ſame prebendary for 99 years, to commence from 1575. This leaſe he aſſigned in the year 1571 to John Dudley, Eſq. who died in 1580, leaving a widow, afterwards married to Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-houſe, and one daughter Anne, who, during the mother's life, were joint proprietors of the manor [5]. Anne Dudley married Sir Francis Popham, The manor.

[3] The following is a liſt of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons who have held this corps, with the dates of their collation, and the higheſt preferment which they afterwards attained:—Gilbert Foliot, Bart. of London, before 1139; Henry de Wengham, Biſhop of London, and ſome time Lord High Chancellor, 1252; Ralph de Baldock, Biſhop of London, and Lord Chancellor (about 1294); John de Everdon, Baron, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer (about the ſame time); John de Sandale, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Lord Chantellor (about 1314); Roger de Northburgh, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, Lord Keeper, and Lord Treaſurer (about 1316); John Langton, Biſhop of St. David's (1428); William Dudley, Biſhop of Durham (1471); Hugh Lloyd, an eminent grammarian (1584); Biſhop Stillingfleet (1672); and Archbiſhop Tillotſon (1689). The preſent prebendary is the Rev. Charles Weſton, M. A. prebendary alſo of Durham. He was collated to this prebend in 1763.

[4] Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul, N° 1446. The term of years is not ſpecified in this leaſe, nor that of the former leaſe which is there mentioned.

[5] Mr. Dudley bequeathed all his goods and chattels (among which was this manor, being a leaſehold for term of years) equally between his wife and daughter.

Knt. whoſe ſon Alexander purchaſed the fee-ſimple of the manor, when the church lands were ſold in 1649 [6]. At the Reſtoration, the church recovered its rights, Mr. Popham reverted to his former ſtate of leſſee, and Penny's leaſe (which was granted before the reſtraining act of Queen Elizabeth) being nearly expired, obtained a freſh leaſe for three lives, renewable according to the uſual tenure of church leaſes [7]. In 1699, Alexander, ſon of Sir Francis Popham, K. B. and grandſon of Colonel Alexander Popham, above-mentioned, ſold his intereſt in the then exiſting leaſe, to Thomas Gunſton, Eſq. who died the next year. His ſiſter Mary, who inherited this manor as reſiduary legatee, married Sir Thomas Abney, ſome time Lord Mayor of London. After the deceaſe of Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, their only ſurviving child, who died unmarried, at the age of 78, in 1782, the leaſe of this manor was ſold, purſuant to her will (anno 1783), and purchaſed by Jonathan Eade, Eſq. who is the preſent leſſee, and as ſuch lord of the manor. The demeſne lands are 325 acres, or thereabouts, producing, with the manerial profits (as calculated in 1783), an annual revenue of 826l. 4s. [8] The reſerved

[6] It was purchaſed for the ſum of 1925l. 4s. 6¾d. the yearly value being 474l. 15s. 0½d. over and above the reſerved rent, which was then 19l. Parliamentary Surveys, and Particulars of Sale, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

[7] This leaſe, dated 1661, was for the lives of his three ſons, Sir Francis, Alexander, and George. Sir Francis dying in 1674, the life of his only ſon Alexander (then a minor) was put in; on the death of George Popham, the life of Anne, wife of the laſt-mentioned Alexander, was put in; after the alienation of the manor from the Popham family, Mr. Gunſton (the old leaſe being cancelled) procured a new leaſe, anno 1700, for the lives of himſelf, aged 32, his ſiſter Mary (afterwards Lady Abney) aged 24, and John Gunſton, merchant, aged 40; upon Mr. Gunſton's death in 1701, the life of Edward Abney, Eſq. aged 20, (ſon of Sir Thomas Abney by a former wife,) was put in; on his death in 1716, Sarah Abney, aged 13 (daughter of Sir Thomas by Mary Gunſton); on John Gunſton's death about 1729, Mary Abney, younger ſiſter of Sarah; on the death of Mary in 1732, Thomas Aſhurſt, citizen of London; on the death of Sarah (Abney) wife of Jocelyn Pickard, Eſq. in 1738, Elizabeth Abney's life was put in; on the death of Lady Abney in 1750, Thomas Abney, Eſq.; on the death of Mr. Aſhurſt in 1765, Thomas Streatfield. When Mr. Eade purchaſed the eſtate, he obtained a new leaſe for the lives of himſelf and his two ſons.

[8] Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, p. 67.

rent

rent to the prebendary is 28l. per annum. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet, and court-baron.

The ancient manor-houſe was pulled down in 1695, and the ſite let upon building leaſes by virtue of a licence from the prebendary of Newington, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, for that purpoſe [9]. Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-houſe, reſided occaſionally in this manſion, after he married Mr. Dudley's widow [10]. I think it probable that, previouſly to her ſecond marriage, ſhe let it to the Earl of Leiceſter, a relation of her former huſband. The arms of Dudley, with an Earl's coronet, and the order of the garter, were taken ſome time ago from a houſe on the ſite of the manerial reſidence, and are now in the poſſeſſion of James Brown, Eſq. of Newington. As an additional confirmation of the conjecture that the Earl of Leiceſter reſided at Newington, it may be mentioned that a ſervant of his lady, the Counteſs of Eſſex, was buried there, Oct. 24, 1582 [11]. Mr. Gunſton, during the ſhort time he poſſeſſed this manor, built a new houſe at a very conſiderable expence, and died juſt as it was finiſhed [12], which occaſioned a funeral poem by Dr. Watts, publiſhed in his Horæ Lyricæ. This eminent divine ſpent the latter part of his life in Lady Abney's houſe at Newington, and died there on the 25th of November 1748 [13]. This houſe, though no part of the demeſnes, has continued to be the manerial reſidence.

Manor-houſe.

Thomas Sutton.

Earl of Leiceſter.

Dr. Watts.

Among the eminent and remarkable inhabitants of this place, who will not be elſewhere noticed, may be mentioned the celebrated Daniel Defoe, who reſided here about the year 1710 [14]; Anderſon,

Eminent inhabitants.

Daniel Defoe.

Anderſo

[9] Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, by James Brown, Eſq. publiſhed in the Bibliotheca Topograph. Brit. N° XIV. p. 70.

[10] Biograph. Brit.

[11] Pariſh Regiſter.

[12] Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, p. 25.

[13] Ibid. p. 26.

[14] Harl. MSS. N° 7001.

the commercial writer [15]; James Burgh, author of political diſquiſitions and other works; Thomas Day, author of Sandford and Merton, and other publications [16]; and the late celebrated John Howard [17]. To theſe may be added, Thomas Cooke, Eſq. a very eccentric character, of whom, as his name is not ſo well known, it may be neceſſary to ſay a few words. During his reſidence at Conſtantinople as a merchant, he contributed in a very munificent manner to the relief of Charles XII. King of Sweden, then a priſoner in Turkey, and raiſed a large ſum towards his liberation, by a ſcheme of exporting copper from Sweden, for which he procured the King's order [18]. His connection with this pariſh was occaſioned by his intermarriage with one of Sir Nathaniel Gould's daughters [19]. He reſided at Newington from the time of his return to England till his death, which happened on the 12th of Auguſt 1752. In the month of February preceding, he ſent a note of 1000 l. to the governors of the bank, requeſting that it might be diſtributed among the clerks in the proportion of a guinea for every year that each perſon had been in their ſervice [20]. Mr. Cooke was buried, purſuant to his will, near Morden college on Blackheath. His corpſe was placed upright in the ground, covered only with a winding ſheet; the coffin in which it was conveyed to the place of interment was left for the firſt penſioner it would fit. His funeral was attended by twelve poor men, members of a club at Newington; to each of whom he bequeathed a guinea and a ſuit of clothes, on condition of keeping himſelf ſober. If any one tranſgreſſed this condition he was to forfeit his legacy, and only receive 2 s. 6 d. for his day's work [21].

Thomas Day.

John Howard.

Thomas Cooke, a ſingular character.

Pariſh church.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and two aiſles. It was repaired, or (as Stow ſays) "rather new

[15] From the information of James Brown, Eſq.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, p. 32.
[20] Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, p. 32.
[21] Ibid.

"builded,"

" builded," in 1562, by William Patten, Eſq. leſſee of the manor. Over the north door is the date, with theſe words, *Ab alto.* Over the door of a chapel on the ſame ſide are Mr. Patten's arms and initials. The church was conſiderably enlarged in 1716 and in 1723[23].

On the ſouth wall of the chancel is a marble monument, ſupported by pillars of the Corinthian order, to the memory of John Dudley, Eſq.[24], who died in 1580. His effigies (in armour), and that of his wife in the dreſs then worn, are repreſented in kneeling attitudes. Underneath are ſome Latin verſes, for which the writer was paid 10s. as appears by the roll of Mr. Dudley's funeral expences[25]. John Dudley's monument.

On the north wall of the chancel is a very handſome monument (by Banks) to the memory of Sir John Hartopp, Bart. who died Monument of the Hartopps and Hurlocks.

[23] Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, p. 9.

[24] Arms—Quarterly of four grand compartments.—I. 1. Or a lion ramp. Vert, tail forked.—Dudley. 2. G. a cinquefoil pierced Erm.—Bellomont Earl of Leiceſter. 3. O. two lions paſſ. Az.—Somery. 4. Arg. a croſs patonce Az.—Malpas. II. 1. and 4. Arg. a maunch G.—Thirkeld. 2. and 3. O. a bend flory counterflory S.—Bromflete. III. 1. Barry of ſix O. and Az. on a canton G. a croſs patonce Arg.—Atton. 2. Quarterly O. and G. a border vaire.—Fitzjohn. 3. O. a croſs S.—Veſcy. 4. Vert three lions ramp. Arg. crowned and chained Or.—Tyſon. IV. as I.

[25] Printed in the ſecond volume of the Bibl. Topograph. Britan. from a MS. roll in the collection of the Earl of Leiceſter. The following extract affords a good ſpecimen of the magnificence of a funeral feaſt:

	l.	s.	d.
" Three barrells bere, —	0	13	0
" Strong bere, one barrell dim.	0	12	9
" Claret wyne, one hoggſhead,	4	5	0
" Sack, muſcadell, and malmſey, " 10 gall. — —	1	0	0
" Renniſh wyne, two gallons,	0	5	4
" Floure for pies and bread, thirty- " two buſh. — —	3	16	0
" For bacon, and other cates and " neceſſaries, —	6	15	4
" To the powlter, —	9	13	6
" To the butcher, —	12	6	6
" To Mr. Haynes for freſhe fiſhe,	2	5	0
" To a fiſherman for 4 pikes,	1	0	0
" Spice, — —	4	6	7
" One brawne, — —	1	6	8
" One firken of ſturdgeon,	1	6	8
" Two boxes of waffers, -	0	5	4
" Two gallons of muſtarde,	0	0	8
" Three gallons & halfe of creme,	0	4	8
" To a maſter coke, ſix under- " cokes, and ten turn- " broaches, —	3	3	4
" To the draper for blackes,"	166	5	0

One hundred and five perſons were put in mourning, for which the quantity of cloth was 300 yards and a half.

Among the legacies left by Mr. Dudley was a cup to the Earl of Leiceſter, value 100l.!

anno

anno 1762; Sarah Lady Hartopp, 1730; Joſeph Hurlock, Eſq.[26], 1793, and his wife Sarah (daughter of Sir John Hartopp), 1766. This monument, which is ornamented with an elegant female figure, of white marble, reclining on an urn, was put up at the expence of Anne, wife of Edmund Craddock Hartopp of Four-oaks Hall in Warwickſhire, daughter of Joſeph and Sarah Hurlock, and ſole heireſs of the (Newington branch of the) Hartopps. On the chancel floor are the tombs of John Stevens, citizen and ſtationer, 1726; John Taylor, 1729; his wife Judith, 1713; their ſon James, 1713; John Kirkman, 1765; and his ſiſter Anne Neal, 1768. In the chancel-window are the arms of the Drapers' Company.

John Taverner's monument.

On the eaſt wall of the north aiſle is the monument of John Taverner[27], rector of Newington, with the following inſcription: "Joannes Taverner, natus in comitatu Hertfordienſi, familiâ honeſtâ, parentibus piis et probis. A primâ infantiâ literis operam dedit; primó ſub privato magiſtro; dein Weſtmonaſterii inſtitutus, Cantabrigiæ ſtuduit per annos 8, ubi item Magiſterii gradum ſuſcepit. Dein Oxonii per annos 5. Poſteaque Johanni King Epō. Lon̄. a libellis per annos 9, et unus prælectorum in collegio Greſham. Lon̄. per annos 28. Demumq̄ ſacris ordinibus ſuſceptis, vicarius de Tillingham in com. Eſſex, an. 5. Et poſtremúm hujus eccleſiæ rector an. 9. Híc expleto curriculo ſubtus ſepultus fœlicem reſurrectionem ſperat. Nat. anno 1584. Denatus anno 1638. Vitam duxit cœlibem."

"Vixi nec quicquam vel vitæ nomine dignum
"Senſi, vel quare longa petenda foret.
"Híc ſitus eſt qui res divinas calluit, artes
"Omnes cui lingua et plurima et una fuit.

[26] Arg. a chevron vaire between 3 moors' heads couped in profile, proper. On an eſcutcheon of pretence, Sab. a chevron between 3 otters paſſant Arg.—Hartopp.

[27] Arms—Quarterly, 1. & 4. Arg. a bend Lozengy Sab.—Taverner. 2. Erm. on a chevron Sab. three croſſes engrailed Or.—Silveſter. 3. Arg. on a feſſe between 3 ſnakes proper, as many martlets, Argent.

"Qui

" Qui bene judicio purum ſolidavit acumen,
" Famam ultra prudens, ac ſine teſte pius.
" Qui potuit citius quam quærere munus obire,
" Seu quod civilis ſeu toga docta regit.
" Mens humilis fuit in ſublimi corpore; pectus
" Sincerum, donans dextera, penna volans.
" Pulcher erat primo, cum vir virtute venuſtus,
" In ſene mors vixit, dormit is, illa fuit.
" Dies mei velociores."

On the north wall are the monuments of William Frohock [28], corn-factor, 1764; Silveſter Cole Frohock, vintner, 1767; and a neat marble tablet to the memory of Mr. Stephen Tyers [29], 1790, and Anne his wife, 1792; "they lived 57 years together in conjugal fe-" licity." On the weſt wall is the monument of Gideon Guichenett, merchant, 1759. On the floor are the tombs of Captain Edward Allanſon, 1723; Martha, wife of Mr. Samuel Wathen, and daughter of Mrs. Suſan Allanſon, 1747; Dame Sarah Hartopp, daughter of Sir Joſeph Woolfe, 1730; Sir John Hartopp, Bart. 1762; Mrs. Anne Hartopp, 1764; Mr. John White, 1731; Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John and Lydia White, 1754; Mr. Thomas Heacock, apothecary, 1744; Miſs Mary Cooke, daughter of Thomas Cooke, Eſq. 1749; Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, 1763; Mr. Edmund Hammond, 1759; Mrs. Sarah Cheſelden, 1770; and Anna Maria, wife of Robert Thomas, Eſq. 1792. Various monuments.

On the ſouth wall of the nave is a monument to the memory of Thomas Parſons [30], Eſq. citizen of London, 1784; Anne Hamill,

[28] Arms—Or, a chevron engrailed Erm. in baſe a lion ramp. G. on a chief Vert two garbs Or, impaling G. a lion ramp. O. a border engrailed Erm. a canton of the laſt.—Gray.

Arms—Arg. a chevron G. On a canton S. a cinquefoil pierced Erm. impaling, S. a chevron Arg. between three cheſſrooks Or.—Dunkley.

[30] Arms—Per feſſe Az. and Sab. three ſuns Or, impaling, Arg. on a chevron between three eagles' heads eraſed Sab. three roſes of the field.

widow,

widow, his daughter; and Mary Baunton, widow, another daughter. The monument was put up by Jane, wife of Thomas Trundle, a third daughter. On the floor is the tomb of Dr. Samuel Wright, with the following inſcription: "M. S. V. R. Samuelis Wright, "S. T. P. qui agro Eboracenſi ortus ac diſciplinis liberalibus bene "inſtitutus, ſacrum ſuum munus rure ſuſcepit, deinde Londinum "profectus, brevi temporis ſpatio ita ſe probavit, ut eccleſiæ Preſ- "byterianæ paſtor eligeretur, cui per annos octo et triginta pari di- "ligentiâ et fælicitate præfuit, multigenæ autem doctrinæ eas na- "turæ dotes habuit adjunctas, ut in ſacris adminiſtrandis (quæ "ſummo decore ſemper præſtabat), mentes auditorum attentas red- "dere ſibique facilé conciliare poſſet; ad recondita etiam *Sacrarum* "literarum ſenſa eruenda eximiâ facultate præditus erat, vitæque "Chriſtianæ virtutibus conſpicuus. At defeſſus tandem labore, acer- "biſque doloribus quos fortiter pertulit, corpus hic ſepeliri jubens, in "Chriſto placidé obdormivit; Non. April, A. D. 1746, æt. ſuæ 64." In the nave are the tombs alſo of John Leigh (ſon of John Leigh by Talbot, daughter of Benjamin Pigott), 1652; and Mrs. Sophia Standerwick (grand-daughter of Daniel Defoe), who died Oct. 26, 1787, aged 62.

Dr. Wright's epitaph.

In the chriſtening pew is the tomb of Thomas Phipps, 1742; and in the belfry thoſe of James Porter, Gent. 1693, and Mr. Job Edwards, 1720.

Weever mentions a tomb in Newington church to the memory of Matilda, wife of John Ekington, cofferer of the houſhold to Edward IV. ob. 1473. Strype mentions the tomb of John Stocker, Eſq. buried in the chapel of St. Thomas at Stoke-Newington, anno 1500.

The moſt remarkable tomb in the church-yard is that of Alderman Pickett's family. It was erected in memory of his father Mr. William Pickett, 1745; and Anne his mother, 1750. It commemorates alſo the

Alderman Pickett's family tomb.

the melancholy and untimely fate of the Alderman's daughter Elizabeth, who died Dec. 11, 1781, "in conſequence of her cloaths taking "fire the preceding evening." The inſcription adds, "Reader, if "ever you ſhould witneſs ſuch an afflicting ſcene, recollect that the "only method to extinguiſh the flame is to ſtifle it by an immediate "covering." There are tombs alſo to the memory of Mr. John Ebborne, 1707; Samuel Lane, citizen of London, 1708; Anne, his ſiſter, wife of John Manſhip, Eſq. 1734; John Manſhip, Eſq. 1749; Elizabeth (Aubrey), wife of Robert Caſſills, 1724; John Newman, Gent. 1729; his niece Anne, wife of John Shaw, 1729; John Phillpot, Gent. 1730; Mary, widow of James Brown, M.D. 1733; Zechariah Allen, apothecary, 1735; Joanna, daughter of William Walton, and widow of Mr. John Forbes[31], 1739; John Shuckburgh, Gent. 1739; Mary, his relict, afterwards the wife of Elias Brownſord, 1762; Mr. Samuel Martin, 1743; Mr. Francis Grizwell, 1745; Mr. John Derrick Garnum, apothecary, 1746; Mr. George Atkinſon, 1747; Rhoda, wife of the Rev. Ralph Thoreſby, 1751; Ralph Thoreſby, rector of Newington, (ſon of the celebrated antiquary,) 1763; John Collins, Gent. 1751; John Jabez Hurſt, his ſon in law, 1770; Robert Berkley, Gent. 1754; Mary, his wife (daughter of the Rev. Richard Sear), 1767; Mr. John Conway, 1754; Mr. Gabriel Beeching Galloway, 1755; Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, 1756; Mrs. Hannah Bentley, 1757; Mrs. Elizabeth Bentley, 1767; Mr. Hugh Robinſon, 1758; Suſanna, wife of William Dampier, apothecary, 1763; Alexander Burnett, Gent. 1768; Mr. Spencer Morris, 1768; Mary, his wife (daughter of David Rebotier), 1748; Elizabeth, his daughter (wife of Mr. John

Melancholy fate of Miſs Pickett.

Various tombs in the church-yard.

[31] On the ſame ſtone was an inſcription (not now viſible) to the memory of Thomas Forbes, M. A. "whoſe death was a public loſs, he "being a complete maſter of the learned languages, and mathematics in general; obiit "Nov. 29, 1731." Bib. Topograph. Brit. N° XIV. p. 60.

Starr), 1777; Herman Lewis, Esq. 1771; Mr. Samuel Deverell, of Minchinhampton in Glouceſterſhire, 1772; Mrs. Anne Bell, 1773; Mr. John Macbean, 1774; Philip Garbrand, Esq. 1774; Philip Neſbitt, Gent. 1775; Mary, wife of the Rev. Meredith Townſend, 1776; Mr. John Slater, 1776; Mr. Philip Grafton, 1778; Mary, his wife, 1775; Mr. Charles Rebotier, 1778; Magdalen, his wife (daughter of Henry Guinand), 1776; Mrs. Jane Guinand, 1789; Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Neale, rector of Eſſindon and Bayford, Herts, 1781; William Lawrie, merchant, 1781; Mr. John Wallbank, 1784; Mr. William Weſton, 1785; James Brown, Esq. 1788; Peter Salleé, 1788; Sarah, wife of Capt. Fielder Dorſet, 1792; and William Dampier, apothecary, 1793.

Rectory. The church of this place is a rectory in the peculiar juriſdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Newington [32]. The rector has a glebe of 18 acres, being the only freehold land in the pariſh [33]. The rectory was valued at 10 marks per ann. in 1366 [34], and in 1650 at 54l. 17s. [35]; in the king's books it is rated at 10l.

Dr. Sidrach Simpſon, rector of Newington, who died anno 1704, gave to the uſe of his ſucceſſors a copyhold meſſuage and about three acres of land in Newington, now let at 60l. per annum. His ſucceſſor Dr. Millington, who died in 1728, bequeathed two-thirds of the profits of certain lands in Acton (now about 24l. per annum [36]) to the rector of this pariſh for the time being, as an encouragement for his reading public prayers every day in the pariſh church.

[32] Newcourt.
[33] Hiſtory of Newington.
[34] Lamb. MSS. Lib. Regiſt. Langham. William de Grulling was then rector.
[35] Parliamentary Surveys.
[36] See p. 227.

John

John Taverner, rector of this parish from 1629 to 1638, had been professor of music in Gresham college [36]. Rectors. John Taverner.

Thomas Manton, who was appointed to this living by the committee for plundered ministers on the sequestration of William Heath, was, if we may believe Wood's account, a complete vicar of Bray. At first he was a zealous presbyterian, took the covenant, and frequently preached before the long parliament. When the independents were in power he joined their party; made a flattering speech to Oliver Cromwell when he took upon him the title of Protector; and at his son's inauguration officiated as prelate of the protectorate, said prayers, and gave him his blessing. At the Restoration he so far ingratiated himself with Charles II. that he made him one of his chaplains; and is said to have designed him a deanery, had he complied with the act of uniformity [37]. Dr. Manton died Oct. 18, 1677, and was buried at Newington. His works were very voluminous, consisting chiefly of sermons and expositions of scripture. He resigned this rectory in 1656, when the parishioners proceeded to the election of another minister; but it was nearly a year before any successor was settled: at length Daniel Bull was unanimously chosen [38], and Thomas Manton.

[36] Ward's Professors of Gresham. See his epitaph, p. 285.

[37] Ant. Wood, vol. i.

[38] The whole proceedings are thus entered in the vestry-book:

"Orderd, That on Whitsun Monday the "parish meete to choose a minister, if Mr. "Hickman this weeke returne not an answer, "to accept a cale from us, and then to meete "next Lord's daye."

"At a vestre houlden the 2d of June 1656, "att Stoke-Newington, the inhabitants under-"written have made an unanimous choyce of "Mr. Thomas Froysell to succeed Mr. Tho-"mas Manton, to officiate as minister of this "place. Witness our hands, &c. &c."

"Ordered, May 19, 1657, That the elec-"tion of a minister be suspended untill the 2d "of June 1657 next. In the mean time if "Mr. Ford receave satisfaction that he can "accept of the cale he had from us, and come "to sit downe with us as our pastor, then to "proceed noe farther with any; but if he can-"not, then if Mr. Hickman can come we doe "accept of him; but both within the said "time, or else to looke out elsewhere as God "shall direct us."

"Aug. 17, 1657. Agreed, unanimously, "That in case noe possative acceptance of our "former cale of Mr. Froysell come this day "to the churchwarden's hand, that then Mr. "Thomas Willes be presented to the Lord "Protector

and received his appointment from the lord protector November 25, 1657 [39].

It appears that Heath was not reinstated before 1662 [40], when it is probable that Bull was ejected in consequence of the act of uniformity. The present rector is William Cooke, D. D. Provost of King's College in Cambridge, and Dean of Ely. He succeeded William Henry Nicolls in this rectory anno 1767. The present lecturer is Thomas Sheppard, M. A.

Presbyterian meeting-house at Newington-green, and its pastors. Richard Biscoe. Mr. Loveden.

The presbyterian meeting-house on Newington-green was built in 1708 [41]. Richard Biscoe, minister there till the year 1727, conformed to the church of England, and preached the sermons at Boyle's lectures, which he digested afterwards in a work intituled, The History of the Acts of the Apostles. Mr. Loveden, a subsequent minister at Newington, left that place in 1738, and conformed to the church. He published a volume of sermons in 8vo. The

" Protector as one wee judge fitt, and desire " may be admitted to succeed Mr. Manton as " pastor of this place; and unto whom, beinge " settled, and performinge all pastoral offices " to the likinge of the major part of this parish, " wee promise all due incoridgment. Witness, " &c.——(N. B. Elected after prayers, Mr. " Bull, beinge in competition with him.)"

" Aug. 24, 1657. At the meeting then of " most of the persons abovesaid with Mr. Wil- " les, they having promised to take care that, " for the incoridgement of him to be theire " pastor, his maintenance shall be made cer- " taine in case the augmentation fayle (one " way or other), and the parsonadge-house " put in repayres; hee promises, by procuring " his settlement, and the utmost indevors for " the augmentation *, to come forthwith to " take the care and charge of them."

" Sep. 27, 1657. Att a vestry then holden, " Mr. Daniel Bull was chosen most unani- " mously to succeed Mr. Manton as pastor; " all others before chosen having gon off, " not being free, as they tould Newington " from time to time they were. The whole " parish signed his cale, sick and poore, good " and bad. Witness, &c. &c. &c."

[39] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MSS. Lib. vol. xxxiv. p. 220.

[40] Humphrey Aldersey was appointed to collect Mr. Bull's gratuities, April 15, 1661; and for that service was excused from any other parish office that year. Another person was appointed to collect, March 31, 1662; but the appointment was afterwards crossed off.

[41] See the account of this meeting-house and its ministers in N° IX. of Bib. Top. Brit. p. 49, 50.

* This augmentation, being 40l. per annum, was afterwards granted to him by the Committees. Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib, vol. xxxi. p. 32 and 548.

next miniſter was Hugh Worthington, M. A. author of ſeveral charges and ſermons. The late celebrated Dr. Price was afterwards, for ſeveral years, miniſter at Newington-green; whilſt he reſided there, he was married in Newington-church to Mary Blundell (by banns) June 16, 1757. In 1770, Dr. Thomas Amory, an eminent divine of this perſuaſion, and a copious writer, came as morning preacher. He died in 1774. The preſent miniſters are, Joſeph Towers, LL. D. and the Rev. James Lindſay.

Hugh Worthington. Dr. Price. Dr. Amory.

There is another meeting-houſe belonging to the Diſſenters at Stoke-Newington. Martin Tomkins, miniſter at this place, was diſmiſſed for Arianiſm, about the year 1718, and publiſhed his caſe. He publiſhed alſo a work called "Jeſus Chriſt the Mediator," and ſome other tracts. He is ſpoken of in Toulmin's preface to his new edition of Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans. The preſent miniſter is George Hodgkins.

Diſſenting meeting-houſe at Newington.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1559.

Pariſh regiſter.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	4 9/10	4 3/5
1620—1629	9 4/5	16 1/10
1680—1689	12	26
1734—1743	14 7/10	39 1/5
1780—1784	24	47 4/5
1784—1789	23	43 2/3
1790—1793	35 1/2	42 3/4

Comparative ſtate of population.

The diſproportion of the burials to the baptiſms, is partly to be attributed to the number of Diſſenters who live in this place, being about one-fifth of the inhabitants [42], and partly to the frequent interment of non-pariſhioners. The preſent number of houſes is about

[42] Viz. 40 families. See Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, p. 1.

200. That part of Newington which lies on the eaſt ſide of the London road is in the pariſh of Hackney.

Plague years. In 1563, being a plague year, there were 13 burials at Newington; the average was then about four. In 1593, there were 34 burials, the average being nearly the ſame; in 1603, 65, the average being under 10; in 1625, 52; 40 perſons buried that year died of the plague, and their names are marked in the regiſter with a red croſs; the average at that period was about 10. In 1665, only 26 burials are entered, but it is clear that the regiſter for that year is inaccurate; for it appears by the minutes of the veſtry [43], that the plague was very fatal at Newington. Perhaps many perſons were buried in the fields, and therefore not entered in the regiſter.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

Counteſs of Bath. "My lady of Bath, died Dec. 20, 1561." Margaret, daughter of John Donington, Eſq. married firſt to Sir Richard Long, Knt. and afterwards to John Bourchier, Earl of Bath, who died in 1560 [44].

Family of Dudley. "Anne, daughter of John Dudley, Eſq. born Feb. 12, and chriſ-"tened Feb. 24, 1574-5; John Dudley, Eſq. buried Jan. 12, 1580-1." Son of the Hon. Thomas Dudley, by Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Lancelot Thirkeld, of Yeanwith in Weſtmorland. The ſaid Thomas was eldeſt ſon of Edmund Lord Dudley, by his ſecond wife, and grandſon of Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley [45], K. G. Anne, daughter of John Dudley, married Sir Francis Popham, as before mentioned [46].

Counteſs of Eſſex, and Earl of Leiceſter. "Foulke Thomas, ſervant to the Counteſs of Eſſex, buried Oct. "24, 1582." This Counteſs was widow of Walter Devereux, Earl of Eſſex, who died in 1576, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon from

[43] A minute in the veſtry-book, dated April 1666, ſtates that the churchwarden and overſeer had been at great care and trouble, by reaſon of *the ſad viſitation late in the pariſh*.

[44] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. ii. p. 132.

[45] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 216.

[46] P. 280.

the

the hands of the Earl of Leiceſter, who ſoon afterwards married his widow [48].

" Henry Viſcount Bulbeck, ſonne to the right honourable Ed-
" ward Vere, Earle of Oxford, was borne the 24th of Feb. 1592--3,
" and chriſtened the 31 day of March." Edward Earl of Oxford, a diſtinguiſhed wit in the court of Queen Elizabeth, reſided ſome years at Newington, where, as Norden ſays, he had a very proper houſe. His ſon Henry ſucceeded to the titles, but inherited a very ſmall portion of his anceſtors' eſtates; his father having ſquandered away the greater part of them to vex Lord Burleigh, whoſe daughter he had married. The offence, which was thus ſtrangely reſented, was a refuſal on the Lord Treaſurer's part, to exert his intereſt in favour of his ſon-in-law's friend, the Duke of Norfolk [49]. It is probable, that ſome viſit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Oxford at this place, or to the Earl of Leiceſter, who ſeems to have reſided here alſo, gave name to a walk, ſtill called Queen Elizabeth's walk, and occaſioned the tradition of her having had a palace at Newington, for which there is not the leaſt foundation. Henry Earl of Oxford, whoſe birth is here recorded, died without iſſue at the ſiege of Breda, in 1625 [50]. Edward Earl of Oxford. Henry Earl of Oxford.

" William Grey, brother of the Ld Grey, buried Aug. 29, 1594." Second ſon of William Lord Grey, and brother of Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, who died the preceding year in the Tower, having been attainted of high treaſon for a conſpiracy with Sir Walter Raleigh [51]. Lord Grey of Wilton.

" William Baſſet, Eſq. and Judith Boothby [52], married May 11,
" 1598."

[48] Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 178.
[49] Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 143.
[50] Dugdale, vol. i. p. 200.
[51] Ibid. vol. i. p. 716.
[52] Daughter of Thomas Often, Eſq. of Staffordſhire. Her firſt huſband was William Boothby, Eſq. father of Sir Henry Boothby, Bart. After Mr. Baſſet's death ſhe married Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.

" Edward

" Edward Broadhurſt, ſervant to S^r Richard Drury, receiving his " death's wound in fight at Stamford-hill, died at the Wyne-tavern, " and was buried the 26 of Feb. 1599."

" Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sutton, Eſq. [53], to whom the rialtie " and patronage of this pariſh [54] did belonge, was buried the 17 of " June 1602."

" Mary, the daughter of S^r George Savell, Knt. [55] was chriſtened " the 23^d day of March 1602–3."

" George Jarmyn, the kinſman of S^r Robert Jarmyn, buried " May 9, 1603."

" Thomas Chambers, a gentleman of the Temple, was killed in " fight at Stamford-hill, and buried the 13^th of July 1606."

Vernon, Lord of Powys.

" Sir William Varnam, called the L^d of Powys, died at M^rs More, " and was buried the 27 of July 1606." Collins ſays, that Thomas Vernon of Stockſey, by his wife Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Ludlow, by his wife Elizabeth Graye, daughter and ſole heir of Richard Lord of Powis, had a ſon *(Henry)* who ſtiled himſelf Lord Powis, and died without iſſue in 1606 [56].

" S^r John Burlacy, Kn^t, and Alice Ravis, widow [57], married " Oct. 1, 1610."

" George Straiton, one of my Lo. Gordon's family, was buried " the firſt of September in the year 1612."

Family of Sherard.

" Bennet, the ſonne of Mr. William Shererd, was chriſtened " Dec. 18, 1621. Emlyn, ſon of S^r William Sherard, Kn^t, Nov. 21, " 1622; Philip, Nov. 17, 1623." William Sherard was knighted at Oatlands, July 3, 1622. In the year 1627 he was created Baron

[53] Founder of the Charter-houſe. Mrs. Sutton was widow of J. Dudley, Eſq. See p. 280, 282.

[54] It ſeems by this entry, made by the then incumbent, that the advowſon was leaſed with the manor to William Patten, under whom Mrs. Sutton claimed.—There are no regiſters of the dean and chapter of that date, either to confirm or contradict the conjecture.

[55] Created a baronet in 1611.

[56] Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vii. p. 618.

[57] Perhaps widow of Thomas Ravis, Biſhop of London, who died in 1609.

Sherard

Sherard of Leitrim in Ireland. His ſon Bennet ſucceeded to that title. Philip was anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Harborough.

" Edward L[d] Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton [58], and Lady Anne " Rich, daughter to the Earle of Warwick, married July 1, 1626."

" S[r] Archibald Douglas, Kn[t] [59], and Lady Eleanor Davies, widow, " married Mar. 31, 1627."

" Abraham Raynardſon [60], and Eleanor Wynne, married Aug. 2, " 1626."

" S[r] Francis Popham, Kn[t], buried Aug. 15, 1624." Son of S[r] John Popham, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, who reſided at Newington [61]. Sir Francis ſat in the laſt parliament of Queen Elizabeth, and in all thoſe of King James and Charles I. He was a zealous oppoſer of King Charles; to whom he became ſo obnoxious, that he was among thoſe excepted out of the general pardon offered by that prince. Sir Francis married Anne, only daughter of John Dudley, Eſq. of this place. His ſecond ſon Alexander was a man of conſiderable note during the civil war. He ſat in moſt of the parliaments during that period; was a commiſſioner for martial law in 1644, one of the council of ſtate in 1649, a member of Cromwell's houſe of lords, in the council of ſtate again in 1659 and 1660, and in the former year one of the army committee. At the Reſtoration he not only made his peace, but was much careſſed by Charles II. who viſited him at his ſeat in Wiltſhire during one of his progreſſes. Col. Popham died anno 1669, and was buried at Chilton Foliot in Wilts [62]. Many entries relating to the Popham family occur in the pariſh regiſter at Newington [63].

Lord Chief Juſtice Popham.

Sir Francis Popham.

Col. Alexander Popham.

" Lieut.

[58] Afterwards Earl of Mancheſter. He had five wives; of whom Lady Anne Rich, daughter of Robert Earl of Warwick, was the ſecond.

[59] William Douglas, the firſt Earl of Queenſberry, had a ſon of that name.

[60] Alderman of London; diſtinguiſhed for his bold oppoſition to the republican government during his mayoralty in 1649.

[61] Harl. MSS. N° 1551.

[62] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 408—410.

[63] Thomas Lutterel (of Dunſter, Somerſetſhire)

Col. Maſſey. " Lieut. Col. Maſley was buried the 12 of September, in the " year 1649." I believe this is the ſame perſon who was an active officer for the parliament, and governor of Glouceſter.

John Lilburn. " Benoni, the ſon of Colonel John Lilburn, his birth-day on the " 7th of April, in the year of our Lord God 1654." Lilbourn's principal reſidence was at Eltham, where he died in the month of Auguſt 1657 [63].

" William, ſon of John Oglander, Eſq. [64] baptized Feb. 22, 1664, " buried Mar. 9."

Family of Hartopp, Bart. " Charles Hartopp, Eſq. the ſon of Sr John Hartopp, Knt. " Barannet, was borne in the pariſh of Stoke-Newington, the " fifth day of June 1672." Sir John Hartopp, of Freathby, Leiceſterſhire, Bart. married Elizabeth, daughter of General Fleetwood. He died anno 1722, aged 85; and was buried at Stoke-Newington, April 11: his wife Elizabeth, Nov. 26, 1711; his ſon, Sir John, in whom the title became extinct, Jan. 28, 1762. Numerous entries relating to the Hartopp family occur in the pariſh regiſter [65].

" Bridget

ſhire) and Jane Popham (daughter of Sir Francis), married May 15, 1621. Mr. John Popham (eldeſt ſon of Sir Francis) and Mary Harvey (daughter of Sir Sebaſtian Harvey, Lord Mayor of London), married June 21, 1621: They had no iſſue. Letitia, daughter of Col. Edward Popham (fifth ſon of Sir Francis, a naval officer for the parliament), baptized Oct. 10, 1646. Philip, ſon of the Right Hon. Col. Alexander Popham, buried March 3, 1651. Anne, his daughter, baptized Jan. 14, 1655: She married William Aſh, Eſq. of Heytſbury, Wilts. Mrs. Lettice, the wife of the Right Hon Col. Alexander Popham, was buried the 27th of April in the year of our Lord 1660. She was daughter of William Carre, Eſq. Groom of the Bedchamber to James I. John Popham, ſon of the Hon. Col. Alexander Popham, buried Dec. 2, 1664:—(not mentioned by Noble.)

[63] Biographia Britannica.

[64] Afterwards Sir John Oglander, Bart.

[65] Anne Hartopp, infant daughter of Sir John and Elizabeth, buried May 8, 1674; Helen, Dec. 8, 1691; Martha Hartopp, ſpinſter, Feb. 15, 1739; Bridget, Jan. 15, 1742; Mary, Jan. 2, 1749; Elizabeth, March 15, 1754; Dorothy, April 23, 1755; Anne, April 6, 1764;—all daughters of Sir John and Elizabeth Lady Hartopp, in the order in which they occur in the regiſter. Another daughter, Frances, wife of Sir Nathaniel Gould,

" Bridget Fleetwood, buried Sep. 5, 1681." The eldeſt daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She was firſt married to General Ireton, and after his death to Charles Fleetwood, of Armingland-hall in Norfolk, a very diſtinguiſhed character during the protectorate of his father-in-law. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1651 to 1654. After the death of Cromwell he became head of the Republican party in the army, and may be ſaid to have poſſeſſed, for a ſhort time, the ſupreme authority. Upon the Reſtoration, he was fortunate enough, through the intereſt, as it is ſaid, of Lord Litchfield [66], to eſcape with his life and liberty, being permitted to retire to his houſe at Stoke-Newington, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in privacy among his friends [67]. Fleetwood, and his ſon-in-law Sir John Hartopp, were heavily fined for nonconformity in the reign of James II. [68] General Fleetwood died in 1692, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. His houſe at Newington was inhabited for many years by his deſcendants the Hartopps and Hurlocks. It is now a ladies' boading-ſchool, in the occupation of Mrs. Criſp.

General Fleetwood.

" Mr Nathaniel Carter, of Yearmouth, and Mrs Mary Fleetwood, " married Feb. 21, 1677--8." Noble ſays, that Mary Fleetwood was daughter of Bridget Cromwell, by her firſt huſband, and ſup-

Marriage of Mary Fleetwood.

Gould *, was buried Nov. 28, 1711. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathaniel and Lady Gould (and wife of Thomas Cooke, Eſq.), was buried January 1763. Frances Cooke, æt. 6, (daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth,) Nov. 1728; and Margaret, æt. 23, Nov. 1749. Sarah, daughter of Sir Joſeph Woolfe, and wife of Sir John Hartopp the younger, was buried at Newington, Sept. 22, 1730. A copious pedigree of the Hartopps is printed in the 9th number of the Bibliotheca Topograph. Brit.

[66] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 360.

[67] Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 524.

[68] Noble, vol. ii. p. 361.

* Sir Nathaniel Gould, who married Frances (daughter of Sir John Hartopp), was an eminent Turkey merchant; and ſuppoſed to have been the author of a pamphlet intituled " An Eſſay on the Public Debts of this King-" dom, Anno 1726." He lived in a new houſe which he built adjoining to the ancient manſion of the Fleetwoods and Hartopps. This houſe was for many years the reſidence of Baron Perrott, who purchaſed it, with other property at Newington, of John Gould, Eſq. Sir Nathaniel's nephew. See Hiſtory of Newington, p. 32 and 69.

poſes that ſhe went by the name of Fleetwood, becauſe it was leſs obnoxious than that of Ireton [69]. But is it not more probable, unleſs there is poſitive evidence to the contrary, that ſhe was the daughter of Fleetwood? Suppoſing it ſo, ſhe might have been 25 years of age at the time of her marriage; if ſhe was Ireton's daughter, ſhe muſt have been ſome years older. Many other entries relating to the Fleetwood family occur in the pariſh regiſter, as may be ſeen in the copious pedigrees, printed in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.

" Sir Charles Lee, Knt. of Edmonton, and the Hon. Sarah Viſ-
" counteſs Corbett [70], of Buckinghamſhire, married Dec. 18, 1679."

Peter Monamy.

" John, ſon of Peter Monamy [71], buried Mar. 31, 1680."

" Robert, L[d] Viſcount of Arbuthnot, in the kingdom of Scotland,
" bachelor, and the Lady Anne Southerland, maiden, daughter of
" George Southerland, Erle in Scotland, were married by licence
" the 3[d] of May, in the year 1683."

" Joſeph [72], ſon of M[r] Sam[l] Danvers, baptized Jan. 5, 1687--8."

" S[r] John Baden, was buried Jan. 1688--9."

Family of St. John, Bt.

" Elizabeth, daughter of Francis St. John, Eſq. [73] and Mary his
" wife [74], baptized June 22, 1689; Walter, their ſon, Jan. 21,
" 1696--7."

" S[r] Thomas Powell, Bart. [75] and Judith Herbert, married July 27,
" 1698."

[69] Noble, vol. ii. p. 328.

[70] The relict of Sir Vincent Corbett, created a peereſs in her own right. See vol. ii. p. 270.

[71] A celebrated painter of ſea-pieces.

[72] Joſeph Danvers, Eſq.; the ſame perſon, it is probable, whoſe baptiſm is here recorded, (being deſcended from a younger branch of the Danvers's of Nottingham,) was created a baronet in 1746.

[73] Afterwards Sir Francis St. John, Bart.

[74] Daughter of Sir Nathaniel Gould by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Hartopp. Mary St. John, daughter of Sir Francis, married Sir John Bernard, Bart. See the pedigree of Fleetwood, &c. in Bib. Top. Brit. N° IX.

[75] He was created a baronet a few days before his marriage. The title is extinct.

" The

" The Lady Abigail Harrington, buried Aug. 31, 1709."

" Samuel Wright, D. D. buried April 10, 1746." Dr. Wright, ſon of Mr. James Wright, a nonconformiſt miniſter at Redford in Nottinghamſhire, was a very eminent divine among the Preſbyterians. He was many years paſtor of a congregation in Blackfriars, and afterwards at the meeting-houſe in Carter-lane, which was built for him, and opened by him in 1734[76]. He publiſhed a great number of ſingle ſermons on various ſubjects, and a treatiſe on the New Birth, which went through 15 editions in his life-time. Dr. Wright is ſaid to have written the ſong, beginning " Happy hour all hours " excelling." As a preacher, he was remarkable for elocution and melody of voice. He died at his houſe at Newington-green, on the 3d of April 1746. His epitaph was written by Dr. Obadiah Hughes[77]. Dr. Samuel Wright.

" John Sinclair[78] and Elizabeth Wilmer, married May 7, " 1774."

" The R^t Hon. S^r John Shelly, Bart. and M. P. for Shoreham, " Treaſurer of the Houſehold, and of the Privy Council, and Eli- " zabeth Woodcock (daughter of Edward Woodcock, Eſq.) married " (by ſpecial licence) Feb. 14, 1775."

" James Brown, Eſq. aged 79, buried Dec. 31, 1788." Mr. Brown was the laſt ſurvivor of the merchants who eſtabliſhed the trade through Ruſſia to Perſia in 1741. From a long reſidence in Eaſtern countries, he acquired great knowledge in their languages, which enabled him to compile a very copious Perſian Dictionary, accompanied with a Grammar, the manuſcript of which is now in

[76] Anecdotes of Dr. Wright, in the Hiſtory of Stoke-Newington, p. 39, communicated by Dr. Kippis.

[77] Ibid.

[78] Uncle of the preſent Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

the

the poſſeſſion of his ſon James Brown, Eſq. of Stoke-Newington. Mr. Brown publiſhed a tranſlation of two Orations of Iſocrates (without his name), and may be conſidered as a great benefactor to the public, by firſt ſtarting the idea of a directory to tradeſmen, &c. in London (about the year 1732). He was at conſiderable pains in arranging the materials for it, which he gave to Mr. Henry Kent, a printer, who made a fortune by the publication [79].

Inſtances of Longevity.

" Margaret Forſter, widow, of the age of 103 years, or there-
" abouts, was buried the 21 of Sept. in the year 1603."

" Thomas Marlton, Gent. aged 93, buried Mar. 3, 1786."

" Richard Gwinett, of Hackney pariſh, aged 92, buried Dec. 7,
" 1787."

" Mary Maſſinghall, aged 90, Dec. 23, 1789."

" Thomas Smith, labourer, aged 90, Jan. 19, 1793."

Charity-ſchool.

In the year 1664, Thomas Stock, Eſq. gave by will the rent of a houſe at Newington [80], towards educating five poor children. A regular charity-ſchool was eſtabliſhed before the year 1729, when Thomas Thompſon, Gent. bequeathed to it a rent-charge of 2l. 2s. per annum, during the continuance of a leaſe which expires in 1809. George Green, Eſq. by his will, bearing date 1762, and proved in 1764, gave an annuity of 50s. to the ſchool. Miſs Mary Hammond, by her will, bearing date 1772, and proved in 1774, gave the ſum of 100l. producing now 3l. 6s. per annum. Sarah Bowles, anno 1788, bequeathed an annuity of 2l. 2s. [81] Mr. John

[79] Gent. Mag. obituary.

[80] The third houſe from the ſign of the Three Crowns. This and two adjoining houſes bequeathed by Mr. Stock to the poor were let, anno 1778, for a term of 21 years, for 20l. per annum.

[81] This benefaction was to be appropriated to the purchaſe of coals for the poor, if the ſchool ſhould be diſcontinued.

Haines,

Haines, by his will, dated 1792, and proved in 1794, gave the ſum of 20 guineas. Six pounds per ann. are paid to this ſchool by the truſtees under the will of Mr. John Newman [82]. Theſe are all its endowments; with which, aided by voluntary contributions and collections at charity ſermons, 15 boys and 12 girls are clothed and educated. The bequeſts of George Green and Mary Hammond are to be appropriated to the apprenticing poor children, if the charity-ſchool ſhould be diſcontinued.

Diſſenters' ſchool.

Fourteen poor girls are clothed and educated in another ſchool ſupported by Diſſenters.

Pariſh lands.

It appears by the chantry-roll at the Augmentation-office (which contains an account of all bequeſts for charities, obits, &c. previouſly to the firſt year of Edward VI.), that the pariſh of Newington was poſſeſſed of three acres of land, and one of wood, for the uſe of the poor. The donor's name is not mentioned [83]. This land was let in 1654, for ſeven years, at the rent of 6l. per ann. [84]; in 1710, on a leaſe of 99 years, at 8l. The year preceding this leaſe, four houſes were built upon it near the London road, for the reception of ſome of the poor Palatines who fled to England, as an aſylum, in the month of June 1709 [85]. Theſe houſes, with ſome others adjoining, ſtill go by the name of the Palatine houſes.

Palatine houſes.

William

[82] Mr. John Newman of Stoke-Newington, by his will dated 1727, and proved in 1730, deviſed certain eſtates in truſt for the founding, ſupporting, and maintaining ſuch charity-ſchools, in and near London, as his truſtees ſhould think proper to appoint.

[83] From the copy of John Stocker's epitaph, in Strype's additions to Stow's Survey, it has been ſuppoſed that theſe were the lands in Newington there mentioned; but, upon examining Stocker's will in the Biſhop of London's Regiſtry, I found no bequeſt whatſoever of lands in Newington, nor any benefactions to this pariſh, except of a temporary nature—as money for the altar and the rood; and mending highways.

[84] Pariſh books.

[85] About 6000 or 7000 Palatines and other Germans, for the moſt part proteſtants, came over to England in the month abovementioned, driven

Benefactions to the poor in money.

William Stephens, Gent. by his will, bearing date 1638, and proved in 1639, gave 10 l. as a ſtock for the poor, and a rent-charge of 5 l. iſſuing out of his lands in Hornſey, to be diſtributed yearly at Chriſtmas. Thomas Stock, before-mentioned, gave the rent of two houſes [85] to the poor, and a third houſe toward bringing the New River through the ſtreet, if that work ſhould be completed within three years, otherwiſe the rent to be appropriated to keeping the other houſes in repair. This (third) houſe now belongs to the pariſh, and is occupied by poor families, purſuant to an order of the veſtry.

George Green, Eſq. gave the remainder of the intereſt of 100 l. (after paying 50 s. to the charity-ſchool) to be diſtributed among the poor inhabitants, as their neceſſities ſhould require; Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, anno 1782, bequeathed the ſum of 100 l. to the poor; John Haines, before-mentioned, bequeathed 20 l.

Benefactions for bread.

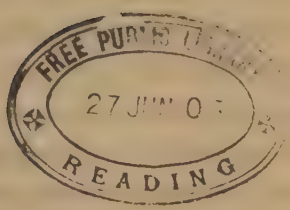
Sidrach Simpſon, D. D. rector of Newington, by his will, anno 1704, bequeathed an annuity of 50 s. (charged upon a houſe and land which he left to his ſucceſſors), to be given to the poor in bread; Elizabeth Baker, anno 1716, gave the intereſt of 50 l. to buy ſix twopenny loaves weekly for ſix poor widows. Mr. John Stevens, by his will, dated 1725, and proved in 1727, gave the intereſt

driven from their own country by the calamities of war. They were ſupported for ſome months at the public expence; and were afterwards removed to Ireland, Carolina, and New York; the greater part to the latter place. Whilſt they remained here, a brief was granted for collecting money for their ſubſiſtence throughout the kingdom. Many of the families were diſpoſed of in the pariſhes near London, where 5 l. a head was allowed by government for their maintenance. In the pariſh books at Newington is the following entry: "Aug. 15, 1709. Agreed, That this pa- "riſh is willing to ſettle four families of the "Palatines, to the number not exceeding 20 "perſons, at the rate of 5 l. per head, pro- "vided other pariſhes do the ſame.—Sept. 26. "Reſolved, That the churchwardens and Mr. "Thompſon do agree with ſome perſon to "build four houſes in the pariſh field.—Re- "ſolved, That Nathaniel Gould, Eſq. do "chooſe two families of the Palatines to be "inhabitants of two of the ſaid houſes."

[85] See note 80.

of

of 10l. for bread. George Green, above-mentioned, gave a rent-charge of 20s. per annum; and Sarah Bowles, anno 1788, an annuity of 2l. 12s. for the ſame purpoſe. The laſt-mentioned donor directed the reſidue of the intereſt of 250l. 3 per cent. (after paying other benefactions to this and another pariſh, to the amount of 6l. 16s.) to be laid out in the purchaſe of yarn ſtockings for the poor. Clothes.



NORTHALL.

Name and etymology.

NORDEN calls this place Northolt, and derives it from the German *holt*, making it ſynonymous with Northwood; but it is not ſo called in any of the ancient records I have ſeen relating to this place (which are very numerous). They almoſt all agree in calling it Northall; the etymology of which is too obvious to need an explanation. In one inſtance it is written Northawe[1].

Situation, extent, boundaries, &c.

The pariſh of Northall lies in the hundred of Elthorne, at the diſtance of about ten miles weſt of London, a little to the north of the Uxbridge road. It is bounded by Harrow, Greenford, Riſlip, Ickenham, Hayes, and Norwood. Its extent, according to an account given in to the deputy lieutenant of the county anno 1670, is 1911 acres. About a third of the land in this pariſh is arable, the remainder meadow. The ſoil is a deep clay. This circumſtance, added to the great ſcarcity of materials for mending the roads, occaſions them to be very bad in the winter, although the inhabitants are at a conſiderable expence for repairs. This and the want of

Soil.

[1] Eſch. 46 Edw. III. N° 10. Hawe (in the Saxon *Haga*) is a garden. Northall in Hertfordſhire was originally Northawe.

ſpring

ſpring water [2], have been the cauſes why this pariſh has been deſerted by the proprietors of land, and left wholly to the cultivators. The quota paid by Northall to the land-tax is 225 l. 6s., which is at the rate of 2 s. 6d. in the pound. Scarcity of water remedied—See the note.

The manor of Northall (called in Doomſday book Northala [3]), was, during the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the property of Aſgar, maſter of his horſe. The Conqueror gave it to Geoffrey de Mandeville, one of his followers. Joan, one of the ſiſters and co-heirs of Richard Fitzjohn (grandſon of Geoffrey Fitzpiers, Earl of Eſſex, deſcended from the Mandevilles), who died in the year 1297, married Theobald le Boteler [4]. In 1316, it appears that Peter le Boteler Manor.

[2] This valuable article was procured in the year 1791 by the preſent vicar (Mr. Archdeacon Eaton), who encouraged by the ſucceſs of Dr. Glaſſe, who had found water at the depth of 117 feet at Greenford, agreed with Mr. White of Putney to ſink a well in the court adjoining to the vicarage. The workmen firſt dug through a bed of ſolid blue clay 60 feet in depth; under which was a ſtratum of rough porous ſtone about a foot thick. To this ſucceeded a ſecond ſtratum of clay (differing a little from the former in colour) 29 feet in depth, then a ſtratum of fine grey ſand intermixed with extraneous foſſils, as oyſterſhells, bivalves, &c. This ſtratum continued for 23 feet; and was ſucceeded by another of clay, of a red or ferruginous colour, leſs firm in its conſiſtence than that which had occurred before; and intermixed now and then with gravel and ſtones of a conſiderable ſize. After digging through this ſtratum for 51 feet, (at the depth of 164 feet from the ſurface,) water was found; which, on the removal of the ſtone which lay immediately over the ſpring, burſt up with ſuch force, and in ſuch abundance, that the workmen immediately made the ſignal to be drawn up. Within the firſt four hours after its diſcovery the water roſe to the height of 80 feet; in the next twenty-four hours about 40 feet more: after which it continued to riſe gradually for the next fortnight till it reached its preſent level, which is only four feet from the ſurface of the earth, the depth of the water being now 160.

	Strata.	Feet.
1.	Clay,	60
2.	Stone,	1
3.	Clay,	29
4.	Sand,	23
5.	Clay,	51
		164

Mr. Eaton kindly permits the inhabitants of Northall to have free acceſs to this well though cloſe adjoining to his houſe, with the hope that his ſucceſſors will not withhold from them a bleſſing which they have no other means of procuring.

[3] It is taxed, ſays that ſurvey, at 15 hides. On the eſtate are ten ploughs, and two more might be employed. The prieſt has half a hide; one villan has a hide; five others have half a hide each; and eight others half a virgate each. There are three cottars and ſix ſlaves. Paſture for the cattle of the village; wood for 200 hogs. In the whole valued at 10l.; in King Edward's time at 12l.

[4] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 707. The Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, whoſe anceſtor Henry

Boteler was lord of the manor of Northall [5]. In 1339, Stephen le Boteler aliened it to John Ruſſel and his heirs [6]. In 1352, Agnes, relict of John Ruſſel, releaſed all right in this manor to Simon Francis, mercer and citizen of London [7], who died ſeiſed of it in 1358, leaving Thomas his ſon and heir [8]. Alice, the widow of Thomas Francis, granted her eſtate in the manor of Northall, to Robert Perpoyng and others, they paying her an annuity of 30 marks [9]. It is probable this was to enable her huſband's repreſentatives to ſell the manor. In 1374, William Riſlip and others quitted claim to Sir Nicholas Brembre [10], who had in that year a charter of free-warren [11]. Sir Nicholas, who had been Lord Mayor of London, and a ſteady upright magiſtrate, ſuffered death about the year 1386, in conſequence of his connection with the favourites whom the King was then obliged to abandon to the reſentment of the diſcontented nobles. Brembre's fate was much pitied [12]. Moſt of his property became forfeited to the crown; but it appears by an inquiſition taken anno 1389, that he had only a life intereſt in this manor, a fine having been levied in 1385, declaring the right to be veſted in Thomas de Bere, after the death of Sir Nicholas Brembre and his wife Idonea [13]. Soon after this, the manor of Northall appears to have been the property of Sir Baldwin Bureford [14]. In

Henry married Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitzpiers Earl of Eſſex, became poſſeſſed of the honour of Mandeville; in right of which they had an intereſt in the manor of Northall, as ſuperior lords of the fee. Henry de Bohun died ſeiſed of the fee of Northall anno 1372 (Eſch. 46 Edw. III. N° 10.); Eleanor Ducheſs of Glouceſter anno 1400 (Eſch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 50.); Edmund Earl of Stafford anno 1403 (Eſch. 4 Hen. IV. N° 41.).

[5] Harl. MSS. N° 6281.

[6] Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Weſtmonaſt.

[7] Cl. 29 Edw. III. m. 29. d.

[8] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 33.

[9] Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Weſtmonaſt.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Cart. 47—51 Edw. III. m. 9.

[12] Andrews's Hiſtory of England, p. 402. (notes).

[13] Eſch. 12 Ric. II. N° 172.

[14] Richard Kidelynton and others, anno 1396, granted the manor of Northall, which they had by the infeoffment of Sir Baldwin Bureford, to Sir Richard Waldgrave and others. Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Weſtmonaſt.

1396,

1396, a patent paſſed, releaſing to Sir Richard Waldgrave and others all claims which the crown might have upon this manor [15]. Theſe perſons, it is probable, were feoffees for Richard Lord Scroope, of Bolton; for about the year 1398 the manor of Northall (then late the property of Lord Scroope) being veſted in the crown, was granted to Weſtminſter Abbey [16]. John Thornton, Eſq. was leſſee under that monaſtery in 1493; Henry Turnor in 1502, and Richard Devenyſhe in 1514 [17]. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, the manor of Northall was ſettled upon the newly created biſhopric of Weſtminſter; which being ſoon after aboliſhed, this manor became again veſted in the crown [18], and was granted by Edward VI. in 1550 to Sir Thomas Wroth [19]. It continued in his family till 1616, when John Wroth, Eſq. aliened it to Sir John Bennet [20]. From him it paſſed in 1624 to William Pennyfather [21], Eſq. and from the latter to John Hulſe, Eſq. in 1637 [22]. Mr. Hulſe left one daughter, Lettice, married to John Good, Eſq. The manor continued in their deſcendants till 1701, when it was ſold by Charles Good, Eſq. to John Walker, Eſq. [23] After his death it was bought, anno 1716, by the firſt Duke of Chandos (then Earl of Carnarvon) for the ſum of 9000 l. The Earl aliened it in 1722 to William Peere Williams, Eſq. a celebrated lawyer, and father of Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart. who, in 1756, ſold it to Francis Child, Eſq. truſtee for Mrs. Agatha Child, widow. It is now veſted in Robert Dent, Eſq. and others, truſtees under the will of the late Robert Child, Eſq, of Oſterley.

The manor of Donne, Downe, or Downe-barnes, conſiſting of 300 acres of arable land (valued at 2d. an acre), five acres of mea- Manor of Donne, or Downe-barnes.

[15] Pat. 19 Rich. II. pt. 2. m. 21.
[16] Cart. 21—23 Rich. II. N° 7.
[17] Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Weſtmonaſt.
[18] Records in the Augmentation-office.
[19] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. April 9.
[20] Pat. 14 Jac. pt. 37. N° 44.
[21] Pat. 22 Jac. pt. 24. N° 48.
[22] Pat. 13 Car. pt. 45. N° 32.
[23] Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Robert Dent, Eſq. whence the ſubſequent alienations alſo were obtained.

dow,

dow, and 20 of wood, was purchaſed of Ralph Baſſet of Drayton, by John Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who died ſeiſed of it in 1336 [24]. Simon Francis died ſeiſed of it anno 1358 [25]. From this time till 1617, it paſſed through the ſame hands as that of Northall, except that Robert Colle was leſſee of this manor under the church of Weſtminſter in 1502 [26]. In the year 1659, the manor of Downe-barnes was in the poſſeſſion of Samuel Carlton, Eſq. in whoſe family it continued till 1717, when it was aliened to Andrew Hawes, Eſq. of Chatham, and John Harvey, Eſq. of Ickwell Bury, in the county of Bedford. It is now the property of their repreſentatives, John Harvey, Eſq. of Ickwell Bury; Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes, of Hayes in Middleſex, and William Storey, Eſq. of Chatham [27].

Frere-place. A meſſuage, called Frere-place in Northall, and ſome lands in Northall, Greenford, and Harrow, deſcribed as late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Thomas de Acon, were granted in the year 1540, to Leonard Chamberlain and Richard Andrews [28]. The ſame premiſes were aliened, anno 1564, by Thomas Partridge to William Gerrard [29].

The church. The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall Gothic ſtructure of flints and ſtone, conſiſting of a nave and chancel. At the weſt end is a ſmall wooden tower, with a ſhingled turret. On the eaſt wall of the chancel is a braſs plate, in memory of Iſaiah Bures [30], M. A. of Baliol College, Oxford, vicar of Northall, who

Monument of Sir George Probert. died in 1610, and the monument of Sir George Probert [31], with the

[24] Eſch. 10 Edw. III. N° 62.

[25] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 33. It was then held under the Earl of Hereford, and valued at 100s. per annum.

[26] Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Weſtmonaſt.

[27] From the information of Bury Hutchinſon, Eſq. ſteward of the manor.

[28] Fee-farm Rolls in the Augment. office.

[29] Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. 1. March 28.

[30] Arms—Erm. on a chief indented Sab. two lions ramp. Or.

[31] Arms—Per pale Az. & Sab. three fl. de lis Or (the ancient coat of Yver of Gwent) impaling, Gyronny of eight Ermines and Erminois, a lion rampant Or.—Williams.

following

following inſcription: " Memoriæ ſacrum D. Georgii Probert Militis " qui perantiquæ familiæ de Pantglaſe in agro Monumethenſi tum " rerum tum virtutum præclarus hæres, prorumpente nupero bello " civili, ante retró omnia funeſtiſſimo, ſub piiſſimi regis Caroli Primi " ſignis ſtrenué militabat ab eoque ad equeſtrem ordinem circa an- " num 1644 evocatus eſt. Demúm a perduellibus per tria regna " truculentiſſimé graſſantibus multa diraque per 12 annos intemeratâ " fide infractoque animo perpeſſus, reduce auguſtiſſimo Carolo Se- " cundo, Monmothiæ Burgenſis remuneratus; toti honoratiſſimæ in- " terioris domus Parliamenti ſenatui deſideratiſſimus; patriæ, pro- " pinquis & univerſim ſingulis (quibus innotuit quám plurimis) cha- " riſſimus; Londini febre correptus, conſtitutâ re familiari, ſumpto S. " Synaxeos viatico & pace eccleſiæ acceptâ, integris ad extremum " ſpiritum ſenſibus, piam efflavit animam Jan. 6. Anno Ætatis 60^mo " Salutis 1676--7. Ejus quod reliquum eſt propter ſummum amorem " erga Gulielmum Brabourn, S.S.T.D. hujus loci vicarium (qui ei " 40 circiter annorum continuâ inviolatâque amicitiâ mœrens et " uti par eſt gratus ſe profitetur aſtrictum) in hâc eccleſiâ inhu- " matum ſupremis votis reliquit; ubi jacet coram altare ſub lapide " Gyffordiano. Mœſtiſſima conjux Magdalena inclytiſſimi D. Carol. " Williams de caſtro vocato Langybby in Com. Monmouth (a re- " bellibus in defectione nuperâ demolito) eq. aur. filia devotionis " necnon gratitudinis ergo poſuit."

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Frances, wife of James Rogers (a daughter and heir of Thomas Arundell), 1716; and on the ſouth wall that of Samuel Nicholls, LL.D. maſter of the Temple, and vicar of Northall, who died anno 1763. On the floor within the rails of the communion-table is a braſs plate, to the memory of Suſan, wife of John Gyfforde, who died in childbed of her twelfth child, at the age of 30, 1560; the tomb of Thomas Arundell, Gent. 1697; his ſon Thomas, 1706; and that of Samuel

Samuel Liſle, Biſhop of Norwich [32], with the following inſcription:

Epitaph of Biſhop Liſle.

" Sub hoc marmore quieſcunt reliquiæ reverendi admodum præſulis " Samuelis Liſle, S. T. P. hujus eccleſiæ per viginti annos vicarii, " qui ad ampliſſimos honores in academiâ et in eccleſiâ evectus, Col- " legii Wadhamenſis apud Oxonienſes cuſtos, Archidiaconus Cantua- " renſis, domus inferioris convocationis prolocutor, Epiſcopus primó " Aſaphenſis, dein Norvicenſis. Singula hæc dignitatis munera " ſummâ cum fide, diligentiâ, gravitate explevit. Obiit tertio die " Octobris 1749, Ætat. 67."

On the ſouth ſide of the nave is the tomb of Henry Rowdell, Eſq. [33] (with a braſs plate and a figure of the deceaſed in armour), 1452.

The font, which ſtands upon a ſquare pedeſtal, is octagonal, and ornamented with quatrefoils, roſes, &c.

Rectory and vicarage.

The church of this place, with the advowſon, was given by Geoffrey de Mandeville to the monaſtery which he founded at Walden in Eſſex [34]. Upon the arbitration of a controverſy between that convent and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (in the reign of Henry III.), relating to this and other churches, it was agreed that the patronage of Northall ſhould for the future be veſted in the Biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, and that the vicars ſhould pay 12 marks annually towards the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral [35]. The abbot of Walden and the prior of Hurley had ſmall penſions out of this rectory, and the chapel of Plaſſey received a third of the great tithes belonging to the demeſnes of Joan de Northall [36]. The vicarage has been from time immemorial endowed with the great tithes, paying an annual acknowledgment of 4l. to the Biſhop of London, as rector. This endowment was confirmed by Biſhop Fitzjames in 1518, when

[32] Arms—The ſee of Norwich impaled with O. on a chief Az. three lions ramp. of the field.—Liſle.

[33] Arms—Three annulets on a chief.

[34] Dugdale's Monaſt. vol. i. p. 459.

[35] Newcourt, vol. i.

[36] Record in the Chapter-houſe at St. Paul's (about the thirteenth century).

ſome

ſome other matters relating to the payment of tenths, procurations, &c. were adjuſted [37]. The vicarage of Northall, with 48 acres of glebe, was valued in 1650 at 215l. per annum [38]. In the King's books it is rated at 15 l. The vicarage houſe was rebuilt by Charles Alſtone, D. D. about the year 1692 [39].

Vicars.

William Piers.

William Piers, or Pierſe, who was collated to this vicarage in 1611, reſigned it in 1632, on being promoted to the Biſhopric of Peterborough. He was afterwards tranſlated to Bath and Wells. During the civil war he was impriſoned for ſome time in the Tower; after his releaſe he led a retired life upon his private eſtate. He was reſtored to his Biſhopric in 1660, and died at a very advanced age in 1670 [40]. Dr. Pierſe's ſucceſſor at Northall, Mr. Palmer, was ſequeſtered by the Puritans, and his place ſupplied by Robert Malthus, who proved ſo unacceptable to the inhabitants, that they petitioned Cromwell [41] for his removal, but without effect; for he was

George Palmer.

Robert Malthus.

[37] Newcourt.

[38] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

[39] Papers obligingly communicated by Mr. Eaton, the preſent vicar.

[40] Ant. Wood, vol. i.

[41] The following is a copy of the petition, taken from the original, which is in the poſſeſſion of the preſent vicar:

" To his Highneſs Oliver, Lord Protector " of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, " and Ireland, &c. the humble petition of the " pariſhioners and inhabitants of Northall in " the county of Midd.—Shewing that your " petitioners, having large experience of your " Highneſs' faithful reſolution for the honour " of the name of God and the advantage of " all honeſt, peaceable-mynded people in theſe " nations, and inaſmuch as the Lord hath " (bleſſed be his name) ever kept our harts " upright and faithful to the intereſt of this " commonwealth, having been ever ready, and " ſtill are, to manifeſt our good affections " thereunto, bleſſing the name of the Lord " on your Highneſs' behalfe, who, wee truſt, " hath raiſed you up to repaire our breaches, " wee take bouldneſſe, in all humility, to pre- " ſent unto your Highneſs our grievance under " which our ſoules have groaned for ſeveral " years paſt, by lying under a very unprofit- " able and fruitleſs miniſter, one Mr. Robert " Malthus, who (by reaſon of the delinquency " of Mr. George Palmer, vicar of Northall " aforeſaid) was, by an ordinance of the late " Lords and Commons in Parliament there " aſſembled, appointed to officiate as vicar of " Northall aforeſaid till further order, having " noe other tytle thereunto, which we dare " leave noe lawful means unattempted for the " removall, the eternall welfare of many ſoules " being concerned herein; and therefore wee " (who take noe delight in aſperſing the per- " ſon of any) are conſtraind humbly to make " knowne

was ſuffered to keep poſſeſſion of the vicarage till the Reſtoration, when Mr. Palmer being dead, Dr. Brabourn was collated by Biſhop Juxon.

John Cockburn.

John Cockburn, D. D. collated to this vicarage in 1714, was born in 1652, being ſon of John Cockburn, Eſq. of the North of Scotland. He received his education at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, at which latter place his maternal uncle, Patrick Scougall, was Biſhop. Being obliged to leave Scotland on account of his inclination towards Epiſcopacy, he went to France, and thence to Holland, where he eſtabliſhed an Engliſh church, at which he officiated 20 years. He afterwards came to England, and was collated to Northall by Biſhop Robinſon, at the expreſs deſire of Queen Anne [42]. Dr. Cockburn publiſhed a volume of ſermons, ſeveral ſingle diſcourſes (among

" knowne unto your Highneſs, that wee can " make appeare that the ſaid Mr. Malthus is " one who hath not only a low voyce, but a " very great impediment in his utterance, ſoe " that your petitioners cannot receive any be- " nefit by him, one who hath manifeſted his " great indiſpoſition to the work of the mi- " niſtry, a great oppoſer and reviler of ſuch " who, out of uprightneſs and ſinceritie of " heart, deſire to worſhipp the Lord; one who " hath uttered invective expreſſions againſt " our army whilſt they were in Scotland; ut- " terly averſe from rendering our God praiſe, " when ſeveral thankſgivings were in the na- " tion for ſignal mercies which he vouchſafed " our armies in the eminent victories given in " and beſtowed upon us there; one who is a " great oppreſſor of his neighbours, and hath " ſtirred up contentious ſuites amongſt them; " too guiltie of the abominable ſinne of covet- " ouſneſs, which brings a great reproach upon " the goſpell. In reſpect whereof (and for " many other reaſons) your Highneſs' peti- " tioners in their hearts apprehend that God " doth not follow him with a bleſſing, which " occaſions a great ſadneſs upon the ſpirits of " your Highneſs' petitioners. The premiſes " tenderly conſiderd, your Highneſs' peti- " tioners doe humbly crave an effectuall and " ſpeedy redreſſe herein, in ſuch ſort as to " your Highneſs ſhall ſeeme meete, ſoe as the " ſaid Mr. Malthus ſhall be removed and diſ- " charged from officiateing as vicar of Nor- " thall aforeſaid; and liberty granted us hum- " bly to preſent to your Highneſs ſuch a fit " perſon to ſupply that place as miniſter here " as your Highneſs ſhall approve of; which " will be a great refreſhing to the grieved " hearts of your petitioners, as well as an in- " couragement to them; and they ſhall ever " pray for your Highneſs, &c." Signed by Henry Arundell, John Arundell, and about thirty other names.

[42] Theſe particulars of Dr. Cockburn are taken from a MS. account of him (drawn up by his ſucceſſor at Northall) obligingly communicated by Mr. Eaton.

which

which are one on the ſtorm in 1703, preached at Amſterdam, and a funeral ſermon for Biſhop Compton); a work called, "Right "Notions of God and Religion," and other tracts on religious ſubjects. He died Nov. 20, 1729, and was buried in the chancel at Northall. His ſucceſſor Dr. Samuel Liſle, warden of Wadham College, Oxford, was promoted to the Biſhopric of St. Aſaph in 1743, and tranſlated to Norwich in 1748, the year before his death. Biſhop Liſle publiſhed ſome ſermons, preached upon public occaſions. He was ſucceeded at Northall by Samuel Nicholls, LL.D. Maſter of the Temple, author of ſeveral ſingle diſcourſes. He preached Biſhop Sherlock's funeral ſermon.

Dr. Samuel Liſle.

Samuel Nicholls.

John Hotham, collated to this vicarage on the death of Dr. Nicholls in 1763, reſigned it upon being promoted to the Biſhopric of Oſſory in 1779. He is now Sir John Hotham, Bart. and Biſhop of Clogher. The preſent vicar is the Rev. Stephen Eaton, M. A. Archdeacon of Middleſex, who ſucceeded Sir John Hotham.

Sir John Hotham.

The earlieſt date of the regiſter of baptiſms in this pariſh is 1560, that of burials 1583.

Pariſh regiſter.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of baptiſms.	Average of burials.
1583—1592	6 $\frac{9}{10}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1630—1639	10	6 $\frac{2}{5}$
1680—1689	11 $\frac{3}{5}$	9 $\frac{2}{5}$
1701—1710	7 $\frac{9}{10}$	7 $\frac{1}{10}$
1730—1739	10 $\frac{1}{10}$	8 $\frac{2}{5}$
1780—1789	10 $\frac{2}{5}$	11 $\frac{1}{10}$
1790—1794	9 $\frac{3}{5}$	8 $\frac{2}{5}$

The number of houſes in this pariſh, anno 1667, was 49, the preſent number is 60.

Plague years. The regiſter of burials is imperfect about the year 1603. In 1625 there were eight burials, in 1665 ſix only.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

Family of Eyre. " The Lady Elizabeth Eyre, of this pariſh, died at Gyfford's " farm, Nov. 13, and was buried at Camberwell in Surrey, Nov. 14, " 1674; Chriſtopher, ſon of Sir Chriſtopher Eyre and the Lady " Anne (Jaſon) his lady, baptized Sep. 10, 1676; S^r^ Chriſtopher " Eyre, Knt. died Sep. 11, and was buried at Camberwell, Sep. 13, " 1676."

Family of Williams. " Sir John Williams, Knt. [43], of Eltham in Kent, and Mary " Powell, daughter of S^r^ William Powell, of Muſto-houſe in " Fulham, married Dec. 16, 1674; Elizabeth, the daughter of S^r^ " John Williams and Lady Mary his wife, baptized Oct. 16, 1681."

Sir George Probert. " Jan. 6. Sir George Probert, Knt. of Penalt, in the county of " Monmouth, a moſt intimate friend of Dr. Brabourne, vicar of this " pariſh, died at Grey's Inn Lane, in London, and was buried in " the chancel, Jan. 8, 1676--7, by his own direction."

Family of Brydges. " Mr. Thomas Brydges, ſon to the R^t^ Hon^ble^ James L^d^ Chandos " and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, buried Feb. 26, 1680; Dorothy, " Sep. 4, 1681." Lord Chandos had by his wife Elizabeth 22 children, moſt of whom died in their infancy [44].

Longevity. Dorcas Shepherd, widow, aged 90, buried July 5, 1695.

Biſhop Liſle. " Oct. 11, 1749, was buried within the rails, cloſe to the ſouth " wall of the chancel, the Right Reverend Dr. Samuel Liſle, Lord

[43] He was afterwards a baronet. See vol. ii. p. 383.

[44] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. ii. p. 255.

" Biſhop

" Biſhop of Norwich, and vicar of this pariſh. His Lordſhip died " at his houſe in Liſle-ſtreet, London, upon Oct. 3, 1749, and was " interred here by the appointment of his executor."

" Jane Welch, from Sunbury, aged 94, buried Nov. 11, 1756." Longevity.

" Stephen Charles Demainbray, Eſq. of Richmond, buried Feb. 27, " 1782." Dr. Demainbray. Dr. Demainbray was born in the pariſh of St. Martin's, London, in the year 1710. His father having flown from France to Holland, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came over to England with King William. He died ſoon after the birth of his ſon, who was brought up by his uncle, an officer in the Engliſh ſervice, and page of honour to Queen Mary, who placed him at Weſtminſter ſchool. Whilſt purſuing his ſtudies there, he boarded in the houſe of Dr. Deſaguliers, who inſtructed him in the mathematics and natural philoſophy. At the age of ſeventeen, before he had left ſchool, he married: when, quitting it, he went to Leyden, and followed his ſtudies in the univerſity at that place. In the year 1740, he began to read lectures in experimental philoſophy at Edinburgh, and continued them till he was interrupted by the Rebellion. He then took up arms for Government, and was a volunteer at the battle of Preſton-pans. In 1746, he reſumed his lectures, and publiſhed his diſcovery of the effects of electricity upon the growth of vegetables [45]. This diſcovery was afterwards claimed by Abbé Nollet, but is very properly aſſigned to Dr. Demainbray by Prieſtley, in his

[45] The following account of his experiments was publiſhed in the Caledonian Mercury for February 1746:—" On the 20th of December " laſt I had a myrtle from Mr. Butcher's " greenhouſe, which ſince that time I have " electrified 17 times, and allowed the ſhrub " a pint of water every fourth day; during " which time it was kept in the room moſt frequented of my houſe, and conſequently moſt " expoſed to the injuries of the air by the doors " and windows being opened. This myrtle " hath ſince, by electrization, produced ſeveral ſhoots, the longeſt meaſuring full three " inches; whereas numbers of the ſame kind " and vigour left in the greenhouſe have not " ſhewn the leaſt degree of increaſe ſince that " time. Having undertaken a further experiment of the ſame nature, I am in hopes of " communicating proofs ſtill more evident of " the preſent hint. Stephen Demainbray."

Hiſtory

Hiſtory of Electricity [46]. In 1749, Dr. Demainbray went to Dublin, where he read his lectures with much ſucceſs, as he did afterwards in ſeveral of the French univerſities, who honoured him with prize medals, and admitted him into their ſocieties. In 1753, being then at Paris, he was invited over to England, to read a courſe of lectures to his preſent Majeſty (then Prince of Wales) and the Duke of York. On his return to England he married a ſecond wife, his firſt wife having died about the year 1750. In 1755 he read a public courſe of lectures in the concert-room in Panton-ſtreet. After this he gave private courſes to other branches of the Royal family; and on the arrival of her preſent Majeſty in England, inſtructed her in experimental philoſophy and natural hiſtory. In 1768 he was appointed aſtronomer to his Majeſty's new obſervatory at Richmond, and adjuſted the inſtruments there in time to obſerve the tranſit of Venus, which happened the enſuing year. Dr. Demainbray died in 1782, and was interred in the church-yard of this place, where he had purchaſed a ſmall eſtate of Dr. Parr. On his tomb is the following inſcription: "Stephen Charles Triboudet Demainbray, "LL. D. who departed this life Feb. 20, 1782, on which day he "entered into his ſeventy-third year."

Inſtance of a perſon dying ſuddenly from intenſe heat.

"June 24, 1790, buried Anne Wilſon, from Newbury in Berk-"ſhire, who dropped down dead in the fields, on account of the "exceſſive heat on the 22d." The heat on this day was not quite ſo intenſe as on one day during the ſummer of 1793, but the tranſition from a temperate atmoſphere was leſs gradual. The greateſt height of the thermometer on the 22d, as obſerved by Mr. Cavendiſh at Clapham, was 91. The day preceding, it had not been higher than 82, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, from 70 to 75. On the 23d it roſe no higher than 79½, and within a few days its greateſt

[46] P. 140. Dr. Demainbray is there called Mr. Mainbray.

height

height was 64½. On the 16th of July 1793, Mr. Cavendiſh's thermometer roſe as high as 93½[47]; for ſome days preceding it had been from 84 to 88.

Other inſtances were mentioned in the newſpapers of that time, of perſons working in the fields, to whom the ſudden heat, on the 22d of June 1790, proved fatal.

Thomas Arundell, who died in 1697, left 5 l. per annum to poor houſekeepers of this pariſh. Benefaction.

[47] In the night of Saturday the 24th of January 1795, Mr. Cavendiſh's thermometer fell down to ſix degrees below 0. This perhaps is the greateſt difference of climate ever obſerved in this kingdom.

NORWOOD.

Name, ſituation, boundaries, extent, &c.

THIS pariſh, in ancient records called Northwude, or Northwode, (that is, the North Wood,) lies in the hundred of Elthorne, about eleven miles diſtant from London, between the Hounſlow and Uxbridge roads. It is bounded by Heſton, Cranford, Hayes, Northall, and Greenford, and contains 2360 acres of land; of which 1354 are arable, 981 meadow[1], and 25 waſte. The ſoil is for the moſt part gravelly. This pariſh pays the ſum of 392l. 12s. 4¾d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 2s. 4¼d. in the pound. The grand junction canal paſſes through this pariſh.

Manor of Norwood.

Among the lands given by Warherdus to the church of Canterbury in 830 was an eſtate at Northwude in Middleſex, conſiſting of 120 acres[2]. The manor of Norwood does not occur in the ſurvey of Doomſday, being included (I ſuppoſe) in the archbiſhop's manor of Hayes. The firſt mention I have found of it upon record is in a court roll, bearing date 1481; in which year John Peke, maſter of the myſtery or guild of ironmongers, held his firſt court for this manor[3]. In the year 1484, Thomas Grafton and others held a court as feoffees. Edward Cheſeman, Eſq. who died anno 1510,

[1] Part of Oſterley-park is included in the meadow, being in Norwood pariſh.

[2] Cartulary of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, in the Bodleian Lib. among Tanner's MSS. p. 22.

[3] Court Rolls of the Manor, obligingly communicated by Edward Bunce, Eſq. the ſteward.

was

was ſeiſed of the manor of Norwood held under the Archbiſhop of Canterbury [4]. His ſon Robert, who died in 1547, left a daughter (Anne) married to Francis Chamberlayne, Eſq. [5] It ſeems to have been aliened by Robert Chamberlayne, Eſq. to Gregory Fynes Lord Dacre, about the year 1580 [6]. After the death of Lady Dacre, which happened in 1595, the manor of Norwood was ſold by her executors. Francis Awſiter, Eſq. held his firſt court there in 1602; and the manor continued in his family till 1756, when it was purchaſed of John Awſiter, Eſq. in truſt for Mrs. Agatha Child, widow [7]. It is now veſted in Robert Dent, Eſq. and others, as truſtees under the will of the late Robert Child, Eſq. This manor was held by the relief of a Knight's fee (5l.) payable on every death or alienation to the lord of the manor of Hayes. The releaſe of this payment was purchaſed about the year 1783 by Mr. Child.

Manor of Southall.

The manor of Southall (held under the Archbiſhop of Canterbury) was in 1395 and in 1440 the property of John Shoredych, Eſq. [8] In 1473 was held the court of Matilda, relict of Richard Willy, then lady of the manor. In the reign of Henry VII. courts were held jointly for the manors of Norwood and Southall [9]; and they paſſed together to the Cheſemans, Chamberlaynes, and Dacres. Lady Dacre diſpoſed of them differently by her will [10]; yet the names of both manors appear in the court rolls when the Awſiters held their firſt courts, and have been ſo continued to the preſent time; but no manerial rights [11] are exerciſed at Southall, which lies within Mr. Aſcough's manor of Hayes. Mr. Aſcough has a weekly market at

[4] Cole's Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. N° 756.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Robert Chamberlayne, ſon (it is probable) of Francis, was lord of the manor from 1570 to 1574. Lord Dacre held his firſt court in 1580.

[7] From the information of Edward Bunce, Eſq.

[8] Court Rolls, communicated by Mr. Bunce.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Lady Dacre left Norwood to the uſes of her will. Southall ſhe bequeathed to her brother-in-law Sampſon Leonard, Eſq.

[11] Except ſome chief-rents paid by certain cottages and lands in Southall to the lord of the manor of Norwood and Southall.

Southall, and two annual fairs (on the Wedneſday in Eaſter week, and the firſt Wedneſday in October), by virtue of a grant from William the Third to his anceſtor Francis Merick, Eſq. bearing date 1698.

Dorman's Well.

Dorman's Well near Southall, in the pariſh of Norwood, formerly the ſeat of Lord Dacre [12], is now the property of George Merick Aſcough, Eſq. Norden deſcribes it as ſurrounded with a park pale [13].

The chapel.

Norwood chapel, a ſmall ſtructure, conſiſts of a nave, chancel, and north aiſle. It exhibits the architecture of various periods. The north door has a Saxon arch; the windows of the chancel are lancet-ſhaped, and very narrow; thoſe in the nave are of a later Gothic.

Monument of Robert Cheſeman.

In the eaſt window of the chancel is a coat of arms in ſtained glaſs [14]. On the north wall is a monument with an obtuſe Gothic arch, ornamented with foliage and quatrefoils, to the memory of Robert Cheſeman, Eſq. who died in 1547. It has no inſcription, but may be aſcertained by the arms [15]. On the ſame wall is a handſome monument (with the effigies of the deceaſed, as large as the life, in white marble, recumbent on a ſarcophagus) to the memory of John Merick, Eſq. [16] of Norcutt, 1749; and thoſe of Suſanna, wife of Robert Kidwell [17], 1694; and George Charles Blacke, late miniſter of the chapel, 1775. On the eaſt wall is the monument of

John Merick.

Various monuments.

[12] Norden's Spec. Brit. p. 18.

[13] See the map.

[14] Or, on a croſs quarterly Az. and G. five plates.

[15] Per chevron embattled 3 mullets pierced.—Cheſeman, impaling a chevron between 3 hurts charged with as many eſcallops.—Dacres. Robert Cheſeman married Alice Dacres. Middleſex Pedigrees, Harleian MSS. N° 1551.

[16] Arms—Quarterly 1. & 4. Az. a feſſe wavy Arg. in chief two mullets pierced, Or.—Merick. 2. Or, a fret G. bezanty.—Truſſel. 3. Arg. a croſs flurty Gules,—another coat of Truſſel.

[17] Arms—Arg. a ſaltier raguly Sable, impaling Arg. on a bend Sab. three annulets of the field.

Iſabel,

Norwood Church.

Iſabel, wife of Thomas Nelſon [18] of Chadleworth, Berks, and daughter of Francis Merick, Eſq. 1769, and that of Francis Aſcough [19], Eſq. (with his buſt in white marble) 1788. On the ſouth wall is a ſtone with the following inſcription: "Here lyved ſometimes in this "pariſh, to the glory of God, and this Commonwealth's good, "Chriſtopher Merik [20], Eſq. with Agnes his loving and loyal wife, "by whom he had iſſue four ſonnes: he departed this life on the "bleſſed birth-day of our Saviour Chriſt, in the year from thence "1614, and lieth buried in the Temple church, London." On the ſame wall is a memorial of Sarah Horſnell, daughter of John Huxley, Eſq. of Wyer Hall, in Edmonton, and Elizabeth Aſcough, daughter of Francis Merick, Eſq. On the chancel floor are the tombs of Matthew Hunſley, Gent. (with a braſs plate) 1618; Francis Awſiter, Eſq. 1624; John Awſiter, Eſq. [21] 1787; John Allanſon [22], Gent. 1628; John Merick, Eſq. 1663; Iſabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart. 1696; Anne, wife of Francis Aſcough, Eſq. (within the rails of the communion-table), 1763; and Mr. Hopeful Hayward, 1773. On the ſouth wall of the nave is the monument of Francis Merick, Eſq. [23] 1702; and on a pillar of the north aiſle, that of Joſeph Biſcoe, Eſq. [24] deputy-chorographer of the court of Common Pleas, 1750. In this aiſle are the tombs of Joſeph Alſop

[18] Arms—Or a croſs patonce Az. over all a bendlet Gules, (Edmondſon blazons it Sab. a cr. pat. Or,) impaling Merick and Truſſel quarterly.

[19] Arms—Sab. a feſſe Or between 3 aſſes paſſant Argent; on an eſcutcheon of pretence, Arg. a croſs dove-tailed between 4 mullets.—Horſnell.

[20] This is the ancient manner of ſpelling the name.

[21] The preſent repreſentative of this ancient family, John Awſiter, M. D. lives in an old manſion at Southall-green. In the garden are ſeveral yew trees, cut into the form of temples and other buildings. His brother, Thomas Awſiter, Eſq. lives alſo at Southall-green.

[22] This John Allanſon had a grant of arms from the Heralds' College.—Az. an eſcutcheon Arg. within an orle of quatrefoils Or.

[23] Arms—Merick, bearing thoſe of Truſſel (Arg. a fret G. bezanty), on an eſcutcheon of pretence. Francis Merick married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of George Truſſel, Eſq. of Seagreens in Fulham.

[24] Arms—Arg. three greyhounds current in pale Sable, impaling Sab. on a bend between ſix doves Arg. (legs and beaks Gules), three pheons of the field.—Alſop.

Biſcoe (ſon of the above), aged 22, 1740; and Ralph Hodſon, Eſq. barriſter at law, 1774. In the nave, thoſe of Nathan Wright, Eſq. ſon of Sir Nathan Wright (Keeper of the Great Seal from 1700 to 1705), 1736; Anne, wife of Thomas Child, Eſq. 1759; William Child, Eſq. 1763; George Child, Eſq. 1765; and Robert Forſter, 1770. In the chapel-yard are no tombs of note.

Miniſter of the chapel.

Though Norwood is conſidered in other reſpects as a ſeparate pariſh or precinct, yet the chapel is only an appendage of Hayes, the vicar of which place is collated to his benefice with the chapel of Norwood annexed. He appoints the miniſter, who has a ſtipend paid out of the great tithes, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the ſtate of eccleſiaſtical benefices in 1650, reported, that the chapel of Norwood belonged to Hayes; that James Chibbald, the miniſter, was preſented by Thomas Jenings (leſſee of the rectory), who allowed him out of the tithes of Norwood 48l. per annum. Theſe tithes were then valued at 200l. per annum. The commiſſioners ſuggeſted, that it would be convenient to make Norwood a pariſh church [25]. Hayes and Norwood are in the peculiar juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The preſent miniſter of Norwood is the Rev. Anthony Hinton, M. A. who ſucceeded Mr. Blacke in 1775.

Regiſter.

The earlieſt date of the regiſter at Norwood is 1654.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1680—1689 -	11 $\frac{3}{5}$ -	17 $\frac{3}{10}$
1730—1739 -	13 $\frac{2}{5}$ -	14 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1789 -	15 $\frac{7}{10}$ -	14 $\frac{2}{5}$
1790—1794 -	20 $\frac{4}{5}$ -	22 $\frac{2}{5}$

The preſent number of houſes in this pariſh, or precinct, is 129; of which 40 are in the village of Norwood, 33 in the hamlet of

[25] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

Southall-

Southall-green, and 56 in that of Norcott, *alias* Southall, which lies upon the Uxbridge road, about a mile from Norwood chapel.

In 1665 there were only 12 burials; two children (of the ſame family) died of the plague.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" Suſanna Damaris, the daughter of Sir Samuel Morland [26], Knt. " and Bart. was baptized Feb. 28, 1666."

" John Lee and Johanna Maynard (daughter of Serjeant May- " nard [27]), married Aug. 2, 1666."

" George Keith, the ſon of the Rev. Alexander Keith, buried " Feb. 5, 1739." Mr. Keith (who had four ſons buried at this place) was miniſter of May-Fair chapel (famous in the annals of matrimony), where his conduct was ſuch as to ſubject him to eccleſiaſtical cenſures, and he was publicly excommunicated in the month of October 1742 [28]; when he had the impudence to retaliate, by excommunicating, at his own chapel, Biſhop Gibſon, Dr. Andrews, the judge of his court, and Dr. Trebeck, rector of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare [29]. When Mr. Keith's wife died in 1749, he had her corpſe embalmed, and kept it unburied for many months. One of his advertiſements during this period, will, no doubt, amuſe the reader: " We are informed, that Mrs. Keith's corpſe was re- " moved from her huſband's houſe in May Fair, the middle of " October laſt, to an apothecary's in South Audley-ſtreet, where " ſhe lies in a room hung with mourning, and is to continue there " till Mr. Keith can attend her funeral. The way to Mr. Keith's " chapel is through Piccadilly, by the end of St. James's-ſtreet, and " down Clarges-ſtreet, and turn on the left hand. The marriages

Alexander Keith.

May Fair marriages.

[26] See vol. i. p. 323. and vol. ii. p. 414.
[27] See vol. ii. p. 234, 235.
[28] Glouceſter Journal, Nov. 9, 1742.
[29] London Morning Adver. Dec. 13, 1742.

" (together

" (together with a licence on a five ſhilling ſtamp and certificate) " are carried on for a guinea, as uſual, any time till four in the af- " ternoon, by another regular clergyman, at Mr. Keith's little chapel " in May Fair, near Hyde-park-corner, oppoſite the great chapel, " and within ten yards of it: there is a porch at the door like a " country-church porch [30]." A newſpaper paragraph (March 26, 1754) ſtates, that on the 24th, being the laſt Sunday before the marriage-act took effect, 45 couple were united in the bands of matrimony before eleven o'clock, at May-Fair chapel; that a vaſt number were then waiting, and that two men were wholly and cloſely employed in making out the licences [31].

Inſtances of Longevity.

" Thomas Colſton, aged 95 years, buried Aug. 14, 1679; Doro- " thy Rouſe, aged 90, May 2, 1779; Mary Godin, aged 97, " May 10, 1781."

Benefactions for the education and clothing of children:

Francis Courtney, by his will, dated 1706, gave ſome land and cottages, now let at 5l. 2s. per annum, for the education of poor children of Norwood, Southall, and Norcutt, " till the world's end." Eliſha Biſcoe, Eſq. by will, anno 1772, gave the ſum of 3500l. for the purpoſe of clothing and educating 30 boys and 10 girls, belonging to the pariſhes of Norwood, Heſton, and Hayes. The yearly income of this fund is 136l. 10s.

For the poor.

Robert Cheſeman, Eſq. who died in 1547, gave a copyhold eſtate, called Hill-houſe, for an obit, expending at the obit and in the chapel, to be given to 12 poor women, 22s.; and if the eſtate ſhould not produce ſo much, the deficiency to be made up out of the lands of Henry Caſtor [32].

[30] Daily Advertiſer, Jan. 23, 1750.
[31] London Evening Poſt.
[32] Chantry Roll at the Augmentation-office, temp. Edw. VI.

William

William Early, William Komyn, and Edward Hiller, by deed, anno 1618, gave a houſe and lands (now let at 9l. 10s. per annum) for the poor of Norwood pariſh, at the diſcretion of the chapel-wardens. Francis Awſiter, Eſq. anno 1624, gave by will an annual rent-charge of 30s. (deducting 8s. for a ſermon, and 2s. to the clerk) to be diſtributed among poor widows attending the church on Good Friday.

William Millet, by will, 1631, gave a cloſe of land, now let at 8l. 13s. 4d. clear, to the pariſhes and hamlets of Norwood, Norcott, Heſton, and Southall, for the uſe and maintenance of the poor. George Finch, yeoman, by will (1633) gave an annual rent-charge of 2l. to the poor, to be diſtributed on the feaſt of the Purification.

Robert Hampton, by deed (1651) gave a rent-charge of 2l. per annum for the purpoſe of diſtributing 13 twelvepenny loaves thrice in the year; the remaining ſhilling to be given to the clerk. Robert Merick, Eſq. gave by will the ſum of 100l. to be laid out in land, the produce to be appropriated to the purchaſing of 2s. worth of bread every Sunday in the year, to be diſtributed among ſuch of the poor as ſhould attend the public ordinances, and were not given to the novelties of the times. The land purchaſed purſuant to his will produces a clear rent of 31l. 15s. 2d.

Benefactions of bread.

PADDINGTON.

Situation and boundaries.

THE village of Paddington is ſituated in the hundred of Oſſulſton, ſcarcely a mile north of Tybourn-turnpike, upon the Edgware road. The pariſh extends nearly two miles in length from Tybourn to Kilbourn turnpike. On the eaſt it is bounded by Marybone [1], on the north by Wilſdon, on the weſt by a detached part of Chelſea and by Kenſington, on the ſouth by Kenſington, St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, and St. George Hanover-ſquare. It contains, according to an actual ſurvey [2], 1197 acres 3 roods and 30 perches; of which 84 acres 2 roods and 29 perches are arable and garden-ground; the remainder meadow and paſture. The ſoil in the neighbourhood of the village is principally factitious, having been much enriched by great quantities of manure. On the eaſt of a little brook which runs by Kilbourn and Bayſwater, the ſoil is a thin clay upon a dry bed of gravel; on the weſt ſide of this brook, a deep clay, the ſprings lying very far beneath the ſurface. The only well in the neighbourhood on that ſide of the brook was ſunk a few years ago by Mr. Coulſon. The workmen dug nearly 300 feet before they found water [3].

Extent.

Soil.

[1] Near Kilbourn turnpike it juſt touches the pariſh of Hampſtead.

[2] In the poſſeſſion of William Strong, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.

[3] In ſinking this well the workmen dug through a bed of bluiſh clay to the depth of 100 feet, when, after paſſing a thin ſtratum of ſtone, they came to another bed of clay of the ſame quality and colour, through which they dug, without farther interruption, till water was found at the depth of nearly 300 feet from the ſurface. In digging another well in the ſame neighbourhood, water was found at the depth of 250 feet, which roſe with great rapidity till it came within 70 feet of the ſurface; after which it continued to riſe very gradually a few feet higher; at which height it ſtopped.

This

This pariſh pays the ſum of 354l. 6s. 10d. to the land-tax, which is about 8d. in the pound on houſes, and 10d. on land.

King Edgar gave the manor of Paddington to Weſtminſter Abbey; the grant was confirmed by Henry I. King Stephen, and Henry II.[4] At the diſſolution of that monaſtery it was made part of the revenues of the Biſhopric of Weſtminſter; and when that ſee was aboliſhed, ſoon after its eſtabliſhment, Edward VI. gave it to Ridley Biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors[5]. The manor.

The manor of Paddington was leaſed in the reign of Henry VIII. to Richard Reade for a long term; which being expired, Biſhop Abbot demiſed it in the year 1626 (together with the capital manſion and rectory) to Sir Rowland St. John (fifth ſon of Oliver Lord St. John of Bletſoe), for the lives of himſelf, his wife Sibyl, and their ſon Oliver[6]. Sir Rowland died in 1645. The next year a ſurvey of the manor was taken by the order of parliament; which ſtates the demeſne lands to have been 624 acres, the reſerved rent 41l. 6s. 8d. The great houſe in which Sir Rowland St. John had lived was then in the occupation of Alderman Bide[7]. The manor was afterwards ſold by the parliamentary commiſſioners to Thomas Browne, Eſq.[8] After the Reſtoration (in the month of January 1661) Oliver St. John, the only ſurvivor in the leaſe (then a baronet), died without having renewed; upon which the eſtate fell in to Biſhop Sheldon, who granted it to his nephews Sir Joſeph Sheldon, Knt. and Daniel Sheldon, Eſq.[9] The leaſe continued ſeveral years in that family, being renewed from time to time. In the year 1741, it was purchaſed by Sir John Frederick, Bart. and is now veſted Leſſees of the manor.

[4] Dart's Hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey, vol. i. p. 11.
[5] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 703.
[6] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.
[7] Ibid.
[8] It appears by the pariſh accounts that Thomas Browne, Eſq. was lord of the manor in 1657.
[9] Newcourt, p. 704.

in Sir John Morſhead, Bart. and Robert Thiſtlethwayte, Eſq. in right of their wives Elizabeth and Selina, daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. deceaſed, and grand-daughters of Sir John Frederick.

Paddington-houſe.

Paddington-houſe, a handſome brick edifice, on the eaſt ſide of the green, was built by Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne. It is now the property of Baron Maſeres, and in the occupation of John Symmons, Eſq.[10]

Weſtbourn-place.

A capital meſſuage, called Weſtbourn-place, with certain lands thereunto belonging, was granted by Henry VIII., anno 1540, to Robert White [11]. This eſtate was, ſome years ago, the property of

Iſaac Ware, the architect.

Iſaac Ware, the architect (editor of Palladio's works, and other profeſſional publications), who, with materials brought from Lord Cheſterfield's houſe in May-Fair (which he was employed to rebuild), erected the preſent manſion, called Weſtbourn-place, a little to the ſouth of the old houſe, which was ſuffered to ſtand ſeveral years longer. Weſtbourn-place was ſold by Ware's executors to Sir William Yorke, Bart. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who reſided there a ſhort time, and afterwards let it to a Venetian ambaſſador. In the year 1768 he ſold it to the late Jukes Coulſon, Eſq. [12] who expended a very conſiderable ſum in enlarging the houſe, and laying out the grounds. The library, which he added to the houſe, is ſaid to have coſt about 1500l. Weſtbourn-place is now the property of his relict, Mrs. Coulſon. The ſituation is extremely pleaſant, and ſo uncommonly retired, that a perſon reſiding there could ſcarcely conceive himſelf to be in a pariſh adjoining to that of St. George, Hanover-ſquare. Weſtbourn is within the dean and

[10] From the information of Mr. Foſter, the biſhop's receiver.

[11] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[12] From the information of William Allen, Eſq. one of the truſtees under Mr. Coulſon's will.

chapter

chapter of Weſtminſter's manor of Knightſbridge, or rather the manor is called that of Knightſbridge and Weſtbourn. Manor of Weſtbourn.

Lord Craven has an eſtate in this pariſh, called Craven-hill, on which is a ſmall hamlet, very pleaſantly ſituated. The Earl of Craven, whoſe humane exertions during thoſe dreadful calamities, the great plague and the fire of London, are well known, obſerving the difficulties which attended the burying of infected corpſes in 1665, gave a piece of ground (now Carnaby market) as a burial-place, during any future ſickneſs. When this ground was covered with buildings, it was exchanged for a field upon the Paddington eſtate, which, if London ſhould ever be again viſited by the plague, is ſtill ſubject to the ſaid uſe. Craven-hill.

Little Shaftſbury-houſe, in this pariſh (near Kenſington Gravel-pits), the ſeat of Ambroſe Godfrey, Eſq. is ſaid to have been built by the Earl of Shaftſbury, author of the Characteriſtics, or his father the Chancellor. Little Shaftſbury-houſe.

Bayſwater tea-gardens were ſome years ago the gardens of Sir John Hill, who cultivated there his medicinal plants, and prepared "his water-dock eſſence, and balſam of honey." The ſprings at this place lie near the ſurface, and the water is very fine. The reſervoir at Bayſwater was intended for the ſupply of Kenſington-palace, and the property was granted to the company who own the Chelſea water-works, upon their engaging to keep the baſon before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde-park wall, near Knightſbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayſwater belongs to the city of London, and being conveyed by brick drains, ſupplies the houſes in and about Bond-ſtreet, which ſtand upon the city lands. Bayſwater gardens. Sir John Hill. The reſervoir. Conduit.

The Queen's lying-in hoſpital at Bayſwater, of which her Majeſty is Patroneſs, was inſtituted in the year 1752, for delivering poor pregnant women, married or not married. It was removed to Bayſ- The Queen's lying-in hoſpital.

Mrs. Kennedy.

water in 1791. Mrs. Kennedy, the celebrated ſinger, died there in the year 1793, at the apartments of her huſband Dr. Kennedy, who is phyſician to the hoſpital.

The pariſh church.

The late church at Paddington (it can ſcarcely be called old, having been built little more than a century ago, by Sir Joſeph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London, and leſſee of the manor), being in a ruinous condition, and from its ſmall ſize very inadequate to the number of pariſhioners, an act of parliament was obtained in

The building of the new church.

the year 1787 for taking it down, and building a new church upon a piece of waſte adjoining to the church-yard, then given to the pariſh by the preſent Biſhop of London, under the authority of the ſaid act, and added to the old incloſure. The firſt ſtone of the new edifice was laid on the 20th of October 1788, and it was conſecrated on the 27th of April 1791. It is a handſome building, upon the Grecian model, with a portico of the Doric order towards the ſouth, and a cupola on the top. The whole expence of rebuilding the church, with incloſing the new ground, obtaining the act, and other

Monuments in the old church.

incidental charges, amounted to 6000l.[13] In the former church[14], which was dedicated to St. James, were the monuments of John, ſon of Dr. Robert Pory, 1660; Mr. James Crook, 1705; James Townſend, 1708; William, ſon and heir of Thomas Betts[15], of the Inner Temple, 1708; Dorothy, wife of John Archer, Eſq. of Oxenholme in Weſtmorland, 1722; John Fiſher, Eſq. 1727; Mr. Lambert Tree, aged 96, 1738; John Peck, Eſq.[16] (ſon of John Peck of Brackendale, Norfolk), 1739; Captain Henry MacNeal, 1731; Sir William Marwood, of Buſby-hall, Bart. 1740; Mrs. Catherine Riche, "greatly born of eminent learning, &c." 1740; Mr. Humphrey

[13] From the information of Mr. Shepherd, to whom I am indebted for having aſſiſted me very much in my inquiries relating to this pariſh.

[14] It was pulled down in the year 1791.

[15] Arms—On a bend three cinquefoils, impaling a lion rampant.

[16] Arms—On a chevron three croſſes formée.

Gallimore,

Gallimore, 1744; Peter Coſte [17], who died at Paris, and was there buried, 1746; Elizabeth Montgomery of Lainſhaw, 1776; and Mr. Jeremiah Devall [18], 1783. Theſe monuments are now preſerved in a light vault under the preſent church.

Monuments in the new church.

The only monuments as yet erected in the new church, are thoſe of Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, 1784; the Rev. John James, rector of Arthuret and Kirk Andrew in Cumberland, 1786; Captain William Graham, of the 64th regiment of foot, 1792; and Frances Elizabeth, daughter of George Auſt, Eſq. 1794 [19].

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mary, wife of Solomon Swale [20], 1654; Anthony Atkinſon, aged 90 (father of the then curate), 1695; Bulkely, ſon of Dr. Atkinſon and the Hon. Catherine his wife, 1696; Mr. Peter Arnaud, 1723; Anthony Delaroſe, Eſq. 1728; Anne, wife of Peter Brozet, Eſq. of the iſland of Guadaloupe, 1729; Mrs.

[17] Inſcription—"Cenotaphium in memoriam Petri Coſte, Galli, Anglorum civitati donati, Annâ regnante; qui ſe licet ſemper infra titulos putavit, curavit pro viribus ex quo tempore muſas amare et colere cepit, ut quædam pars ſui vitaret Libitinam. Deum Opt. Max. ſuſpiciens, venerans, ejuſque innumera immeritó in ſe collata beneficia recolens, obiit Pariſiæ, anno 1746."

Peter Coſte was a native of France; which country he left on account of his religion, and reſided many years in London, where his time was principally occupied in literary purſuits. He returned to Paris ſome time before his death, which happened in the year 1746, at a very advanced age. His principal works were, tranſlations of ſome of Locke's works, and of Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics; editions of Montaigne and Fontaine; a defence of La Bruyere; and a life of the Prince of Condé. His biographer in the *Dictionaire Hiſtorique* ſpeaks of him as a writer of moderate abilities; but a good editor, and an excellent corrector of the preſs.

[18] Arms—Az. ſemée of fl. de lis O. and a lion ramp. Argent.

[19] Inſcription—"Sacred to the memory of Frances Elizabeth Auſt, only daughter of George Auſt, of the city of Weſtminſter, Eſq. (one of his Majeſty's Under-Secretaries of State), by Jane his wife; born October 25, 1778; died December 11, 1794. Her piety was fervent and exalted; her affection for her parents and relations ardent in the extreme; her benevolence univerſal, extending even to the meaneſt of the animal creation. To a very lively wit, and fertile imagination, ſhe joined an acuteneſs of penetration, and a ſolidity of judgment, far above her years. She beheld the approaches of death with unſhaken fortitude and reſignation."

[20] Solomon Swale was created a baronet in 1660.

Mary

Mary Catherine Roper, 1734; Mr. Joſeph Keene, apothecary, 1735; Mary, wife of John More of Kirtlington, in Nottinghamſhire (daughter and heir of Peter Fermor, Eſq.), 1738; Thomas Chew Gilbert, Eſq. 1739; Henry Panton, Eſq. 1739; Captain James Carteret, 1746; Mr. Thomas Warren, 1749; John Coghlan, Gent. 1751; Robert Pollard, Gent. 1753; Mrs. Jane Dalbye, 1757; Capt. Stephen Papon (grandſon of Peter Brozet), 1763, and others of the family of Papon; Joſeph Dewberry, Eſq. 1764; Mr. William Jeweſt, Gent. of the Ewry to his Majeſty, 1765; George Darell, Eſq. 1767; John Darell, Eſq. 1775; Matthew Dubourg [20], 1767; Roger Jackſon, Eſq. 1769; Joſeph Tyler, Eſq. of Somerſet-houſe, 1769; Charles Aſhmall, Eſq. 1770; Mr. Peter Theobald, 1772, and others of that family; James Lacy, Eſq. patentee of Drury-lane theatre, aged 78, 1774; Elizabeth, wife of Captain George Morris (daughter of John Worth, Eſq. of the county of Devon), 1774; Sarah, daughter of George Morris, and wife of John Teede, Eſq. 1774; John Teede, Eſq. 1776; Mrs. Hannah Thomas, aged 90, 1775; Robert Ireland, Eſq. 1775; David Cock, Eſq. 1776; Anne, wife of Thomas Hemming, Eſq. of Hillingdon, 1777; Thomas Hugford, Eſq. 1779; Francis Vivares (an eminent engraver), ob. Nov. 26, 1780; John Browning, Maſter in Chancery, 1780 (his daughter Catherine married Timothy Edwards, Captain in the Navy); Hannah, wife of Mr. Timothy Davies, 1782; Mary, daughter of John Barton, Eſq. of Ludgate-hill, 1782; Margaret, wife of Vincent Newton, Eſq. (heireſs of the ancient family of Macclesfield [21]), 1782; Theodore Hay, Eſq. 1783; Elizabeth, wife of Bartholomew Songa, merchant, 1783; Peter Romilly, Eſq. 1784; John Muller, Eſq. profeſſor of fortification [22]

Lacy, patentee of Drury-lane Theatre.

Vivares, the engraver.

[20] See p. 338.

[21] MSS. of the late J. C. Brooke, Eſq. in the Heralds' Office.

[22] Author of ſeveral volumes upon mathematics, fortification, engineering, artillery, &c. His works are much eſteemed and in general uſe among the cadets.

in

in the Royal Academy at Woolwich, 1784; John Henry Fenoulhet, Eſq. 1784; Samuel Griffis, Eſq. 1784; Joſeph Griffis, Eſq. 1788; Charles Eyles, Eſq. barriſter at law, 1785; Mrs. Thereſa Petre, 1786; Mrs. Mary Aickin (wife of Francis Aickin of Covent-garden theatre), aged 37, 1786; Thomas Brookſbank, Eſq. deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middleſex, 1787, and ſeveral of his family; John Elliott,[23] M. D. aged 39, 1787; Francis Reeves, Eſq. 1787; Charlotte, his wife, 1786; Maria Anne Lacy, 1788; John Clarke, Eſq. 1788; Thomas Loughnan, Eſq. 1789; Sophia, wife of Robert Barnewall, Eſq. 1789; Mr. Francis Williams, of the Inner Temple, 1789; Jacob Daniel Kluft, Eſq.[24] 1791; Mr. William Boyd, ſurveyor, 1791 (in conſequence of whoſe report an act of parliament was obtained for rebuilding the church); and Mr. Stephen Horncaſtle, 1792.

Curacy.

The church of this place was formerly a chapel of eaſe to St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, and they were valued together at 30 marks[25]. Its connection with that pariſh ceaſed, I preſume, at the diſſolution of monaſteries, when the manor of Paddington was given to the Biſhop of Weſtminſter. It is now a curacy, or donative, in the Biſhop of London's patronage, as lord of the manor. The ſtipend was formerly ſo ſmall, that it was difficult to find a perſon who would ſupply the cure. When Biſhop Aylmer's enemies, among other charges, accuſed him of ordaining his porter, the fact was ad-

[23] See p. 339.

[24] A native of Holland, who came to this country in the late King's reign. He was employed in various confidential political ſervices, in which he conducted himſelf with ſingular honour and integrity, particularly during the negotiations for peace in 1762 and 1763. He was afterwards appointed private ſecretary to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and continued to hold that ſituation till her Royal Highneſs's death, when he retired upon a penſion which he enjoyed to a very advanced age. Mr. Kluft wrote ſome tracts againſt Hume and Voltaire, in defence of the Chriſtian religion, and ſeveral political pamphlets. He had collected (with a view to publication) tranſactions relative to the court of the late Prince and Princeſs of Wales, but the MSS. were ſuppreſſed after his death.

[25] Harl. MSS. N° 60.

mitted,

mitted, and juſtified on this ground, that being a man of honeſt life and converſation, the Biſhop had ordained him to preach in a ſmall congregation at Paddington, where commonly, on account of the meanneſs of the ſtipend, no preacher could be had [24]. When Sir Rowland St. John had the leaſe in 1626, the ſtipend was only 10 l. per annum. It was afterwards 28 l. [25] When Biſhop Sheldon granted the manor on leaſe to his nephews in 1661, he took that opportunity of raiſing it to 80 l. [26] as it ſtill continues. The preſent curate is the Rev. Thomas Hayter, M. A. who was collated in 1780.

Lecture-ſhip. There is an afternoon lecture in this pariſh during the ſummer months, which is ſupplied by the reſident curate the Rev. John Shepherd, M. A. elected by the pariſhioners in veſtry.

Pariſh regiſter. The earlieſt date of any pariſh regiſter now extant is 1701.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1702—1711 -	10 3/5 -	33 1/10
1740—1749 -	16 3/5 -	193 9/10
1780—1789 -	16 1/2 -	192 3/10
1790—1794 -	36 3/5 -	244 3/5

The ſtriking contraſt between the proportion of baptiſms and burials, ariſes from the great number of lodgers and non-pariſhioners here interred, many of whom are Roman Catholics.

Number of houſes. The preſent number of houſes is about 340. The pariſh being chiefly church-land, there has been little increaſe of buildings [27] till about four years ago, ſince which time a number of ſmall wooden cottages, to the amount of nearly 100, have been erected on a ſpot

[24] Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 212, 213.
[25] Parliamentary Surveys.
[26] Newcourt.
[27] It is in contemplation to apply for an act of parliament for powers to build on the north ſide of the Oxford road, from Tybourn turnpike towards Bayſwater.

of

of ground a little to the north of Tybourn turnpike. Theſe cottages are let at from 7 l. to 12 l. per annum, and are inhabited principally by journeymen artificers, who work in London, forming with their families a little colony of about 600 perſons; for (including nurſed children) they contain on an average ſix in a houſe [28].

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.

" Col. Henry Luttrell, a batchelor, and M^rs Elizabeth Jones, a " ſingle woman, of the pariſh of S^t Margaret, Weſtminſter, were " married Oct. 13, 1704." Colonel Luttrell, grandfather of the preſent Earl of Carhampton, was aſſaſſinated in his ſedan-chair by ruffians, at Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717. His wife was daughter of Charles Jones, Eſq. of Halkin, in the county of Flint [29]. Marriage of Col. Luttrell.

" Richard Page, Eſq. and Anne, Lady of S^t Aubyn, *alias* " Spencer [30], widow, of S^t Margaret's Weſtminſter, were married " July 22, 1708."

" William Hogarth, Eſq. [31] and Jane Thornhill [32], of St. Paul's, " Covent-garden, married Mar. 23, 1729." Marriage of Hogarth.

" The Hon^ble Carolina Sarah De Sparre, daughter to the Hon. " Baron De Sparre, envoy extraordinary from the King of Sweden, " buried Feb. 13, 1732."

" The Hon. Lady Frances O'Neale, buried June 30, 1732."

" Sir John Macgarth, buried Dec. 24, 1732."

" The Hon. Margaret Nicolaii, buried Jan. 24, 1733."

" Lady Mary Fitzharris, buried Mar. 18, 1733."

" Sir Solomon Swale, Bart. [33] buried Jan. 3, 1734." Swale, Bart.

[28] From the information of Mr. Shepherd.

[29] Iriſh Peerage.

[30] Relict, I ſuppoſe, of Sir John St. Aubyn (created a baronet in 1671), who married Anne, daughter and coheir of James Jenkyn, Eſq. of Treſſeny in Cornwall. It is probable that ſhe might have had a ſecond huſband, whoſe name was Spencer.

[31] The celebrated painter.

[32] Daughter of Sir James Thornhill.

[33] A deſcendant of Sir Solomon Swale mentioned in p. 333. The title is extinct.

Marwood, Bart. " Sir William Marwood, Bart. [35] buried Feb. 29, 1740; Margaret " Lady Marwood, Aug. 16, 1740."

J. F. Nollekins, the painter. " Joſeph Francis Nollekins, buried Jan. 24, 1747." A painter. He ſtudied under Tillemans, and copied Watteau and Paulo Panini. Lord Cobham employed him at Stow, and the Earl of Tilney at Wanſtead. His ſubjects were landſcapes and figures, particularly the amuſements of children. He died at the age of 42, leaving a numerous family [36]. One of his ſons is now a celebrated ſtatuary.

Benjamin Parker. " Benjamin Parker, from St. Mary le bone, buried Sep. 18, 1747." Author of various works, intituled Philoſophical Meditations; the Divine Authority of Scripture philoſophically proved; a Proſpect into the Spiritual World; Philoſophical Diſſertations; Survey of the Six Days Work of the Creation, &c. being principally the ſubſtance of theological and philoſophical lectures, which he continued to read for ſeveral years in London, an employment which, with his publications, ſcarcely kept himſelf and his family from ſtarving.

" S[r] John Del'ange, Knt. (from St. Bride's), buried July 14, " 1755."

Abraham Lemoine. " The Rev[d] D[r] Abraham Lemoine, buried Jan. 13, 1757." Dr. Lemoine, who was rector of Everly in Wilts, publiſhed a treatiſe on miracles; a viſitation ſermon (being a defence of the ſacred hiſtory of the Old Teſtament againſt Bolingbroke), and ſome other ſingle diſcourſes.

Roſs, Bart. " S[r] James Roſs, Bart. Major Gen[l] and Col. of the 38 regiment " of foot, buried Sept. 30, 1760, aged 44."

Matthew Dubourg. " Matthew Dubourg, from St. Mary le bone, buried July 7, " 1767." An eminent performer on the violin. He gave early proofs of his genius for muſic, and played a ſolo at Britton's concert

[35] Of Buſby-hall in Yorkſhire; the title became extinct at his death. His anceſtor Sir George was created a baronet in 1660.

[36] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 55, 56.

when

when a child [37], He was buried in the church-yard at this place, where is the following inſcription to his memory: " Here lyeth the " body of Matthew Dubourg, chief compoſer and maſter of muſic " in the kingdom of Ireland, ſervant to four generations of the illuſ- " trious Houſe of Hanover, George I. and II., his Royal Highneſs " the late Prince of Wales, and his preſent Majeſty; as alſo inſtructor " in Muſic to their Royal Highneſſes the Duke of Cumberland and " the late Prince Frederick. He died July 3, 1767, aged 64.

" Tho' ſweet as Orpheus thou couldſt bring
" Soft pleadings from the trembling ſtring,
" Unmov'd the King of Terror ſtands,
" Nor owns the magic of thy hands."

Dubourg was married at Stanmore, on the 17th of June 1727, to Frances Gates.

" George Barret, an eminent painter, and worthy man, was " buried Mar. 14, 1784." He excelled in landſcape, particularly in trees. The drawing-room at Norbury-park, the ſeat of William Lock, Eſq. was painted by Barret, and is eſteemed among his beſt performances. George Barret.

" John Elliott, buried July 26, 1787." This unfortunate man was ſon of a clothier at Chard in Somerſetſhire. The circumſtance of his firing a piſtol at Miſs Boydell (now Mrs. Nicoll) as ſhe was walking in Leiceſter-fields, on the 2d of July 1787, is freſh in the recollection of the public. He was tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted of intention to murder, but was detained to be tried for an aſſault. During this reſtraint, before the expiration of July, he deſtroyed himſelf by an obſtinate refuſal of all food. He appears to have been an ingenious, diſappointed man, whoſe ſtate of mind latterly perhaps more than bordered on inſanity. He was author of ſeveral John Elliott.

[37] Hawkins's Hiſt. of Muſic, vol. v. p. 362.

works on ſubjects connected with his profeſſion; philoſophical obſervations on the ſenſes; a life of Dr. Fothergill, and a collection of his works; a medical pocket-book; a treatiſe on mineral waters, and the method of making them artificially; and the elements of natural philoſophy as connected with medicine. He was concerned alſo in the Medical Journal. Dr. Elliott was only 39 years of age at the time of his death.

" Frances Lady Browne, from St. Mary le bone, buried March 26, " 1790."

Inſtances of Longevity.

" Widow Bellamy, of Paddington, penſioner, aged 90, buried " June 8, 1761; Jaſper Soleirol, from St. Martin's in the Fields, " aged 98, buried Dec. 2, 1761; Matthew Froud, from St. George " Bloomſbury, aged 90, June 24, 1762."

Buſhnell, the ſtatuary.

John Buſhnell, a celebrated ſtatuary, was buried at Paddington in 1701. His burial does not occur in the regiſter, which is imperfect during that year. He was a man of a very eccentric character. Among other whims he undertook to demonſtrate the poſſibility of the Trojan horſe, and began to make one upon the ſame principles, of wood covered with ſtucco; the head was capable of containing twelve men, the eyes were to ſerve as windows. Before it was half completed, a ſtorm of wind overſet and demoliſhed this unwieldy machine [38]. Buſhnell was much admired in his time as an artiſt. Among the monuments which he executed are Cowley's and Sir Palmes Fairbourn's in Weſtminſter Abbey, and Lord Mordaunt's at Fulham.

There is no eſtabliſhed charity-ſchool in this pariſh; a Sunday-ſchool, in which are 40 children, is ſupported by voluntary contribution.

[38] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 137.

Mr.

Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne, gave the intereſt of 1381. for the benefit of poor children of this pariſh. A benefaction of 5l. per annum, given by Mrs. Margaret Robinſon for the purpoſe of apprenticing poor children, has been loſt. Benefactions.

Some lands ſaid to have been given by two maiden gentlewomen for the purpoſe of diſtributing bread, cheeſe, and beer among the inhabitants on the Sunday before Chriſtmas-day, are now let at 21l. per annum. The bread was formerly thrown from the church ſteeple to be ſcrambled for, and part of it is ſtill diſtributed in that way. Twenty ſhillings per annum given by Thomas Johnſon, merchant-taylor, of London, for the ſame purpoſe, has been loſt. Cuſtom of throwing bread from the church ſteeple.

Biſhop Compton gave a cottage and a piece of land, let at 2l. per annum, to the poor of this pariſh. The donation was confirmed by Biſhop Robinſon. Theſe premiſes, on which ſix houſes have been ſince built, were let by the pariſh in 1784, on repairing leaſes for 21 years, at the rent of 72l. per annum.

The pariſh have a cottage (worth about 3l. per annum) given by Mrs. Margaret Robinſon. Some ſmall alms-houſes were built at the pariſh expence (for the habitation of poor families) in the year 1714.

The large cemetery a little to the weſt of Tybourn turnpike was ſeparated from this pariſh by act of parliament, and annexed to that of St. George Hanover-ſquare, for whoſe uſe it was incloſed. St. George's burying-ground.

The place of execution, commonly called Tybourn, was for many years in this pariſh. It had formerly been in that of Marybone. Place of execution.

PANCRAS.

Name.

THIS place takes its name from the ſaint to whom the church is dedicated. It was called St. Pancras when the ſurvey of Doomſday was taken.

Situation, extent, and boundaries.

The church is ſituated to the north of London a little more than a mile from Holborn-bars. The pariſh is of great extent. It is bounded on the north by Iſlington, Hornſey, and Finchley: the boundary towards Hornſey is in the hamlet of Highgate, one third of which is in this pariſh; it joins to Finchley in Lord Mansfield's woods. On the weſt it is bounded by Hampſtead (including part of Haverſtock-hill and Chalk-farm) and Marybone; on the ſouth by St. Giles's in the Fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George-Bloomſbury, and St. Andrew's-Holborn (the pariſh of Pancras extending to the foot of Gray's Inn Lane, and including part of a houſe in Queen's Square); on the weſt it is bounded by St. James-Clerkenwell, the line of diviſion being between the New River-head and Bagnigge Wells. Tottenham-court Road [1], and all the ſtreets to the weſt

[1] In Tottenham-court Road was formerly an amphitheatre for boxing, kept by Smallwood and the celebrated George Taylor. A fair was annually kept in the month of Auguſt at Tottenham-court, at which ſome of the actors from the Theatres Royal, moſt celebrated for comic humour, entertained the town with drolls and interludes; but they were ſuppreſſed by the juſtices in 1744. In 1748, one Daniel French opened an amphitheatre in Tottenham-court Road; at which, during that year, he exhibited an entertainment called the Country Wake, conſiſting of cudgel-playing, boxing, wreſtling, &c. The only place of public amuſement now in Tottenham-court Road is of a very different nature—the concert of

weſt as far as Cleveland-ſtreet and Rathbone-place, are in the pariſh of Pancras.

The principal hamlets are Kentiſh-town (anciently Kentiſtonne), where William Bruges, Garter King at Arms in the reign of Henry V. had a country-houſe at which he entertained the Emperor Sigiſmund [2]; part of Highgate; Battle-bridge, Camden-town, and Sommers-town. Hamlets. Emperor Sigiſmund entertained at Kentiſh-town.

The pariſh of Pancras contains about 2700 acres of land, including the ſite of buildings. The proportion of arable land is very ſmall, ſcarcely 50 acres. The ſoil is various, clay, gravel, and loam. Quantity of land. Soil.

This pariſh pays the ſum of 1400 l. (within a ſmall fraction) to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 3 d. in the pound. Land-tax.

At a place called the Brill in this pariſh were to be ſeen, a few years ago, ſome remains of what is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp [3]. A part of Sommers-town is now built upon the ſite. The celebrated and ingenious Dr. Stukeley, whoſe imagination in the purſuit of a favourite hypotheſis would ſometimes enable him to ſee more than other antiquaries, has written 16 pages in folio [4] upon this entrenchment, which he expreſsly affirms to have been the camp of Cæſar. He ſuppoſes it to have extended 500 paces by 400, including a ſmall moated ſite to the ſouth of the church, and another to the north [5]. Dr. Stukeley's account of a Roman camp at the Brill.

of ancient muſic, firſt ſuggeſted by the late Earl of Sandwich in the year 1776*, and, in 1785, honoured with the patronage of his Majeſty, who generally attends the performance with the Royal Family.

[2] Dallaway's Inquiries into the Origin and Progreſs of Heraldry, p. 149.

[3] It has been the cuſtom among ſome antiquaries to magnify every entrenchment, though only a dry moat of 40 paces ſquare, into a Roman camp. In various parts of the kingdom we have many undoubted and very perfect remains of Roman and other camps, of ſufficient extent to have been the ſtation of numerous armies; but I have not obſerved any entrenchments near London which could have been capable of containing more than a very ſmall body of men, except that on Wimbledon Common.

[4] Prefixed to his Iter Boreale.

[5] In the print of Cæſar's camp annexed to Dr. Stukeley's account, the traces of an entrenchment at the Brill appear to have been but ſlight. The intermediate lines between that and the moated ſite near the church ſeem to have been filled up by conjecture.

* Burney's Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. iv. p. 683.

Quitting

Quitting the language of conjecture, the doctor points out the diſpoſition of the troops, and the ſtation of each general's tent, with as much confidence as if he had himſelf been in the camp. Here was Cæſar's prætorium; here was ſtationed Mandubrace, King of London; here were the quarters of M. Craſſus, the Quæſtor; here was Cominius; there the Gauliſh princes, &c. &c. It is but juſtice to Dr. Stukeley's memory to mention, that this account of Cæſar's camp was not printed in his lifetime; as he withheld it from the public, it is probable he was convinced that his imagination had carried him too far on this ſubject. Dr. Stukeley remarks that the vallum thrown up in the civil war was in the fields next the Duke of Bedford's; he adds, that it was levelled after the Reſtoration, and that ſcarcely a trace of it was (when he wrote) viſible, notwithſtanding Cæſar's camp remained in ſo perfect a ſtate after an interval of 1800 years. I do not ſuppoſe that the entrenchment at the Brill was thrown up by the Londoners in 1642 (ſince the name denotes ſomething more ancient[6]); but it certainly appears by the diurnals publiſhed at the time, that entrenchments and ramparts were thrown up in the fields near Pancras church during the civil war. I think it not improbable that the moated areas abovementioned near the church were the ſites of the vicarage and rectory-houſe; which, in a ſurvey of the pariſh of Pancras bearing date 1251[7], are deſcribed as two *areæ*, one *prope eccleſiam;* the other *ad aquilonem eccleſiæ*. The rectory-houſe at Newington-butts ſtill exiſts in a moated ſtate.

In the ſurvey of Doomſday two manors are deſcribed as being in the pariſh of Pancras, beſides that of Totehele. The canons of St.

[6] Dr. Stukeley with great probability ſuppoſes Brill to be a contraction of Bury-hill. He mentions other places bearing the ſame name; one of which was known to have been a vill of Edward the Confeſſor's. In Manning's edition of Lye's Saxon Dictionary, *Byrig* is tranſlated—urbs, oppidum, collis; and *burgh*—caſtrum, palatium, domus, &c. Thus the name of Bury might denote either a military ſtation or a palace. It frequently happened that ancient Roman ſtations were afterwards fixed upon by the Saxon princes and nobles for their reſidence.

[7] Among the records belonging to the church of St. Paul's, Lib. L.

Paul's,

Paul's, ſays that record, hold four hides at Pancras for a manor. The land is of two carucates. The villans employ only one plough, but might employ another. There is timber in the hedgerows; paſture for the cattle, and 20d. rents. Four villans hold this land under the canons, and there are ſeven cottars. In the whole, valued at 40s. in King Edward's time at 60s. I ſuppoſe this to have been the prebendal manor of Kentiſh-town, or Cantelows. The name of Kaunteloe, or de Kaunteloe, occurs in ſome of the moſt ancient court-rolls of the manor of Tottenhall [8]. The demeſne lands conſiſt of about 210 acres, according to the ſurvey taken by order of parliament in 1649 [9]. The manor houſe was then ſold to Richard Hill, merchant of London, and the manor (which had been demiſed to Philip King and George Duncomb for three lives, all then ſurviving) to Richard Utber, draper. After the Reſtoration, the leſſees, or their repreſentatives, were reinſtated in their property. About the year 1670 the leaſe came into the poſſeſſion of John Jeffreys, Eſq. father of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys of Roehampton, Alderman of London [10]. By the intermarriage of the late Earl Camden with Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Nicholas Jeffreys, Eſq. grandſon of Sir John, it became veſted in him in right of his wife, and is now the property of the preſent Earl. This eſtate is held on lives ſubject to a reſerved rent of 20l. 1s. 5d. per annum, paid to the prebendary, who keeps the manor in his own hands, and holds a court leet and court baron.

Prebendal manor of Kentiſh-town, or Cantelows.

The preſent prebendary of Cantelows is Anthony Hamilton, D. D. Archdeacon of Colcheſter, and a Vice-preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, who was collated in 1771.

Walter, a canon of St. Paul's, held, when the ſurvey of Doomſday was taken, one hide at Pancras. The land, ſays that record, is

[8] About the beginning of the 14th century. In the Muniment-room at St. Paul's.

[9] In the Muniment-room.

[10] From the information of Joſ. Ward, Eſq.

of one carucate, and employs one plough. On this eſtate are 24 men, who pay a rent of 30s. per annum. In the year 1375, Joan, widow of Robert Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, died ſeiſed of an eſtate, called the manor of Pancras [11] (held under the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, by a rent of 30s.) being the ſame, I ſuppoſe, which belonged to Walter the canon. Robert Lord Ferrers, of Groby, who inherited his mother's lands, ſold this eſtate to Sir Robert Knolles, in 1378 [12]. In the year 1381, the reverſion which belonged to the crown, was granted after the death of Sir Robert and his wife Cuſtancia, to the prior and convent of the houſe of Carthuſian monks, built in honour of the holy ſalutation [13]. I have not been able to find what became of this eſtate after the diſſolution of monaſteries. Perhaps it is Lord Somers's eſtate at the Brill, which is freehold, but the title deeds are not ſufficiently ancient to aſcertain it.

Manor of Pancras.

Prebendal manor of Tothele, Totenhall, or Tottenham-court.

The manor of Totehele (now Tottenham court) contained five hides, and is thus deſcribed in the record of Doomſday. The land is of four carucates, but only ſeven parts in eight are cultivated. There are four villans and four bordars, wood for 150 hogs, and 40s. ariſing from the herbage. In the whole valued at 4 l., in King Edward's time at 5 l. This manor was formerly kept by the prebendary of Totenhall in his own hands. In 1343, John de Carleton held a court baron as leſſee, and the prebendary the ſame year held a view of frank-plege [14]. In the year 1560, the manor of Totenhall, or Tottenham, was demiſed to Queen Elizabeth for 99 years, in the name of Sir Robert Dudley [15]. In the year 1639, twenty years before the expiration of Queen Elizabeth's term, a leaſe was granted to Charles the Firſt, in the name of Sir Henry Vane, for three

[11] Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 56.
[12] Cl. 1 Ric. II. m. 21. d.
[13] Pat. 4 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 15.
[14] Court Rolls at St. Paul's.
[15] Parliamentary Surveys, ibid.

lives.

lives [16]. In 1649, this manor, being ſeized as crown land, was ſold to Ralph Harriſon, Eſq. of London, for the ſum of 3318l. 3s. 11d. [17] At the Reſtoration, it reverted to the crown; and in the year 1661, two of the lives in King Charles's leaſe being ſurviving, it was granted by Charles II. in payment of a debt to Sir Henry Wood, for the term of 41 years, if the ſaid ſurvivors ſhould live ſo long [18]. The leaſe became the property of Iſabella Counteſs of Arlington [19], from whom it was inherited by her ſon Charles Duke of Grafton. In the year 1768, the leaſe being then veſted in the Hon. Charles Fitzroy (now Lord Southampton), younger brother of the preſent Duke of Grafton, an act of parliament paſſed, by which the fee-ſimple of this manor veſts in Lord Southampton and his heirs, ſubject to the payment of 300l. per annum, to the prebendary of Tottenham, in lieu of the ancient reſerved rent of 46l. and all fines for renewals. The demeſne lands of this manor, according to the ſurvey of 1649, are about 240 acres.

Among the eminent men who have held this prebend may be reckoned Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, the Engliſh annaliſt; Lawrence Booth, Archbiſhop of York; Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, and John Overall, Biſhop of Norwich [20]. The preſent prebendary is the Rev. Thomas Willis, LL. B. collated in 1790, on the death of the late Dr. Lort. Prebendaries of Totenhall.

The prebend of Pancras has for its corps an eſtate of about 70 acres in this pariſh. In very remote times, the rectory belonged to it. The appropriated rectory of Chigwell in Eſſex, formerly the endowment of a chantry founded by Biſhop Kemp in St. Paul's cathedral, and annexed to the prebend of Pancras [21], is ſtill held under the prebendary. The manſion-houſe belonging to this prebend was Prebend of Pancras.

[16] Parliamentary Surveys at St. Paul's.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Pat. 13 Car. II. pt. 14. N° 7.
[19] From the information of W. Birch, Eſq.
[20] Newcourt.
[21] Ibid.

leaſed in 1584, to George Benyon, Eſq. for 21 years [22]. The prebendal eſtate was demiſed for the ſame term, to John King, Eſq. in 1641, the reſerved rent being 10l. [23] The preſent leſſee is Henry Newcome, Eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

Prebendaries. Lancelot Andrews, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and William Sherlock, are among the prebendaries who have filled this ſtall [24]. The preſent prebendary is the Rev. W. Paley, Archdeacon of Carliſle, well known by his admired work on the principles of moral philoſophy. He was collated by the preſent Biſhop of London in 1794.

Prebend of Rugmere. The corps of the prebend of Rugmere was formerly in this pariſh. The capital meſſuage of Ruggemere is mentioned in the ſurvey of Pancras, anno 1251 [25]. It is mentioned alſo by Norden [26], as a ſeat belonging to one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's. Its ſite is not now known, nor any eſtate in Pancras held under this prebend, the corps of which conſiſts, as I am informed, only of the parſonage and tithes of Throughley in Kent, of which Lord Sondes is the leſſee [27]. The preſent prebendary of Rugmere is the Rev. Drake Hollingbery, M. A. Chancellor of Chicheſter, collated in 1780.

Cane-wood, or Ken-wood. Within this pariſh, in a ſingularly beautiful ſituation, is the Earl of Mansfield's ſeat, called Cane-wood, or Ken-wood. I think it nôt improbable that the wood near this manſion, and the neighbouring hamlet of Kentiſh-town, in old records written Kenteſtonne, are both called after the name or title of ſome very remote poſſeſſor. One of the deans of St. Paul's was Reginald de Kentewode. Either he or ſome of his anceſtors, in all probability, derived their name from living near a wood ſo called. The alteration from Kentwode to Ken-wood is by no means unlikely to happen. The eſtate and houſe at Ken-wood, in the year 1661, appear to have been the pro-

[22] Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul.
[23] Parliamentary Surveys, ibid.
[24] Newcourt.
[25] Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter, Lib. L.
[26] A copy with MSS. notes in the Britiſh Muſeum.
[27] From the information of Mr. Hollingbery.

perty

perty of John Bill, Eſq. who married Lady Pelham (relict, as I ſuppoſe, of Sir Thomas Pelham, and daughter of Sir Henry Vane). I have not been able to procure any thing farther relating to its hiſtory, than that the late Earl of Mansfield (then Attorney General) purchaſed it, in 1755, of the Earl of Bute, and that it had previouſly been the property of the Duke of Argyle [29].

The late venerable owner, the celebrity of whoſe character is ſuch as to need no farther mention here, made Ken-wood for many years his principal ſummer reſidence.

Lord Manſfield's ſeat.

The moſt remarkable room at Ken-wood is the library, a very beautiful apartment (about 60 feet by 21), deſigned by Adam [30], and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length of the late Lord Mansfield by Martin, and a fine buſt of him by Nollekens. There is another buſt of his Lordſhip, when young, in the hall, one of Sir Iſaac Newton, and the antique buſt of Homer, in white marble, which was bequeathed to Lord Mansfield by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfaſt parlour is a buſt of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton; in the other rooms are ſome portraits well deſerving of notice, particularly thoſe of Pope, Garrick, the Ducheſs of Queenſbery, and a good head of Betterton, the celebrated tragedian, ſaid to be by Pope, who had been inſtructed in the art of painting, by his friend Jarvis. The preſent noble owner is improving and enlarging the houſe very conſiderably. Saunders is employed as the architect.

Remarkable buſts and portraits.

Pleaſure grounds.

The pleaſure grounds, including the wood which gives name to the place, contain about 40 acres. Their ſituation is naturally very beautiful, and the hand of art has been ſucceſsfully employed in making them ſtill more pictureſque. The cedars of Libanus, though young, are very fine, and are ſhot up to a great height with their leaders

[29] From the information of John Way, Eſq.

[30] One of the numbers of Adam's Architecture conſiſts of ground-plans, elevations, and ſections of the houſe and principal apartments at Ken-wood.

entire.

entire. One of them was planted by the late Lord Mansfield with his own hands. The incloſed fields, adjoining to the pleaſure grounds, contain about 30 acres. Hornſey great woods, held by Lord Mansfield under the Biſhop of London, join this eſtate on the north; they conſiſt of about 100 acres, and have been lately added to the incloſures.

Reſervoirs of the Hampſtead water-works.

The reſervoirs belonging to the Hampſtead water-works [28] are a conſiderable ornament to Ken-wood.

Pariſh church.

"Pancras-church," ſays Norden, "ſtandeth all alone, as utterly "forſaken, old and wether-beaten, which, for the antiquity there-"of, it is thought not to yeeld to Paules in London. About this "church have bin many buildings now decayed, leaving poor "Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then "viſited with Kentiſhtowne and Highgate, which are members "thereof; but they ſeldom come there, for they have chapels of "eaſe within themſelves; but when there is a corpſe to be interred, "they are forced to leave the ſame within this forſaken church or "church-yard, where (no doubt) it reſteth as ſecure againſt the day "of reſurrection, as if it laie in ſtately Paules [29]." It is clear, that the ſtealing of dead bodies was not then practiſed. Newcourt, whoſe work was publiſhed in 1700, ſays, that houſes had been built near the church. It is ſtill, however, one of the leaſt populous parts of the pariſh.

The church is of Gothic architecture, built of ſtones and flints, which are now covered with plaſter. It is certainly not older than the 14th century, perhaps in Norden's time it had the appearance of great decay; the ſame building, nevertheleſs, repaired from time to time, ſtill remains; and having lately undergone a complete repair, looks no longer "old and wether-beaten," and may exiſt perhaps

[28] The company to whom theſe water-works belong was incorporated in 1692. The ſprings are held by leaſe under the city of London; they ſupply ſome parts of the town in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court Road with water.

[29] Spec. Brit. p. 38.

to

to be ſpoken of by ſome antiquary of a future century. Its diſproportion to the population of the pariſh is very ſtriking. It is a very ſmall ſtructure, conſiſting only of a nave and chancel; at the weſt end is a low tower, with a kind of dome [30].

Weever ſpeaks of a wondrous ancient monument in this church, by tradition ſaid to belong to the family of Gray, of Gray's Inn. If it be that which now remains in the north wall of the chancel, I ſhould ſuppoſe it not to be much older than the year 1500. It is of purbeck marble, and has an elliptical arch ornamented with quatrefoils. No inſcription or arms remain. Weever mentions alſo the tomb of Robert Eve, and Laurentia his ſiſter, daughter of Francis, ſon of Thomas Eve, clerk of the crown [31]. There is no date. The family of Eve, or Ive, were of great antiquity in this pariſh. In the year 1458, King Henry VI. granted leave to Thomas Ive to incloſe a portion of the highway adjoining to his manſion at Kenteſſetonne [32]. Richard Ive, about the middle of the laſt century, had the manor of Toppesfield in the pariſh of Hornſey, and died without male iſſue, leaving ſome daughters, coheirs. Ancient monuments.

The church and church-yard of Pancras have been long noted [33] as the burial-place of ſuch Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity. Many perſons of that perſuaſion have been interred at Paddington, but their numbers are ſmall when compared with what are to be found at Pancras, where almoſt every tomb exhibits a croſs, and the initials R. I. P. *(Requieſcat in pace)*, which initials, or others analogous to them, are always uſed by the Catholics upon their ſepulchral monuments. I have heard it aſſigned by ſome of that perſuaſion, as a reaſon for this preference to Pancras as a Burial-place of Roman Catholics.

[30] A viſitation of this church, anno 1251, mentions a very ſmall tower, a good ſtone font, and a ſmall marble ſtone ornamented with copper to carry the *Pax*. Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Lib. L.

[31] Funeral Monuments, p. 539.

[32] Eſch. 36 Hen. VI. N° 46.

[33] Strype, in his additions to Stow, ſays, the Roman Catholics have of late *affected* to be buried at this place.

burial-

burial-place, that before the late convulſions in that country, maſſes were ſaid in a church in the ſouth of France, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, for the ſouls of the deceaſed interred at St. Pancras in England.

On the north of the chancel at Pancras are the monuments of John Offley [34] of London, merchant, 1667, and Thomas Doughty [35], 1694. On the eaſt wall are thoſe of Daniel Clarke, Eſq. [36] who had been maſter cook to Queen Elizabeth, 1626, and Richard Draper, Eſq. [37] ſerjeant at law, 1756. On the ſouth wall are thoſe of Samuel Cooper, Eſq. [38] 1672; Richard Fitzgerald, 1702; and Philadelphia,

Monument of Cooper, the painter.

[34] Arms—On a croſs patée flory between four Corniſh choughs, a lion paſſant, quartering a chevron between three fl. de lis.

[35] Arms—Or, on a croſs patonce Gules, a beſant.

[36] Arms—Per chevron Az. & Arg. in chief three leopards' faces, and in baſe an eagle diſplayed, counterchanged, impaling Az. a wolf rampant Argent.

[37] Arms—Gules, four bendlets Or; a chief party per feſſe Arg. & Erm. charged in chief with three fl. de lis Sable.

[38] Inſcription—"H. S. E. Samuel Cooper, "Armiger, Angliæ Apelles, ſeculi ſui et artis "decus, in quâ excolendâ ſicut neminem, quem "ſequeretur, invenit; ita nec, qui eum aſſe-"quatur eſt habiturus. Supra omne exem-"plum ſimul ac omne exemplar Minio-Gra-"phices Artifex ſummus, ſummis Europæ "Principibus notus, et in pretio habitus; cujus "porró egregias animi dotes, ingenium expo-"litiſſimum, linguarum plurimarum peritiam, "mores ſuaviſſimos, ut tam brevis tabella rite "complecti poſſet, ipſius unice manu deline-"anda fuit. Sed modeſtior ille dum per ora "oculoſque omnium fama volat cineres hìc "potius ſuos optavit delitiſcere ipſe in eccleſiæ "pace feliciter requieſcens una cum chariſſimâ "conjuge Chriſtinâ (et obiit quinto die Maii "anno 1672, ætatis ſuæ 63), quæ ob. 24 Aug. "1693, ætatis ſuæ 70. C. A. P. D."—Arms—Ermines, on a croſs ſquare, pierced Argent, four millrinds Sable—the coat of Sir Edw. Turner, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Charles II. at whoſe expence, it is probable, the monument was erected.—Samuel Cooper was born in London in the year 1609, and bred up by his uncle Hoſkins, a miniature painter, of great eminence. He ſoon excelled his maſter; and, having commenced buſineſs for himſelf, came into very great employ. His pencil has tranſmitted to us likeneſſes of the moſt celebrated ſtateſmen, wits, and beauties of his age. A picture of Cromwell is eſteemed his *chef d'œuvre*. He ſeldom drew more than the head; when he attempted more he was not equally ſucceſsful. His manner approached ſo near to that of Vandyke that he has been called Vandyke in miniature. His works are in great eſteem all over Europe, and ſell for great prices. Cooper was intimate with the author of Hudibras, and taught him to paint. His own genius was not confined to that art, he was a proficient in muſic alſo, and excelled on the lute, an inſtrument then in faſhion. Cooper's wife was ſiſter to Pope's mother. It appears by the above epitaph that ſhe ſurvived him one and twenty years. See a farther account of this artiſt in the Anecdotes of Painting, and in the Biographia Britannica (new edition).

wife

wife of Thomas Wollaſton, Eſq. [39] of London. The date of the latter is concealed. It is of the laſt century, a ſmall monument of veined marble; the effigies of the deceaſed is repreſented reclining on a bed with an infant in her arms. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of Richard Nicolls, Eſq. of Kentiſhtown, 1612; and Frances, wife of Thomas Nevill, Eſq. of Holt in Leiceſterſhire (relict of Sir Charles Wintour, of Lidney in Glouceſterſhire), 1720. In the chancel are the tombs alſo of William Talbot, Gent. 1660; Captain Robert Harland, and Frances his wife (the dates concealed). On the ſouth wall of the nave is the monument of the Hon. Rowland Belaſyſe [40] (uncle to the preſent Earl of Fauconberg), 1768; on the north wall, a ſmall braſs plate to the memory of Mary, wife of John Beresforde [41], Gent. "ouſter bareſter" of Gray's Inn, 1588; on the floor, flat ſtones in memory of Frances, wife of Anthony Monſon, Eſq. and daughter of Sir Philip Tirwhit, Bart. 1658; Iſabel, wife of Sir Valentine Brown, of Lincolnſhire, Knt. 1680; Mary Frances, wife of Henry Taſbourgh, Eſq. 1706; Charles Somerſet, Eſq. 1724; Margaret, relict of Sir Charles Anderton, Bart. 1720; Hon. Anne Belaſyſe, 1731; Hon. Penelope Belaſyſe, 1750 (aunts of the preſent Earl of Fauconberg); and Mary Clare, Lady Gerard, daughter and heir of Henry Taſbourgh, and wife of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart. of Bryn in Lancaſhire, 1749.

Againſt the north wall, on the outſide, is the monument of Mr. John Horton, Gent. 1738; Catherine, his wife, 1748; Mr. Ignatius Cugnoni, who married her grand-daughter; and others of the family of Horton.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Davies, Gent. ſon of Robert Davies, Eſq. of Guiſancy in Flintſhire, 1668; Dorothy, only daughter of John Eyton, of Leewood in Flintſhire, by Dorothy, Monuments in the church-yard.

[39] Arms—Arg. a chevron G. between three quatrefoils ſlipped.

[40] Arms—Arg. a chevron G. between three fl. de lis Azure, quartering, Arg. a pale engrailed between two pallets, Sable.

[41] Arms—A bear rampant chained and muzzled, quartering, Per chevron, three pheons—Haſſal.

Abraham Woodhead.

Obadiah Walker.

ſiſter of Robert Davies, 1672; Abraham Woodhead [42], 1678; Edward Boteler, Eſq. 1681; Robert Pennant, ſecond ſon of Piercy Pennant, Eſq. [43] of Byghtan in Flintſhire, by Katherine, ſiſter of Robert Davies, 1689; Edward Betts, of the College of Phyſicians, ſon of the famous John Betts [44], 1695; Obadiah Walker [45], 1699; Catherine, widow of Thomas Brent, Eſq. of Stoke in Glouceſterſhire, 1706; Gilbert Whitehall, Gent. 1709; Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Carlton, Eſq. Knight-harbinger to Charles I. and Charles II. (by his ſecond wife Mary, daughter of Richard and Barbara Boyle), 1709; Terence Macmahon, Gent. 1710; Andrew Giffard, 1714; Bonaventura Giffard, 1734; Thomas Dongan, Earl of Lymerick, 1715; Catherine, relict of Jonas Cudworth, and wife of Edward Fenwick, Eſq. of Northumberland, 1715; William Sulyard, Gent. 1715; Mary, daughter of Charles Townley, Eſq. (by Urſula Ferriour, of Tyſmore in Oxfordſhire), 1716; Philippa, wife of Sir Henry Bateman, Knt. 1718; Elizabeth, wife of John Beaumont,

[42] Inſcription—"Hic jacet qui elegit abjectus eſſe in domo Dei & manſit in ſolitudine, non quærens quod ſibi utile eſſet ſed quod multis, Abraham Woodhead, maximum collegii univerſitatis Oxonii ut et totius ſæculi ornamentum, vivumque virtutum omnium exemplar: Vir verſus Deum ardentiſſimâ pietate, verſum eccleſiam catholicam humillimo obſequio, ſtudiorum indefeſſâ aſſiduitate, mirabilis. Honoribus, divitiis, ſeculique voluptatibus omnibus, vitam humilem obſcuram & laborioſam prætulit, neque libris quos permultos et utiliſſimos & piiſſimos doctiſſimoſque edidit, nomen ſuum inſcribi paſſus. Obiit ferè ſeptuagenarius Maii 4to, an. Dom. 1678. P. V. Cuthbertus Conſtable." This epitaph was originally much ſhorter, and had only the initials of the deceaſed.

Woodhead was a native of Yorkſhire. He was in his day the great champion of the Roman Catholic religion; in defence of which he wrote a great number of tracts, moſt of which were printed after his death at the private preſs of his friend Obadiah Walker, maſter of the college of which he himſelf had been a fellow. Anthony Wood ſpeaks in very high terms of Woodhead's character and abilities; and ſays that he was reputed by ſome to have been the author of "the Whole Duty of Man." He died at Hoxton, where he had for ſome years led a very retired life, inſtructing children in the Roman Catholic religion.

[43] He died at the age of 24. Among the MSS. of Thomas Pennant, Eſq. is an account of his funeral, which was attended by the two biſhops of North Wales, and a great number of the Welſh gentry both of Flintſhire and the neighbouring counties.

[44] John Betts was phyſician in ordinary to Charles II. and was very eminent in his profeſſion. He publiſhed a treatiſe on the blood, and the anatomy of old Thomas Parr, with Dr. Harvey's obſervations. Dr. Betts was a Roman Catholic. Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

[45] See an account of him among the extracts from the pariſh regiſter.

Gent.

Gent. 1721; Charlotte, wife of Nicholas Stapleton, Eſq. 1721; Mabel, his ſecond wife, 1727; Mr. Martin Harrold, 1721; John Walpole, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, 1721; Edward Walpole, Eſq.[46] of Dunſton in Lincolnſhire, 1740; Thomas Shuttleworth, Gent. 1724; George Erington, Eſq. 1725; Thomas Gibſon, Eſq. of Northamptonſhire, 1726; Dennis Molony, Eſq. 1726; the Hon. Eſme Howard, ſon of Henry Earl of Arundel, 1728; Daniel Macnamara, Eſq. 1730; George Fuller, 1730; Adam White, Gent. 1730; Amy Conſtable, daughter of Hugh Lord Clifford, and wife of Cuthbert Conſtable, Eſq. 1731; Sir John Butler, 1731; Richard Chapman, merchant, 1733; Mr. George Shadforth, 1734; Mr. Matthew King, 1734; Peter Sexton, 1734; Sir James Tobin, Bart.[47] 1735; William Gower, Eſq. 1736; Captain William Drummond Pierpoint, 1737; Mary, widow of Francis Moore, Eſq. 1737; Mrs. Margaret Dixon, 1738; Sir Joſeph Richards, Bart. 1738; William Montague, merchant, 1740; Barbara, wife of Sir John Webb, Bart. daughter and heir of John Lord Bellaſyſe, 1740; William Walton, 1740; Ralph Clayton, Gent. 1742; the Right Hon. Elizabeth Counteſs of Caſtlehaven, relict of James Earl of Caſtlehaven, and daughter of Henry Lord Arundell, 1743; Elizabeth, widow of Charles Conqueſt, M. D. 1743; Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bart. 1744; William Kirwood, ſurgeon, 1744; the Hon. Mary Browne, ſiſter of Lord Viſcount Montague, 1745; John Dutry Corneliſz, Eſq. 1745; Charles Vere, Eſq. 1746; James Leoni, 1746[48]; Peter Chriſtopher Balzlow, Eſq. 1747; Igna-

Edward Walpole, a poetical writer.

Leoni, the architect.

[46] Author of an imitation of the 6th ſatire of the firſt book of Horace, inſcribed to Sir Richard Ellis, Bart.; a tranſlation of Sannazarius; and ſome other pieces.

[47] I find no traces of any baronet of this family in either of the three kingdoms. Perhaps it is a miſtake for Knt.

[48] Inſcription—"James Leoni, architect, ob. June 8, 1746, aged 60. R. I. P."

Leoni was a Venetian, and had been architect to the Elector Palatine. He afterwards ſettled in this country, and met with conſiderable employment. (Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 105.) In 1740 he publiſhed a fine edition of Palladio, and an edition of Alberti's Architecture, to which were annexed ſeveral of his own deſigns.

tius Conran, merchant, 1748; Anthony Couſien, 1749; Charles Stanford, M. D. 1750; James Allen, Gent. 1750; the Hon. Thomas Arundell, Count of the moſt ſacred Roman empire (uncle to Lord Arundell of Wardour), 1752; Lady Henrietta, daughter of James Earl of Waldegrave, wife, firſt of Edward Lord Herbert; ſecondly, of John Beard (the celebrated vocal performer), ob. 1753, ætat. 36; Margaret Daly, widow, daughter of Robert Walſh, Eſq. and coheireſs of Edmund Sheffield, the laſt Duke of Buckinghamſhire, 1754; Thomas William Selbye, Eſq. of Northumberland, 1755; Thomas Smyth, M. D. of Ireland, 1755; Mr. Thomas Berington, 1755; Thomas Wollaſcott, Eſq. 1756; Charles Button, Gent. 1758; Mrs. Catherine Hall, 1758; Robert Allen, Eſq. of Barbadoes, 1759; Brian Philpot, merchant, 1759; Arabella, wife of Thomas Bedingfield, Eſq. 1762; Mr. Thomas Abbott, of Swaffham in Norfolk, attorney at law, 1762; Sir Thomas Webb, Bart. 1763; Peter Van-Bleeck [49], Eſq. 1764; Michael Connell, M. D. 1764; Mr. John Hankin, 1764; Mr. Anthony Fediere, 1764; Anne, relict of Ralph Widdrington, Eſq. 1764; Walter Quin, Eſq. merchant of London, 1764; Thomas Wadding, Eſq. 1765; Thomas Baſnett, Gent. 1765; Catherine Dignan, aged 90, 1765; Frances, relict of George Brownlowe Doughty, Eſq. (daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Titchbourne, Bart.), 1765; James Doughty, Eſq. 1778; Richard Cowley, Eſq. 1766; Richard Taaffe, Eſq. 1769; Henry Wybarne, Eſq. 1769; Frances, Counteſs Dowager of Litchfield, 1769; Alexander Wood, Eſq. 1769; John

Lady Henrietta Beard.

Van Bleeck, the portrait-painter.

[49] Inſcription—Here lie the remains of Peter "Van Bleeck, Eſq. worthy ſon of Richard "Van Bleeck, Eſq. a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed merit in every light, whether of huſband, friend, citizen, or Chriſtian. Having "married, in 1746, Alicia, youngeſt daughter "of William Cony, Eſq. of Walpole in Norfolk, whom he left without iſſue, he died "on the 21 of July 1764, aged 67. Meritiſſimo conjugi mœſtiſſima conjux H. C. P. C. "—R. Q. I. P." Van Bleeck was a portrait painter of ſome eminence. His father (of whom there is an engraved portrait) was of the ſame profeſſion. There is a fine mezzotinto of Johnſon and Griffin the actors, from a painting of Van Bleeck's. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 33.

Power

Power of London, merchant, 1770; John Power of Cadiz, merchant, 1788; Thadæus Fitzpatrick, Eſq. 1771; Robert Skerret, Eſq. 1771; Stephen Lynch, Eſq. 1771; Mrs. Alice Dover, 1771; Mrs. Mary Tyte, ſiſter of William Dover, Eſq. of Kingſton in Jamaica, 1772; Mrs. Anne Tyte, 1772; Mr. Henry Sidgier (on the ſame tomb), 1786; Mr. George Snowden, 1771; Nicholas Tuite, Eſq. 1772; Rev. Francis Blyth, 1772; Rev. William Bower, 1773; Baſil Forcer, Eſq. 1774; Abraham Langford, Eſq. 1774 [50]; Henry Rackett, Eſq. 1775; Robert Rackett, Eſq. [51] 1779; Mr. James Underhill, 1775; Edmund Duany, Eſq. 1776; George Wilmot, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, 1776; Mary, wife of Joſeph Webb, Eſq. 1776; Rev. James Nicholas, 1777; Rev. John Dunn, 1778; Jane, wife of Francis Riſdon, Eſq. 1778; Judith, widow of John Stockwell, Eſq. 1778; Mrs. Anne Cooper [52], 1779; John Bradſhaw, Eſq. 1779; Thomas Parkinſon, Eſq.

Abraham Langford, the auctioneer.

[50] Epitaph:

" His ſpring of life was ſuch as ſhould have
" been
" Adroit and gay, unvex'd by care or ſpleen;
" His ſummer's manhood open, freſh, and
" fair;
" His virtue ſtrict, his manners debonnaire;
" His autumn rich with wiſdom's goodly
" fruit,
" Which every varied appetite might ſuit.
" In poliſh'd circles dignified with eaſe,
" And leſs deſirous to be pleas'd than pleaſe.
" Grave with the ſerious; with the comic
" gay;
" Warm to adviſe, yet willing to obey.
" True to the fond affections of the heart,
" He play'd the friend, the huſband, pa-
" rent's part.
" What needs there more to eternize his
" fame,
" What monument more laſting than his
" name?"

This epitaph is inſcribed on both ſides the tomb. Mr. Langford was a very celebrated auctioneer, and ſucceſſor to the great Mr. Cock. It is not ſo well known perhaps that he was a dramatic writer. He wrote two pieces for the ſtage, which were not very ſucceſsful. See Biographia Dramatica.

[51] Henry and Robert Rackett were Pope's nephews, and are both mentioned in his will.

[52] The following epitaph, written by her daughter, contains ſome good lines:

" Ah! ſhade revered, this frail memorial
" take,
" 'Tis all, alas! thy ſorrowing child can
" make,
" On this faint ſtone, to mark thy parent
" worth,
" And claim the ſpot that holds thy ſainted
" earth.
" This clay-cold ſhrine, the corpſe en-
" ſhrouded here,
" This holy hillock bath'd with many a tear;
" Theſe kindred flow'rs that o'er thy boſom
" grow,
" Fed by the precious duſt that lies below;
" E'en

Esq. 1779, &c.; Matthew O'Reilly, Esq. 1780; Manoel Roiz, of Lima, Gent. 1780; Thomas Hirst, Esq. of Yorkshire, 1780; Isaac Hitchcock, of Clifford's Inn [53], 1781; Anthony Wright, Esq. 1782; Lucy, his wife, daughter of Edmund Plowden, Esq. of Shropshire, 1786; Francis Wright, Esq. 1786; Patrick Larkan, merchant, 1782; John Smyth, Esq. surgeon, 1782; John Newton, Esq. of Lincolnshire, 1783; Count Haslang [54], 1783; Manoel Vieira, merchant, 1783; Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, 1783; Catherine, daughter of William Haggerston Constable, Esq. and Lady Winifred, 1783; Edward Harlee, aged 91, 1784; Robert Bernard Grant (Principal of the Scotch College at Douay [55]), 1784; Laurence Cotter, Esq. 1784; William Woollett [56],

Count Haslang.

" E'en these rude branches that embrace
" thy head,
" And the green sod that forms thy sacred bed,
" Are richer, dearer to this filial heart,
" Than all the monuments of proudest art.
" Yet, yet a little, and thy child shall come
" To join a mother in this decent tomb.
" This only spot of all the world is mine,
" And soon my dust, sweet shade! shall mix
" with thine."

[53] " A man of singular honesty and fidelity; " who, after a very busy life, of which the last " 22 years were employed in one office, on the " 28th of May (the end of Easter term) 1781, " in the 51st year of his age, laid down his " pen and died."

[54] Inscription—" Hic conditur illustrissimus " et nobilissimus Dominus Josephus Franciscus " Xaverius de Haslang, Comes Sancti Romani Imperii, &c. Ejus memoria omnibus " Catholicis percara esse debet. Obiit 29 Maii " 1783, anno ætatis 83, legationis 42. R.I.P." " Here lie deposited the remains of his late " Excellency J. F. X. de Haslang, Count of " the Holy Roman Empire, Lord of the Manors of Hochen, Kamer, Giebling, Hasreuth, " Langreuth, &c. Hereditary Grand Master " of Upper and Lower Bavaria, Chamberlain " and Privy Counsellor, also Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of London from his Serene Highness Charles Theodore, Elector " Palatine, Duke of Bavaria, and Grand Commander of the illustrious order of St. George. " Having lived in the practice of every social " virtue, after a christian preparation he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator, " regretted by an amiable sovereign, and lamented by all that knew him.—May he rest " in peace." Count Haslang came to England in the year 1739. He was a great favourite with the late king. His funeral was attended by the whole *corps diplomatique*.

[55] Inscription—" Hic jacet Robertus Bernardus Grant, gente Scotus, genere honestus, ecclesiæ Catholicæ presbyter, per septemdecim ferè annos apud suos missionarius " Apostolicus, et per octodecim collegii Scotorum Duaceni dignus et perdiligens primarius. Obiit Londini, 29 Mart. A.C. 1784. " Æt. 64."

[56] Inscription—" William Woollett, engraver to his Majesty, was born at Maidstone in Kent upon the 15th of August 1735. " He died the 23d, and was interred in this place " on the 28th day of May 1785." Woollett and Anthony Walker were fellow-pupils to Mr. Timney. Woollett's works are numerous, and in very high esteem. A monument has been erected to his memory in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

1785;

1785; John Garden, Esq. 1785; Philippa, Lady Fleetwood[57], 1786; John Prendergast, Esq. 1786; Mr. John Anthony Tagle, of Lima in Peru, 1787; Anne, daughter of Francis Trapps, Esq. 1787; Mr. Stephen Paxton[58], 1787; Rev. Geo. Kingsley, 1787; Victor Rependor, Esq. 1788; Miss Anne Dias Santos, 1788; James Macnamara, Esq. 1788; Jane, relict of Theobald Bourke, Esq. 1788; Michael Bourke, Esq. 1789; Mr. Robert Fleetwood[59], 1789; Mary, daughter of John Kirwan, 1788; Timothy Cuningham, Esq. F.S.A.[60] 1789; M. I. B. Baron de Wenzel[61], 1790; Thomas Langdale, Esq.[62] 1790; Wm. Howard, Esq. 1790; Miss Ruth Ellis, 1791; John Lawson, Esq. 1791; Thomas Bodkin, merchant, 1792; Thomas Kiernan, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 1792; Matthew Plunket, Esq. 1792; Christopher Mac Evoy, Esq. of St. Croix, 1792; John Prou, Esq. 1793; Duncan Stewart, Esq. of North Britain, 1793; Elizabeth Everett, relict of the Hon. William Barnett, of Arcadia in Jamaica, 1793; his Excellency Count Philippo Nupumeceno Fontana[63], 1793; Mary, daughter of Michael Bothomley, Esq. 1794; and Mrs. Candace Margaret Bartholomew, 1794.

Paxton, the musician.

Baron de Wenzel.

In the circuit walk, annexed to Stow's Survey, are recorded tombs of the following persons (since removed, or become illegible): Tho-

[57] Sir John Fleetwood, who died in 1741, left a widow, Philippa, daughter of William Berrington, Esq. of Shrewsbury.

[58] Inscription—"Sacred to the memory of "Mr. Stephen Paxton, professor of music, who "departed this life Aug. 18, 1787, aged 52 "years. R. I. P." Mr. Paxton was a performer on the violoncello, and author of several compositions, vocal and instrumental.

[59] Arms—Fleetwood, as in vol. ii. p. 200. impaling, G. on a bend O. 3 martlets Sable.

[60] Author of several law publications:—A Law Dictionary, in 2 vols. folio; The Law of Bills of Exchange, &c.; The Merchant's Lawyer, or the Laws of Trade; Introduction to Law; Reports; A Treatise on Tithes; Ward's Justice of Peace; and an edition of Sir Robert Heath's Maxims of Pleading.

[61] Inscription—"Hic jacet Michael Joannes Baptista de Wenzel, sancti Imperii liber "Baro, Magnæ Britanniæ Regis necnon Re"ginæ Hungariæ celeberrimus opthalmiator. "E terrestri in æternam transivit vitam quarto "die Octobris 1790, ætatis suæ 66." Baron de Wenzel obtained great reputation as an oculist, by his successful method of couching the cataract; an account of which has been published since his death by his son.

[62] The great distiller who suffered so severely by the riots of 1780.

[63] Some time ambassador from the Court of Sardinia to that of Spain.

mas

mas Plot, of Sperſhott in Buckinghamſhire, 1677; Randolph Yearwood, vicar, 1684; Richard Finchamp, ſon of John Finchamp, of Outwell in Norfolk, 1689; Suſanna, wife of John Carlton (daughter of Sir Hugh Ackland, of Killerton in Devonſhire, and relict of Edward Haſſall, Eſq. equerry to Queen Catherine), 1696; and Mrs. Mary Judd, 1699.

The church-yard was enlarged in the year 1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the ſouth eaſt.

Kentiſh-town chapel.

There was a chapel at Kentiſh-town, as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth [63]. It ſtood on land which belonged, anno 1633, to the family of Hewitt. In that year, the pariſh having received a ſum of money for renewing the leaſe of their church-lands, applied it to the rebuilding and enlarging this chapel. Randall Yearwood, vicar of Pancras, in a paper dated 1673, ſtates, that the pariſh did not buy the ſite, nor take a leaſe of it, but that they paid a noble per annum to the Hewitts, to be permitted to have the uſe of the chapel [64]. The preſent chapel, which ſtands about a quarter of a mile to the north of the old building, and more in the centre of the hamlet, was erected, partly by a brief, and partly by ſavings out of the church lands, in the years 1783 and 1784 [65]. It is a neat brick ſtructure. There is a vault beneath, in which a few bodies have been interred, but there are no monumental inſcriptions in the chapel.

Percy, Fitzroy, and Bethel chapels.

Percy chapel, near Tottenham-court Road [66] (being private property), was built about the year 1769; Fitzroy chapel [67], about the year 1778; Bethel chapel [68], at Sommer's town, about the year 1787.

[63] See Norden, p. 38.

[64] Biſhop Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, N° 142, p. 35. Randall Yearwood, who had ſupplied the cure of Kentiſh-town chapel during Cromwell's time, was, after the Reſtoration, for many years vicar of Pancras. He died in 1684, being then under a ſentence of ſuſpenſion for divers crimes againſt the canons of St. Paul's. Harl. MSS. N° 6839—1.

[65] From the information of J. Moore, Eſq.

[66] The preſent preacher at this chapel is the Rev. Stephen Matthew.

[67] Preſent preacher, the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley.

[68] Preacher, the Rev. Henry Mead.

St. James's

St. James's chapel, built in 1792, on the eaſt ſide of the road from Tottenham-court to Hampſtead, and the adjoining cemetery, are made by act of parliament to belong to the pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter, as are the cemeteries of St. Andrew Holbourn, St. George the Martyr, and St. George Bloomſbury, to thoſe reſpective pariſhes, though locally ſituated in that of Pancras. St. James's chapel.

In Tottenham-court Road, within this pariſh, is a large chapel belonging to the Methodiſts of Mr. Whitefield's perſuaſion. It was built by ſubſcription under the auſpices of this celebrated man, who was founder of the community. The firſt ſtone was laid on the 10th of May 1756, and it was opened on the 7th of November following. Mr. Whitefield preached upon the occaſion to a very crowded auditory. Over the door are the arms of Whitefield [68]. Mrs. Whitefield was buried in the chapel, where is a monument to her memory, and that of her huſband, who died in New England [69]. On the walls of the Whitefield's chapel. Whitefield's monument.

[68] Arg. on a bend plain between 2 cottiſes engrailed Sable, an etoile of the field.

[69] Inſcription—" In memory of Mrs. Eliza- " beth Whitefield*, aged 62; who, after up- " wards of thirty years ſtrong and frequent " manifeſtations of a Saviour's love, and as " ſtrong and frequent ſtrugglings with the " buffetings of Satan, bodily ſickneſſes, and " the remains of indwelling ſin, finiſhed her " courſe with joy, Aug. 9, anno Domini 1768: " Alſo, to the memory of the Rev. Mr. George " Whitefield, A. M. late chaplain to the Right " Hon. the Counteſs of Huntingdon; whoſe " ſoul, made meet for glory, was taken to " Immanuel's boſom the 30th of Sept. 1770, " and whoſe body now lies in the ſilent grave " at Newbury Port near Boſton in New Eng- " land, there depoſited in ſure and certain " hope of a joyful reſurrection to eternal life " and glory. He was a man eminent in piety; " of an humane, benevolent, and charitable " diſpoſition: his zeal in the cauſe of God was " ſingular; his labours indefatigable, and his " ſucceſs in preaching the goſpel remarkable " and aſtoniſhing. He departed this life in " the 56th year of his age.

" And, like his Maſter, was by ſome de- " ſpis'd;
" Like him by many others lov'd and priz'd.
" But their's ſhall be the everlaſting crown,
" Not whom the world—but Jeſus Chriſt " ſhall own."

Mr. Whitefield was born in the year 1714 at Glouceſter, where his father kept the Bell-Inn. His grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen, and both beneficed at Rockhampton in Glouceſterſhire. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; and ordained deacon and prieſt by Biſhop Benſon at Glouceſter. At Oxford he aſſociated with the methodiſts,

* Her maiden name was Burnell. She was widow of Mr. James of Abergavenny.

the chapel are monuments of the following perſons: Elizabeth, wife of John Griffiths, Eſq. 1770; John Griffiths, Eſq. 1788; John Green, miniſter of the chapel, 1774; Mrs. Catherine Groves, 1781; Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon, 1782; Chriſtian, wife of William Morley, Eſq. and daughter of George Hart, Eſq. of Newington, 1785; and Edward Webſter, Eſq. [69] 1788. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Maſon Jenkin, limner, 1758; Mr. Matthew Pearce, builder of the chapel, 1775; Rev. A. M. Toplady [70], aged 38, 1778; Charles Smyth, Eſq. Captain in the ſecond troop of Horſe Guards, 1780; and Mercy,

Rev. A. M. Toplady.

and formed an intimacy with the Weſleys. When the methodiſts were denied acceſs to the regular pulpits, Mr. Whitefield took the reſolution of commencing field-preacher, and perſevered in what he thought the true way of preaching the goſpel, with aſtoniſhing reſolution, in ſpite of the greateſt difficulties and fatigues. His congregations were uncommonly numerous, as he choſe the moſt populous ſcenes, preaching in manufacturing countries, among the Kingſwood colliers, and even venturing to hold forth in Moorfields during the holiday times. He was frequently inſulted by the mob, but in general they were attentive; and the number of his proſelytes was, according to the accounts publiſhed at the time, almoſt incredible. In the year 1741, a difference in opinion between Mr. Whitefield and Mr. John Weſley occaſioned a ſchiſm among the methodiſts, which has ever ſince divided them into two ſects. Notwithſtanding this difference the two founders continued their eſteem for each other; and Weſley, being the ſurvivor, preached his friend's funeral ſermon. In the proſecution of his miniſtry Mr. Whitefield made ſeven voyages to America *. During his laſt viſit to that continent he died, as mentioned in his epitaph. On receiving the news of his death, the chapel in Tottenham-court Road was hung with mourning for ſix weeks, the pulpit being decorated with eſcutcheons. A life of Mr. Whitefield was publiſhed by John Gillies, D. D. in 1772. His printed works conſiſt of—an account of the early part of his own life; journals; letters, and ſermons.

[69] Arms—Az. five ſwans cloſe, in croſs, Argent, between four annulets Or, impaling, Per chevron Az. & Arg. in chief two eagles riſing Or.

[70] Mr. Toplady, who was vicar of Broad Hembury in Devonſhire, publiſhed ſeveral controverſial works, principally directed againſt John Weſley and his doctrines—"Hiſtoric "Proofs of the Doctrinal Calviniſm of the "Church of England; The Scheme of Chriſ-"tian Neceſſity," &c. Toplady was one of the moſt zealous advocates for Calviniſm, and his writings are very ſevere againſt thoſe who differed from him in opinion. He publiſhed alſo "Free Thoughts on the Abolition of Ec-"cleſiaſtical Subſcriptions," and ſeveral ſermons on doctrinal ſubjects. His poſthumous works conſiſt of paſſages from the works of the moſt eminent divines (Calviniſts and Antinomians), with ſayings of his friends, and obſervations of his own; ſhort memorials of God's gracious dealings with his ſoul; letters to Dr. Prieſtley, Mrs. Macaulay, &c. &c.; and a ſhort hiſtory of England, from Egbert to Henry VIII.

* During his viſits to America he eſtabliſhed the Orphan College in Georgia.

wife

wife of Dr. James Illingworth, 1785. In the cemetery adjoining are the tombs of Mr. Bartholomew Goodſon, who was ſtruck dead with a flaſh of lightning, Mar. 22, 1772, as he was attending divine ſervice in the chapel; Mr. William Burrell, attorney at law, 1774; William, ſon of Captain John Welſh, 1781; George Gauld, A. M. of King's College, Aberdeen (ſurveyor of the coaſts of Florida), 1782; Mr. Benjamin Love, of Fulham, 1785; Major William Cawthorne, 1786; Sarah, wife of Captain Matthew Gage, 1786; Mrs. Suſanna Lewis, of Bourn in Glouceſterſhire, 1787; Rev. Richard Elliott [71], 1788; and Mr. Richard Smith, clerk of the chapel (of whom there is an engraved portrait), 1790. Richard Elliott.

In the year 1758, 12 alms-houſes for poor widows were built by Mr. Whitefield near this chapel. It was propoſed to allow them 2s. 6d. each weekly, out of the ſacramental collections at the chapel [72].

William de Belmeis, nephew of Richard de Belmeis, Biſhop of London, being poſſeſſed of the prebend of Pancras, within which the church was ſituated, gave the tithes to the canons of St. Paul's [73], which grant was confirmed by Biſhop Gilbert (anno 1183) [74], and by Belmeis's ſucceſſor in the prebend, John de St. Lawrence [75]. Soon afterwards the dean and chapter granted the church of Pancras, with all tithes, &c. to the hoſpital within their cathedral, founded Rectory of Pancras.

[71] A native of Devonſhire, and a member of Bennet college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He publiſhed a ſermon intituled "Encouragment for Sinners, or "Righteouſneſs attainable without Works," which was anſwered in a pamphlet, to which he replied by another, under the title of "Sin "deſtroyed, and the Sinner ſaved." He publiſhed another pamphlet called "St. Paul no "Antinomian," in a letter to the late Dr. Dodd; and ſome ſingle ſermons. Mr. Elliott dropped down dead as he was preaching at the meeting-houſe in Glaſshouſe-yard, Goſwell-ſtreet.

[72] Gillies's Life of Whitefield.

[73] Cart. Antiq. N° 1142.

[74] Ibid. N° 1143.

[75] Ibid. N° 1455.

by Henry de Northampton, reſerving to themſelves an annual penſion of one mark [76]. About the ſame time Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, gave to that church the tithes of his prebend of Totenhale in this pariſh [77], which grant was confirmed by Lucius Biſhop of London [78]. Various ancient leaſes of the rectory (for the moſt part to canons of the church), are to be found among the *Cartæ Antiquæ* at St. Paul's [79]. After the ſuppreſſion of chantries, guilds, &c. the rectory came again into the poſſeſſion of the dean and chapter, and has ſince been leaſed in the uſual manner of church property, ſubject to a reſerved rent of 131. 6s. 8d.

Leſſees of the rectory.

It appears by an old rent-book at St. Paul's, that Margaret Buſt was leſſee of the rectory in 1630: in 1650, John Elborow, clerk, was in poſſeſſion of the leaſe as her heir [80]; in 1694 Jacob Joyner [81] was the leſſee; in 1701 Mr. Brown, in 1704 Francis Collins. Richard Draper, Eſq. ſerjeant at law, was leſſee at the time of his death, in 1756. The leaſe is now veſted in Mr. Swinnerton, of the White Hart Inn, at Colebrook.

Vicarage.

The rectory of Pancras was valued at 13 marks per annum, in 1327 [82]. It appears by a viſitation of the church, anno 1251, that the vicar had all the ſmall tithes, a penſion of 5 l. per annum, out of the great tithes, four acres of glebe, and a vicarage houſe near the church [83]. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 9 l. per annum; in 1650 it was valued at 28l.; an augmentation of 50l. per annum was at that time voted by the committees [84].

[76] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 705.
[77] Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter, Lib. Pil. f. 27.
[78] Ibid. f. 23.
[79] N° 1144—1147. and 1456—1460.
[80] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.
[81] Rent-book at St. Paul's.
[82] Harl. MSS. N° 60.
[83] Records of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Liber L.
[84] Parliamentary Surveys.

It

It has been uſual to perform divine ſervice at this church only on the firſt Sunday in each month, at other times in Kentiſh-town chapel to the ſame congregation. This arrangement was ſufficiently convenient before the great increaſe of buildings on the ſouth ſide of the pariſh. About the year 1787, the Rev. Mr. Mead having been choſen preacher by conſent of the vicar, ſervice was performed at Pancras every Sunday for ſome years, but it is now only monthly as before.

The preſent vicar is Benjamin Mence, M. A. collated in 1749 by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who are patrons and ordinaries.

The earlieſt date of the regiſter of baptiſms and marriages is 1660, that of burials 1688. The regiſters are now kept with great regularity. That of baptiſms has an index, which forms itſelf as the names are entered, by means of a marginal alphabet at the beginning. It is to be feared, that for ſeveral years paſt the regiſters, particularly thoſe of baptiſms, are incomplete. The great increaſe of population in the more diſtant parts of the pariſh, induced the vicar to permit baptiſm to be performed in thoſe diſtricts. This circumſtance, though attended with convenience in other reſpects, cauſed many omiſſions in the regiſters, and the average number of baptiſms, of late years, will be found very inadequate to what might be expected in a pariſh ſuppoſed (by a calculation in which I think the number is under-rated) to contain 4000 houſes. The number of burials alſo is extremely diſproportionate to the population of the pariſh, but it is probable that the pariſhioners of the diſtant hamlets have interred their friends in more convenient cemeteries. Pariſh regiſter.

Average

Comparative state of population.

	Average of baptisms.	Average of burials.
1660—1668	13 7/9	——
N.B. From 1668 there is a chasm till 1677.		
1677—1686	13 9/10	——
1689—1697	25 4/9	61 1/3
1698—1707	29 9/10	77 1/2
1708—1717	24 1/10	79 1/10
1718—1727	47 3/5	136 1/10
1728—1737	61 4/5	220 9/10
1738—1747	41 1/5	279 2/5
1780—1784	245 1/5	318 1/5
1784—1789	271 4/5	319 2/5
1790—1794	343	389 3/5

Number of houses anno 1251.

It appears by a visitation of the church of Pancras, in the year 1251, that there were then 40 houses in the parish, including the capital messuages of Tothale, Rugmere, Northbi, and Alkichesbri.

Increase of buildings within the last 40 years.

A very great increase of buildings has taken place in this parish within the last 40 years, the proportion is calculated at 20 to one. The first increase of much consequence was in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court Road. The streets near Percy chapel were built about the year 1765[82]. Those more to the north are of later date, some of them very recent. The magnificent square, called Fitzroy-square, was begun in 1793, and is as yet unfinished. The hamlet of Kentish-town has been increased more than one half within the last 20 years. Sommers-town was begun about 1786; Camden-town, in 1791; a considerable number of houses have been built of late near Battle-bridge.

[82] From the information of James Moore, Esq.

Extracts

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" Sir Thomas Gardiner [83] and Mrs Jane Brookes, were married " May 28, 1661."

" Diana, daughter of John Bill, Eſq. and Lady Pelham [84], baptized " at Caen-wood, June 13, 1661."

" Sir Robert Shaftoe and Mrs Catherine Witherington, married " July 18, 1661."

" John Rowe, aged above 88, and Frances Oxley, married Aug. 20, " 1668."

" Dame Mary Slingſby, widow, from St. James's, buried March 1, " 1693–4." It is moſt probable that this was the actreſs whoſe name occurs as Lady Slingſby in the *Dramatis Perſonæ* of Dryden's and Lee's plays, between the years 1681 and 1689. In 1680, ſhe appears as Mrs. Mary Lee. Her name was originally Aldridge [85]. Who her huſband was is not known. He certainly was not one of the preſent Baronet's immediate anceſtors; nor was he of Sir Robert Slingſby's family, who was created a Baronet in 1660. Sir Arthur Slingſby, of Bifrons in Kent, who was created a Baronet by King Charles II. at Bruſſels in 1657, left a ſon, Charles, who ſucceeded to the title in 1671. Perhaps he might be the huſband of this lady. Both his family and that of the Hertfordſhire Baronet, Sir Robert, have been long extinct. Lady Slingſby appears to have been an actreſs of eminence, and to have played the principal characters in tragedy. Lady Slingſby.

" Obadiah Walker, clerk, buried Feb. 2, 1699." Obadiah Walker was born at Woſperdale in Yorkſhire, and received his education at Univerſity College in Oxford, of which he afterwards became maſter. Obadiah Walker.

[83] Sir *William* Gardiner, who was created a baronet in 1660, married Jane, daughter of Robert Brocas, Eſq. Kimber.

[84] Relict, as I ſuppoſe, of Sir Thomas Pelham, who died in 1654; having married, to his third wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vane.

[85] Downes's Roſcius Anglicanus, 8vo. 1708, p. 31.

In

In the year 1687, by virtue of letters patent from King James, he ſet up a preſs, for the avowed purpoſe of printing books againſt the reformed religion. The patent ſpecifies the names of the books (many of which were written by his deceaſed friend Abraham Woodhead), and exempts him from any penalties to which he might be ſubject by the ſtatutes againſt Popery. The number of copies to be publiſhed of each work, is limited to 20,000 within the year [84]. He procured alſo other letters patent, by which he and ſome fellows of his college were excuſed from attending the public ſervice of the church [85]. Under the ſanction of this authority he opened a chapel for maſs within the walls of the college. Upon the arrival of William the Third, following the example of his Royal patron, he abdicated his headſhip, and went to London, where he paſſed the remainder of his days, and died in the month of January 1699, aged 86. He tranſlated a life of King Alfred, which he publiſhed, with plates and notes; he was author alſo of a treatiſe on education; inſtructions in the art of oratory and grammar; a deſcription of Greenland, the Northern Iſlands, Muſcovy, and Ruſſia; a life of Chriſt, and a Greek and Roman hiſtory, illuſtrated by coins and medals, a work in good eſteem [86]. He was buried in the church-yard at Pancras, near the grave of his friend Abraham Woodhead, where is a monument to his memory, with this ſhort inſcription:

" Per bonam famam, et infamiam.
" Ob. Jan. 31. A. D. 1699. Æt. 86."

" The Right Hon. Mary Lady Dowager Abergavenny [87], buried " Nov. 14, 1699."

[84] Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 7. N° 23.
[85] Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 6. N° 2.
[86] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.
[87] Daughter of Thomas Giffard, Eſq. and relict of George Lord Abergavenny.

" Gray

" Gray James Grove and Penelope, daughter of L^d Jermyn, mar-
" ried June 8, 1700."

" John Erneſt Grabe, D. D. buried Nov. 9, 1711." A learned Dr. Grabe.
divine, born at Koninſberg in Pruſſia, in the year 1666. He received his education at the univerſity of that place, where his father, Martin Sylveſter Grabe, was profeſſor of divinity and hiſtory. Having determined to quit the Lutheran religion on account of ſome points of conſcience, he heſitated for ſome time in his choice, and at length determined to embrace that of the church of England; for which purpoſe he came to this country in 1695, bringing with him very ſtrong recommendations to the King, who aſſigned him a penſion of 100 l. per annum, to enable him to purſue his ſtudies. He ſoon afterwards entered into prieſt's orders in our church. His edition of the Septuagint from the Alexandrian MS. is well known. He publiſhed alſo *Spicilegium S. S. Patrum*, or the leſſer works of the Fathers and Heretics of the three firſt centuries; an edition of Juſtin Martyr's firſt Apology; the works of Irenæus; Biſhop Bull's works; and a tract againſt Whiſton's doctrine of the Apoſtolical conſtitutions, written in Engliſh. Grabe reſided much at Oxford, both for the convenience of the Bodleian library, and for the ſociety of learned men which he found there. The univerſity gave him the degree of D. D. to which he was preſented by Dr. Smalridge, who made a ſpeech upon the occaſion, containing a very handſome and juſt eulogium upon his merits. There is a monument to this eminent divine in Weſtminſter Abbey [88], which has occaſioned it to be ſaid

[88] Inſcription—" In eccleſia parochialis S^ti
" Pancratii prope Londinum jacet Joh. Er-
" neſtus Grabius, S. T. P. gente Boruſſus;
" affectu noſtras; eruditionis famâ, illuſtratiſ-
" que antiquæ eccleſiæ monumentis per uni-
" verſum orbem Chriſtianum celeberrimus.
" Qui cum in deterioris ſæculi fæcem incidiſſet,
" ut a depravato eccleſiæ ſtatu animum aver-
" teret, in auream illam ætatem frequenti cogi-
" tatione remeavit, et cum priſcis patribus fa-
" miliaritatem coluit jucundiſſimam. Horum
" exemplis accenſus, eâ Chriſtianarum omnium
" virtutum præcellentiâ enituit, ut etiam inter
" ſplendidiſſima primorum ſæculorum lumina
" eluxiſſe potuiſſet. Eccleſiam primævam
" Apoſtolicam ſummâ veneratione proſecutus
" eſt;

ſaid that he was buried there [89]. Dr. Smalridge publiſhed a life of Dr. Grabe, and an account of his MSS. prefixed to a tract againſt Whiſton. Two others of his poſthumous works were afterwards printed; a Greek liturgy, and a treatiſe on the Euchariſt.

" Dame Bridget Clifton, buried Nov. 11, 1711."

" Charles Calvert, Baron of Baltimore in Ireland, buried Feb. 26, " 1720; the Lady Baltimore, July 26, 1731."

Jeremy Collier.

" Jeremiah Collier, clerk, buried April 29, 1726." This celebrated writer was ſon of a clergyman, and born at Stow Qui, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1650. He received his education at Caius College. Having entered into holy orders, in the early part of his life, he had the ſmall living of Ampton in Suffolk. In 1685 he came to London, and was ſoon afterwards appointed lecturer at Gray's Inn. On the eve of the Revolution, though a member of the church of England, he ſtrenuouſly attached himſelf to King James's intereſt, and wrote the firſt pamphlet which appeared againſt the Prince of Orange. When that Prince was ſettled on the throne of theſe kingdoms, Collier publiſhed ſeveral tracts, written with much force and ſpirit againſt the government. His conduct in other reſpects was at the ſame time ſo imprudent as to ſubject him to very unpleaſant conſequences. He was twice impriſoned, and upon refuſing to comply with ſome legal forms, ſubjected himſelf to an outlawry, under which he continued to the day of his death. After his ſecond impriſonment, he ſeems wholly to have

" eſt; Anglicanæ utpote quæ ab eâ minimùm " deceſſerat proximos honores detulit. Hanc " domo, hanc patriâ, quas mortalium nemo " magis dilexit, chariorem habuit; in hujus " gremium ſe recipi vehementer geſtiit; ab " hujus ſinu ad eccleſiam primitivorum qui " conſcripti ſunt in cœlis lætus emigravit tertio " die Nov. 1711, ætatis 46. Ne publicum " deeſſet teſtimonium eximii illius honoris quo " hoſpitem adeo illuſtrem coluit Britannia, Ro- " bertus Comes de Oxon et Comes Mortimer " pro ſpectato ſuo in literas et literatos amore " cœnotaphium hoc poſuit." Over the inſcription is a whole length of Dr. Grabe, in the clerical habit, ſitting upon a ſarcophagus, with a book open in one hand and a pen in the other.

[89] Biographical Dictionary, edit. 1784.

directed

directed his talents to more beneficial objects. He firſt publiſhed a collection of eſſays upon various ſubjects, which were very favourably received. Soon afterwards he attacked the ſtage for its immorality. This engaged him in a controverſy with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed wits of the age. He came off victorious in the conteſt, and was the means of checking the progreſs of that licentious ſtyle of writing, which threatened to baniſh every friend to virtue and decorum from the theatres. Mr. Collier publiſhed alſo a tranſlation of Moreri's great dictionary, a tranſlation of Marcus Antoninus, a collection of ſermons, and an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Great Britain. At Queen Anne's acceſſion, he was earneſtly ſolicited to conform to the eſtabliſhment, and was promiſed conſiderable preferment. It is to the credit of his conſiſtency that he refuſed, and ſhows at leaſt, that his former conduct, however erroneous, originated from motives of conſcience. In 1713, he was conſecrated a Biſhop by the nonjurors [90]. He died on the 26th of April 1726, and was buried at Pancras. There is no memorial to him.

" My Lady Eleanor Fleming, buried Jan. 14, 1726--7."

" Sir Henry Bateman, buried Sep. 14, 1727."

" Edward Ward, buried June 27, 1731." A writer of low humour, generally known by the familiar appellation of Ned Ward. He was a native of Oxfordſhire, of humble extraction; for many years he kept a coffeehouſe in Moorfields, and afterwards a punchhouſe in Fulwood's rents, near Gray's Inn, where he died on the 20th of June 1731. His funeral was directed by a poetical will written by himſelf in 1725. His moſt noted work is the London Spy, being a deſcription of the manners of the town at the beginning of the preſent century. His poems, abounding with humour of the loweſt kind, are numerous; and he publiſhed one dramatic piece, called the Humours of a Coffeehouſe [91]. Edward Ward.

[90] The above account of Jeremy Collier is taken from the Biog. Brit.

[91] Biog. Dramat.

Family of Mackworth.

" Thomas, ſon of Sir Thomas and Sarah Mackworth, baptized " May 15, 1732, buried Aug. 16; Jane, baptized July 13, 1734[93]. " Sir Thomas Mackworth, buried Feb. 10, 1745; the R^t Hon. Lady " Anne Mackworth, Dec. 21, 1792."

" Bevil Higgons, buried March 6, 1735." Author of a book againſt Biſhop Burnet's Hiſtory, and a tragedy called the Generous Conqueror, or the Timely Diſcovery. He was a younger ſon of Sir Thomas Higgons. Being devoted to the intereſt of James II. he was one of thoſe who accompanied that monarch in his exile[94].

" Lady Mary Parſons, buried Ap. 26, 1735."

" Sir John Sidley[95], buried May 3, 1737."

" Francis Anneſley, Eſq.[96] and Lady Sarah Fowler[97], married " Sep. 3, 1737."

" Thomas[98], ſon of Sir Robert and Diana Adams, baptized Feb. 17, " 1738."

Family of Dillon.

" L^d Charles Dillon[99], buried Oct. 27, 1741; Lady Dillon[100], " Nov. 23, 1751; the Hon^ble Miſs Anne Dillon, Ap. 19, 1763; the " R^t Hon. Viſcount Dillon[101], Sep. 25, 1787." Others of the family of Dillon have been interred here.

" Sir John Wittewrong[102], buried Ap. 1, 1743."

" Lady Oſbalſon Sophia More[103], buried Ap. 29, 1750."

[93] I ſuppoſe theſe to have been children of Sir Thomas Mackworth buried at Pancras in 1745, though Kimber ſpeaks of him as dying unmarried.

[94] Biog. Dram.

[95] Created a baronet in 1702. The title is extinct.

[96] Grandſon of Francis Viſcount Valentia.

[97] Daughter of William Sloane, Eſq. (brother of Sir Hans), and relict of Sir Richard Fowler, Bart.

[98] He ſucceeded his father in the title of baronet. Sir Thomas was bred to the navy, and was made a poſt-captain in 1760. He is dead, and the title extinct.

[99] Charles Viſcount Dillon, a colonel in the French ſervice.

[100] Daughter of the preceding Viſcount.

[101] Father of the preſent Viſcount. He was ſome time an officer in the French ſervice.

[102] He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded in the title by his brother William, who was governor of the poor knights at Windſor.

[103] Wife, it is probable, of a baronet of the Oſbaldeſton family, whoſe maiden name was Sophia More;—the Baronetages give a very imperfect account of that family.

" Lady

" Lady Elizabeth Biſhop [104], buried Mar. 18, 1751."

" Lady Sarah Lad, buried Sep. 10, 1751."

" Hon^ble Thomas Arundell [105], buried Apr. 13, 1752; the Hon^ble " Anne Arundell [106], Oct. 11, 1778; the Hon^ble Thomas Arundell, " Count of the holy Roman empire [107], buried July 29, 1781." Family of Arundell.

" Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. and the Right Hon. Lady Caroline " Harpur [108], married July 17, 1753."

" Sir Henry Tempeſt, Bart. buried Nov. 15, 1753."

" Alice Lady Brian, buried Dec. 19, 1753."

" The R^t Hon. Barbara Barnewall [109], buried Oct. 29, 1761."

" The Hon^ble M^rs Cary, buried Ap. 6, 1762."

" Simon Francis Ravenet, buried April 6, 1764." An eminent engraver. Ravenet, the engraver.

" Peter Paſqualino, buried Feb. 20, 1766." An eminent performer on the violoncello, and the firſt who brought that inſtrument into faſhion, about the year 1740 [110].

" The Hon. Henry Francis Widdrington, buried Sep. 3, 1774."

" Peter Henry Treyſſac de Vergy, buried March 3, 1775." A portrait in mezzotinto of this perſon was publiſhed in February 1775, with a ſhort printed account of him, in which he is ſtyled " advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux, author of ſeveral lite- " rary performances in England, and famous for his concern in the " memorable quarrel between the Count de Guerchy, ambaſſador " extraordinary from the court of France, and the Chevalier D'Eon, " miniſter plenipotentiary from the ſame court to the court of Great P. H. T. de Vergy.

[104] Sir Cecil Biſhopp, who died in 1721, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Dunch, Eſq. of Newington in Oxfordſhire.

[105] Son of Henry, the fifth Lord Arundell of Wardour. He was of Stanley-houſe in the pariſh of Chelſea, where he died.

[106] Daughter of —— Mitchell, Eſq. and relict of the Hon. Henry Arundell.

[107] Brother of the preſent Lord Arundell.

[108] Daughter of John Duke of Rutland, and relict of Sir John Harpur, Bart.

[109] Siſter of the preſent Earl of Fauconberg, and mother of George Barnewall, Viſcount Kingſland.

[110] Burney's Hiſt. of Muſic, vol. iv. 660. 663.

" Britain

" Britain in 1763." There is a copy alſo of his laſt will, in which he confeſſes his concern in a plot againſt D'Eon; and intimates that he withdrew his aſſiſtance upon finding that it was intended to affect the Chevalier's life. De Vergy died on the 1ſt of October 1774, aged 42, and remained unburied till March, his executor waiting for directions from his family. He had deſired in his will that his relations would remove his body to Bourdeaux. It appears by his will that he publiſhed ſome pamphlets or papers againſt the Chevalier D'Eon. He was author alſo of ſome novels in Engliſh, which are ſaid to have little other merit than that they are remarkably well written for a foreigner.

" Maria Tereſa, Ducheſs of Wharton [111], buried Feb. 20, 1777."

" Anne Lady Webb [112], buried Oct. 14, 1777."

" Baron Guſtavus Adam Nolcken [113] and Mary Lemaiſtre, married " June 30, 1779."

" Hon. Anne Dormer, buried July 13, 1782."

" Dame Iſabella Chalmers, buried April 16, 1784; Sir George " Chalmers, Nov. 15, 1791."

" Hon. Mary Tereſa Eyre, buried April 2, 1785."

" John Count O Rourke, buried April 2, 1785." A well-known character in the faſhionable world, deſcended from the O Rourkes, ancient ſovereigns of O Rourkes county, now Leitrim, in Ireland. He had been in the Imperial and French ſervice, and wore the order of St. Louis.

The Counteſs Potoka.

" Madam Charlotte Potoka, aged 82, buried Aug. 1, 1785." A native of Poland. She died in the Fleet priſon, where ſhe had been confined for debt.

[111] Daughter of Major General Holmes, and relict of the celebrated Philip Duke of Wharton, who died in Spain anno 1731.

[112] Daughter and coheir of Thomas Gybſon, Eſq. of Hampſhire.

[113] Late Envoy from Sweden.

" Count

" Count Ferdinand Luccheſe, buried June 18, 1790." He died at his houſe in Portman-ſquare, having been Envoy from Naples ſeveral years. His funeral was attended by the whole *corps diplomatique*. Count Luccheſe.

" The Hon. Winifred Mary Drummond, buried Ap. 9, 1791."

" Alexander Ceſar D'Anterroches, Biſhop of Condom, Count de " Briſade, buried Jan. 31, 1793."

" The Neapolitan Ambaſſador [114], buried June 3, 1793."

" Eleanor Bonner, from the work-houſe, aged 91, buried Ap. 26, " 1794."

" Antoine Francois Comte de Gramont, ſon of Antoine Adrien " Charles, and grandſon of Louis Antoine Duc de Gramont, (leaving " behind him three children, Antoine Louis Raymond Genevieve, " and two daughters, Antoinette Cornelie Sainte Eugenie, and An- " toinette Marie Jeanne de Gramont, by Dame Gabrielle Charlotte " Marie Eugenie de Boiſgelin his wife,) buried Feb. 12, 1795, " aged 37."

Children of the following perſons connected with the peerage have been baptized in this pariſh: Thomas Somers Cocks, Eſq. [115], and Anne (1769); James Walker, Eſq. and Lady Mary [116] (1771, &c.); Lord William Campbell [117], and Sarah (1774); Henry James Jeſſup, and Lady Anna Maria [118] (1794). Families connected with the peerage.

John Morant gave four acres of land, valued in 1547 at 16s. per annum, for an obit, at which the whole rent was to be given to the poor in recreation [119]. Morant's benefaction for an obit.

A benefactor, now unknown, gave a third part of the profits of three acres of land, near the Fortreſs in the manor of Cantelows, to Anonymous benefaction.

[114] The Duke de Sicigniano, who had lately arrived from Italy. He deſtroyed himſelf in a temporary fit of inſanity, at Grenier's Hotel, on the 31ſt of May. He was not 30 years of age. Gent. Mag.

[115] Brother of Lord Somers.

[116] Daughter of Alexander Earl of Leven.

[117] Brother of the Duke of Argyle.

[118] Siſter of the preſent Earl of Strathmore.

[119] Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office.

the

the poor, which third, in 1696, produced 2 l. 10s. per annum [120], now 14 l. There are 23 acres of land belonging to the church, given alſo by perſons now unknown. Theſe lands were leaſed for a term of years by Sir Robert Payne and others, then feoffees; and it is ſtated in a ſurvey, bearing date 1650 [121], that when the leaſe was expired, they would be worth four nobles per annum. In 1696 they were let at 36 l. 10s., now at about 120 l. [122]

Churchlands.

William Heron, in 1580, gave the ſum of 8 l. every third year, to mend the highways in this pariſh.

Money.

John Miller, in 1583, gave a rent-charge of 1 l. 6s. 8d. on lands at Pancras, to poor impotent people. Sir Edward Stanhope, LL. D. anno 1603, gave the ſum of 20 l. to the poor. William Platt, Eſq. in 1637, gave 10 l. per annum to the poor of Highgate, and 4 l. to the poor of Kentiſh-town.

Bread.

Thomas Charles, in 1617, gave a rent of 1 l. 4s. to buy bread for the poor. Thomas Cleeve, in 1634, gave (for the ſame purpoſe) the ſum of 50 l., with which was purchaſed a rent-charge of 2 l. 16s. He gave the like ſum to pariſhioners of Pancras living in Highgate, to be diſtributed in Highgate chapel.

Large temporary benefaction.

The late John Craven, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, left the ſum of 2000 l. to be diſtributed among 100 poor houſekeepers of this pariſh, who had been rated in the poor's books. The diſtribution was made on the 14th of March 1786.

Girls' charity-ſchool.

A charity-ſchool, for "inſtructing, clothing, qualifying for uſeful ſervants, and putting out to ſervice the female children of the induſtrious poor of this pariſh," was inſtituted by ſubſcription in the year 1776, at firſt in a rented houſe, and with only ſix children. The next year they were increaſed to 24, and afterwards, for a time,

[120] Table of benefactions, in the church. The other ſhares belong to the pariſh of Barnett.

[121] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

[122] From the information of James Moore, Eſq.

reduced

reduced to 18; but the ſubſcription having been ſince enlarged, a ſchool-houſe was built in the year 1790, on a piece of ground given by Lord Southampton, and 30 children are now wholly maintained, clothed, and educated. A benefaction of 200 l. has been given to this charity by Mrs. Culling [123].

The Foundling-hoſpital, which ſtands within this pariſh (at the end of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet), was inſtituted in the year 1739. The building was not inhabited till the year 1745, and it was not completed till ſome years afterwards. It is intended for the maintenance and education of foundlings, and other poor children, who are admitted in their infancy, and remain in the hoſpital till the age of fourteen, when they are apprenticed either to trade or ſervice. Some time ago a large ſum was voted annually by parliament for the uſe of this inſtitution, when all children that offered were admitted, and brought up either here or in hoſpitals eſtabliſhed in various parts of the kingdom for that purpoſe. For ſeveral years paſt it has depended ſolely upon its own funds (the intereſt of benefactions and annual ſubſcriptions), which are ſufficient for the maintenance and education of 450 children, but there are not at preſent ſo many in the hoſpital [124]. None are admitted now without a recommendation. Among the principal benefactors may be reckoned G. F. Handel, who for ſeveral years performed his oratorio of the Meſſiah at the chapel, which is extremely well calculated for the purpoſe. When that great maſter preſided there at his own Oratorio, it was generally crowded; and as he engaged moſt of the performers to contribute their aſſiſtance *gratis*, the profits to the charity were very conſiderable, and in ſome inſtances approached nearly to 1000 l. After Handel's death, Smith continued theſe performances; but not with equal ſucceſs; and they became at length ſo little productive, that

Foundling-hoſpital.

Handel's performance of the Meſſiah there.

[123] From the information of Samuel Foyſter, Eſq. the treaſurer.

[124] From the information of the Reverend Dr. White, the treaſurer.

Pictures.

they were discontinued. There are some valuable pictures in the hospital, particularly the original of Hogarth's march to Finchley; Moses presented to Pharaoh's daughter, by the same artist; Ishmael and Hagar, by Highmore; a sea-piece, by Brooking; a sketch of the Charter-house, by Gainsborough, being one of his earliest productions; and several portraits of benefactors and other persons connected with the hospital. Among these are Captain Coram, a very active promoter of the institution; Dr. Mead; the Earls of Dartmouth and Macclesfield, &c. Over the altar in the chapel is the wise men's offering, by Cazali; in the windows are the arms of benefactors in stained glass [123]. The low buildings which occupy the sides

[123] In the north windows—the coat of Lord Le Despencer (Arg. on a fesse double-cottised G. three griffins' heads erased Or, Dashwood, quartering Fane, Nevill, and Quarterly Arg. & G. in the second and third a fret Or, over all a bend Sable—Spencer, or Despencer; on an escutcheon of pretence, Per saltier Az. & O. a lion rampant, counterchanged), and that of the late Earl of Guildford (as Lord North), Az. a lion pass. between three fl. de lis Arg. on an escutcheon of pretence Arg. two bars Az. over all an eagle displayed with two necks Gules.—Speke. In the east window (towards the north)—the arms of the late Earl of Northumberland (Quarterly, Percy and Lucy), with those of Baroness Percy, on an escutcheon of pretence (Quarterly of 8:—1. Percy. 2. Lucy. 3. Barry of six, O. & V. a bendlet Gules.—Poynings. 4. G. three lions passant A. a bendlet Azure.—Fitzpain. 5. O. three piles meeting in base, Az.—Bryan. 6. G. a saltier Arg. an annulet in centre.—Latimer); and the following coats: Lord John Cavendish—S. 3 stags' heads caboshed A. attired O. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.—Erm. on a cross G. five bezants with the arms of Ulster. Sir George Armytage, Bart.—G. a lion's head erased, between three crosslets Arg. Edwin Lascelles, Esq.—S. a cross patonce O. Charles Turner, Esq.—S. on a cross Arg. five fer de moulins of the field, quartering G. a bend between six unicorns' heads erased Arg.—Wombwell. William Watson, M. D.—A. on a chevron Az. between three martlets S. as many crescents O. Richard Neate, LL. B.—A. a chevron between two trefoils slipped in chief V. and in base a bull's head couped at the neck G. horned and crined O. Richard Kaye, LL. D.—A. two bends S. quartering Arg. on a bend Sab. three owls of the field.—Savile. Stephen Beckingham, Esq.—A. a fesse embattled in chief, between three escallops S. quartering A. a chevron G. between three stags' attires S. Alex. Scot, Esq.—O. on a bend Az. an etoile between two crescents of the field. Henry Dagge, Esq.—A. a chevron S. between five nuns, 3 in chief and 2 in base, proper. Taylor White, Esq.—G. a chevron vairé between 3 lions ramp. O.—White, quartering, Arg. a chevron G. between three anchors Azure.—Taylor. Charles Morton, M. D.—Erm. a chief G. on an escutcheon of pretence, O. on a chevron S. between three pellets, each charged with a martlet of the field, as many mascles of the same. Benjamin Hoadley, M. D.—Quarterly Az. and O. in the first Quarter a pelican vulning herself of the second; on an escutcheon of pretence, G. three dexter arms vambraced and embowed proper, garnished

ſides of the area before the hoſpital, are the ſchools. The King is patron of this inſtitution, the Duke of Portland preſident.

Small-pox Hoſpital, and Hoſpital for Inoculation.

The hoſpital for inoculation, generally called the Small-pox hoſpital, was removed from another ſite about the year 1765, to a field near Battlebridge-turnpike, where it now ſtands. The hoſpital for the reception of patients with the natural ſmall-pox was removed to its preſent ſituation, contiguous to the other building, in 1793. Theſe excellent inſtitutions were eſtabliſhed in the year 1746, from which time to the firſt of January 1795, 19,004 patients with the natural ſmall-pox have been received, and 29,260 have been inoculated [124]. The King is patron: the names of the preſident and

garniſhed O. E. Eyre, D. D.—A. on a chevron S. 3 quatrefoils O. Charles Child, Eſq.—(arms the ſame as in vol. ii. p. 374.) Rev. Charles Plumtree, D. D.—A. a chevron between two mullets in chief, and an annulet in baſe S. Rich. Morhall, Eſq.—A. on a feſſe embattled in chief, G. between 6 Corniſh choughs proper, 3 tufts of graſs Arg. Bacon Frank, Eſq.—V. a ſaltier engrailed O. on an eſcutcheon of pretence, S. a ſpread eagle with two necks and a border engrailed Arg. Sir Charles Whitworth—A. a bend S. in the ſiniſter chief a garb, G. quartering Az. a chevron between three lions' heads eraſed Or, on an eſcutcheon of pretence S. a feſſe engrailed between three whelks O—(the coat of Shelley). In the eaſt window (towards the ſouth) are the following coats: —— Laſcelles, Eſq. (arms as before). —— Lee, Eſq.—Az. three crowns Or. —— Boynton, Bart.—O. a feſſe between 3 creſcents G. impaling A. two pales Az. on a canton O. a mullet. Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, Bart.—S. a lion rampant between three croſſes pateé Or. William Webber, Eſq. F. R. S.—G. on a chevron engrailed O. between three plates, as many annulets Az. Stanhope Harvey, Eſq.—O. a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads G. quartering, Quarterly Erm. and G. John Currer, Eſq.—Erm. three bars gemelles S. on a chief Az. a lion paſſ. guard. Arg. John Smith, Eſq.—Arms of Smith as in p. 141. on an eſcutcheon of pretence G. two bars Az. Robert Nettleton, Eſq.—A. two adders combatant and twiſted in pale, Proper. Henry Raper, Eſq.—Per feſſe Az. & Arg. a pale counterchanged, three antelopes' heads eraſed O. Robert Hucks, Eſq.—A. a chevron Az. between three owls Proper. —— Cholmonley, Eſq.—G. two helmets in chief, Proper, and in baſe a garb Or. B. Littlehales, Eſq.—G. three arrows in pale O. the feathers Arg. on an eſcutcheon of pretence, Arg. on a bend Sab. cottiſed Ermines, three cinquefoils Or. Peter Burrell, Eſq.—V. three plain ſhields Arg. each having a border engrailed Or, quartering, 1. Arg. three bars Sab.—Raymond; 2. Argent, a chevron G. between three birds Sable; on an eſcutcheon of pretence, V. a chevron G. between three arrows in pale.—William Crowle, Eſq. V. an unicorn Arg. between three maſcles O.—St. Quintin, Bart. O. a chevron G. and a chief vairé. In a window on the north ſide are the arms of the Hoſpital—V. a naked infant, Proper, on a chief Az. a creſcent O. between two bezants.

[124] From the information of Anthony Highmore, Eſq. the ſecretary.

other perſons belonging to the eſtabliſhment, are printed annually in the Court Calendar.

Welſh charity-ſchool.

Within this pariſh alſo, near Gray's Inn lane, is the Welſh charity-ſchool, built about the year 1771. The inſtitution is of a much earlier period. About the year 1718, ſome gentlemen of the principality of Wales began a ſubſcription for the purpoſe of inſtructing, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing poor boys, born of Welſh parents in or near London, having no parochial ſettlement at the place of their birth. At firſt a ſmall number were educated in a room near Hatton-garden. In the year 1737, a ſchool-houſe was erected on Clerkenwell-green. In 1769, the ſociety enlarged their plan, and extended it to the education and maintenance of girls. The patronage afforded to the charity by the Prince of Wales encouraged them to build the preſent ſchool-houſe at the end of Gray's Inn lane. The whole expence of the building and furniture, purchaſing the ground, &c. amounted to 3695 l. At preſent there are about 50 boys in the ſchool, and 20 girls, who are wholly maintained, clothed, and educated. From the firſt eſtabliſhment to the year 1793, 493 boys were put out apprentices, 112 went out to ſervice, and 120 into the navy. From the time that the plan has been extended to the education of girls to the year 1794, ſixteen were put out apprentices, and 34 went out to ſervice [125]. The collections at the anniverſary meeting of ancient Britons on the firſt of March, go in aid of this charity. Several benefactions have been left to it, among which ſhould be particularly noticed the ſum of 1951 l. 16s. being the reſidue of his fortune (after the payment of other legacies) bequeathed as a grateful remembrance by Mr. Edward Williams, who had received his education from this charity. It ſhould be mentioned alſo, that Mr Pennant intended the profits of his great work on Britiſh Zoology for the benefit of this ſchool, but the great expences

[125] From a printed account communicated by Hugh Owen, Eſq. the ſecretary.

attendant

attendant on the undertaking fruſtrated his benevolent deſign. He afterwards gave to the ſchool the ſum of 100 l. which he received from Mr. White for the octavo edition of the work.

The noted place of public entertainment, called Bagnigge-wells (much reſorted to by the lower ſort of tradeſmen), is ſituated in this pariſh, in the valley between the New-river head and the Foundling hoſpital. It was firſt opened about the year 1767, in conſequence of the diſcovery of two ſprings of mineral water. A treatiſe upon theſe waters, bearing the above date, was publiſhed by John Bevis, M. D. One of the ſprings is chalybeate, the other cathartic. Near the church-yard, in a houſe now occupied by Mr. Reading, is a ſpring, formerly called Pancras-wells; the water of which was in much eſteem ſome years ago. Dr. Ruſſel, in his treatiſe on mineral waters, ſpeaks of this ſpring as impregnated with calcareous nitre, conſiderably diuretic, and ſomewhat cathartic [126]. Near Battlebridge is a ſpring, called St. Chad's-well, of nearly the ſame quality, which is ſtill in uſe.

Bagnigge-wells.

Pancras-wells.

St. Chad's-well.

At Camden-town, in this pariſh, is a large building, called the Veterinary College, conſiſting of an infirmary for horſes, and an academy for ſtudying the diſeaſes of cattle, particularly of that uſeful animal the horſe. Propoſals for ſuch an inſtitution were firſt publiſhed in the newſpapers in the year 1784. This college was eſtabliſhed in 1791. The theatre is completed, and an infirmary capable of containing 50 horſes; but it is intended to enlarge it ſo as to contain 300. There is a houſe for the Profeſſor, who reads lectures on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, and Saturdays, from 11 to 12, on the ſtructure, œconomy, and diſeaſes of the horſe, and other domeſtic animals. Seven pupils have already paſſed their examination before the medical committee (which conſiſts of ſome of the moſt

Veterinary College, and Infirmary for Horſes.

[126] Ruſſell on Sea Water, &c. p. 230.

eminent

eminent phyſicians and ſurgeons in London), and are ſettled in various parts of the kingdom. Seventeen are now attending. The ſubſcription to the infirmary is 20 guineas for life, or two guineas per annum, either of which entitles the ſubſcriber to ſend any number of horſes, if there is room for them in the infirmary; otherwiſe they have advice gratis, and medicines at a cheap rate from the college [127]. Application is now making to parliament for incorporating the Veterinary college.

[127] From the information of Edward Colman, Eſq. the profeſſor.

PERIVALE.

See GREENFORD PARVA.

SHADWELL.

THIS place, which was formerly called Chadwelle, took its name, as is ſuppoſed, from a ſpring dedicated to St. Chad. It was a hamlet of Stepney till 1669, when it was ſeparated from that pariſh by act of parliament. It lies in the hundred of Oſſulſton, and is bounded on the north and eaſt by Stepney; on the weſt by St. George, Middleſex; and on the ſouth by the river. Its extent is very ſmall, being only 910 yards in length, and 760 in breadth. The only land not occupied by buildings conſiſts of a few acres, called Sun-tavern fields, in which are ſeveral rope-walks, 400 yards in length, where cables are made from ſix to 23 inches in girth. The part of the pariſh which lies near the river (called Lower Shadwell) is chiefly inhabited by tradeſmen and manufacturers connected with the ſhipping; ſuch as ſhip-chandlers, biſcuit bakers, wholeſale butchers, maſt-makers, ſail-makers, anchor-ſmiths, coopers, &c. Mr. Newell Connop has a large diſtillery in this pariſh, and Mr. Philips a brewery, and there are three coal wharfs. Shadwell-dock, belonging to Mr. Fletcher, and Wapping wall-dock, belonging to Mr. Hales, are in this pariſh.

Shadwell made a pariſh.

Its ſituation, boundaries, &c.

Rope-walks.

Principal trades.

The pariſh of Shadwell pays the ſum of 2089l. 19s. 10d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 3s. in the pound.

Land-tax.

The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in the year 1656, principally at the expence and by the influence of Thomas Neale, Eſq. leſſee of an eſtate (compriſing two-thirds of the pariſh), under the

The church.

the church of St. Paul's [1]. By the act of parliament above mentioned, in 1669, it was made parochial, but was not conſecrated till the 12th of March 1671 [2]. It is a brick ſtructure, conſiſting of a chancel, nave, two aiſles, and a ſquare low tower. There are ſpacious galleries on the ſouth, weſt, and north ſides. On the front of the ſouth gallery is the following coat of arms, with the date 1719, viz. Arg. two bars G. on a canton of the ſecond, a lion's head eraſed Or. In the chancel are the tombs of Mr. John Mott, 1703, and Mr. Thomas Maugheling, 1791. At the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle is the monument of William Martin, Eſq. [3] 1757; on the ſouth wall, a tablet in memory of Elizabeth, wife of Captain Charles Bartelot, and daughter of Samuel Clarke, 1703; Francis Clarke, yeoman of the wine-cellar to King William, 1708; Elizabeth Horden, daughter in law of Samuel Clarke, 1716; Samuel Clarke, 1721, and Barbara his wife, 1728; and the monument of Mr. Richard Hinton, 1770. On the wall of the north aiſle is that of Mr. Henry Dennis, 1690, and Mrs. Sarah Lockwood his daughter, 1707. On the wall, at the weſt end of the church, are memorials of Mr. Andrew Chelton, 1730; Elizabeth Chelton (niece of Dr. Reſbury), 1747; Mr. Jonathan Sheppard [4], merchant, 1762; Mr. John Baggs, his nephew, 1777, and Mr. William Baggs, 1780. In the nave are the tombs of Mr. Iſaac Bovey, 1717; and Mr. William Saunders, 1775; in the north aiſle thoſe of Capt. James Halfall, ſon of Richard Halfall, of Lancaſhire, 1724; in the ſouth aiſle thoſe of Capt. Moſes Moyſe (date worn); Thomas Wale, apothecary, 1695; Captain David Updicke, 1713; and John Sherwood, Eſq. 1783. At the weſt end of the church, that of Captain John Hazlewood, an elder brother

Tombs.

[1] From the information of the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, to whom I am indebted for ſeveral facts alſo relating to the preſent ſtate of this pariſh.

[2] Pariſh Regiſter.

[3] Arms—Three talbots on a chevron, impaling, a chevron between three talbots, on a chief three leopards' faces.

[4] Arms—On a chevron between three fleurs de lis, as many etoiles.

of

of the Trinity-houſe, aged 89. In the Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey of London, are mentioned tombs of the following perſons, the inſcriptions of which are not now legible: Suſan, daughter of John Dalby, Eſq. wife of Capt. William Thomas, 1662; Captain Anthony Archer, 1680; Captain Iſaac Woodgreen, 1689; Richard Nayler, apothecary, 1695; Thomas Bowſer, ſurgeon, 1698; and Mr. Henry Dennis, 1703.

On the outſide of the ſouth porch is the monument of Mary, daughter of Walter Berry, Eſq. and wife of John Wright, 1746. In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Dobſon, Eſq. 1713; Captain Thomas Cole, 1716; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Captain Richard Vavaſor; Elizabeth Lillewhite, daughter of Captain Michael Cole; Captain Richard Merry, 1717; Anne, wife of John Kirby, Eſq. 1718; Robert Kirby, Eſq. 1725; Captain Thomas Lemon, 1720; Captain John Painter, 1728; Captain Samuel Vincent, 1729; Suſanna, wife of Captain John Caſton, 1732; Capt. Mads Thorſon, 1738; Matthew Newman, Eſq. one of the deputy-lieutenants of the Tower-hamlets, 1755; Captain Thomas Johnſon, 1759; Captain Stephen Calenſe, 1760; Captain Robert Manley, 1763; Captain Joſeph Carteret, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, 1765; Capt. Edward Carlen, 1768; Anne, wife of Captain Chriſtopher Nockells, and daughter of Captain Andrew Cande, 1781; Captain John Sanderſon, 1783; Captain Charles Harford, 1783; Captain Andrew Cande, 1784; Mr. Samuel Melliſh, 1784; Charlotte, wife of Captain William Paxton, 1785; Rebecca, wife of Captain Andrew Hewſon, 1785; Suſanna, wife of Mr. George Brodrick, 1786; Rebecca, wife of George Haſtings, 1788; Captain Francis Swinbourn, 1790; Chriſtopher Stephenſon, 1791; Captain Sylveſter Maſſon, 1792; Elizabeth, wife of Joſeph Fell, Eſq. 1792; and Jael, wife of Captain Joſeph Boumels, 1792. In the Circuit-walk are mentioned the tombs of Elizabeth, widow of Captain Abraham Terry, 1696; Mary,

Tombs in the church-yard.

wife of Captain Samuel Vincent, 1697; Captain Richard Young, 1699; Captain Roger Graffington, 1701; and Elizabeth, widow of Captain Richard Merry, 1704.

Rectory and advowſon.

The greater part of the precinct of Shadwell being veſted in the dean of St. Paul's, when it was made a pariſh, and a rectory conſtituted by the act before mentioned, the firſt right of preſentation was given to Thomas Neale, Eſq. the leſſee, and the advowſon for the time to come veſted in Dr. Sancroft, dean of St. Paul's, and his ſucceſſors. A parſonage houſe was allotted to the rector and his ſucceſſors, together with a piece of ground adjoining, the limits of which are deſcribed in the act, to be let at firſt on building-leaſes for the term of 31 years, and afterwards the leaſes to be renewable from time to time for 21 years, for the uſe and benefit of the rectors, who are allowed by the act the ſum of 120l. per annum, in lieu of tithes, beſides all oblations and fees for chriſtenings, &c. as received by the vicar of Stepney. The ſum of 1l. 6s. 8d., anciently paid by the tenants of Shadwell to the vicar of Stepney, as a compenſation for tithes, is now by the ſaid act charged upon the rector, who pays it annually at Eaſter[5]. The firſt rector was Robert Marriot. His ſucceſſor, Nathaniel Reſbury, inſtituted in 1689, was author of ſeveral ſingle diſcourſes, preached before the Queen and upon public occaſions. The preſent rector is Joſeph Butler, M. A. inſtituted in the year 1741.

Rectors.

Nathaniel Reſbury.

Meeting-houſes.

There is a meeting-houſe belonging to the Preſbyterian diſſenters in Shakeſpear's-walk, ſupplied by the miniſters in and about London by rotation. The Calviniſts have a ſmall chapel alſo in this pariſh, and the Methodiſts in Mr. Weſley's connection.

Matthew Mead, an eminent diſſenting divine (of whom a farther account is given in Stepney), was appointed miniſter of

[5] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

Shadwell,

Shadwell, Jan. 22, 1658[6]. He was ejected for non-conformity in 1662.

An account of births and burials was kept at Shadwell as early as the year 1660, but they were not entered in a fair regiſter till the year 1670, after the precinct had been made parochial. Pariſh regiſter.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1685—1694	308 $\frac{4}{5}$	——
1671—1678	——	389
1735—1739	311 $\frac{3}{5}$	471
1785—1794	264 $\frac{1}{10}$	372 $\frac{1}{2}$

Comparative ſtate of population.

This pariſh appears to have decreaſed conſiderably in population during the laſt 50 years. The preſent number of houſes is about 1300.

In the month of September 1665, there were 115 burials at Shadwell; in October, 299; in November, 80; and in December, 10 only. Plague year.

" Dame Alice Row, buried from St. Dunſtan's Stepney, Jan. 25, " 1701—2."

A charity-ſchool was inſtituted in this pariſh in the year 1712, when Queen Anne endowed it with 20 l. per annum, as a ſalary for the maſter. Mr. John Juar, in 1717, gave to this ſchool a rent-charge of 3 l. per annum, iſſuing out of a farm in Eſſex; Mr. William Coſin, the ſame year, 5 l. per annum, out of an eſtate in Shadwell. Mr. Jonathan Raven, in 1790, gave 1 l. per annum. Mrs. Mary Bowes, 6 l. 10 s. per annum. Benefactions in money have been given to the amount of about 900 l.[7] At preſent 45 boys and 35 girls are clothed and educated in this ſchool. Charity-ſchool.

[6] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiv. p. 175.

[7] The principal benefactors were:
1712, Dr. Nathaniel Reſbury, rector, 50 l.
Mrs. Baynton, 50 l.
Capt. Thomas Lemon, 100 l.
1712, Mr. Samuel Clarke, 50 l.
1717, Mr. Andrew Chelton, 100 l.
Mr. Peter Ruſſell, 50 l.
Mr. Cooper, 50 l.
1790, Mr. John Flemming, 100 l.

Diſſenters' ſchool. There is a ſchool alſo in this pariſh for the children of Diſſenters, in which 50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated.

Alms-houſes. Dame Alice Row, who died in 1702, left all her houſehold goods to the pariſhes of Shadwell and Stepney, for the purpoſe of building alms-houſes, and as an endowment for them ſhe bequeathed the ſum of 200 l. after the death of one of her ſiſters, and 500 l. after the death of her other ſiſter. She bequeathed alſo the ſum of 1000 l. to her third huſband, Mr. Carant, on theſe conditions, that if he ſhould marry again, have a ſon, and give him the name of Cook [8], the ſaid ſon ſhould, at the age of 21, enjoy this ſum of 1000 l. otherwiſe to go as an augmentation to the alms-houſes [9]. This benefaction never took effect as intended. The houſes were built, and ſtill remain in Spring-ſtreet, but the reverſionary bequeſts were never received. Mrs. Sarah Ray, in 1781, bequeathed the ſum of 400 l. the reverſion of a piece of leaſehold ground in Weſt's gardens, and all her reſiduary property, after the payment of certain legacies, to the penſioners in Cook's alms-houſes. No benefit has as yet accrued from this bequeſt, which has been the ſubject of litigation. There is another alms-houſe for poor widows in Cow-lane, but it has no endowment.

Benefactions for bread. Mr. George Wilkinſon, in 1684, gave the intereſt of 30 l. to buy bread for the poor; Mr. James Cook, in 1699, gave 50 l.; Captain Thomas Lemon, in 1720, 100 l.; and Mrs. Martha Hornſby, in 1793, 100 l. 3 per cent. for the ſame purpoſe.

Capt. James Cook gave the ſum of 50 l. to this pariſh, the intereſt of which has been employed in apprenticing poor children.

[8] Capt. James Cook was Lady Row's firſt huſband.

[9] Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey of London.

The

The Shadwell water-works were firſt eſtabliſhed in 1669, by Thomas Neale, Eſq. leſſee of the dean of St. Paul's eſtates in this pariſh. At firſt only one four-horſe engine was employed. The works were rebuilt upon a larger ſcale in 1679, when two engines were erected. In 1687, for the purpoſe of ſecuring his property, Mr. Neale applied for a charter; when, meeting with difficulties in his ſuit, he ſtrengthened his intereſt, and at the ſame time raiſed a conſiderable ſum of money by dividing the undertaking into 36 ſhares. After three years the proprietors were made a body corporate, by letters patent, bearing date 1691; from which time till 1750, they continued to raiſe the water with horſes. A ſteam-engine was then conſtructed on the original principle, which was found ſo inadequate to the purpoſe, that the company ſuffered conſiderable loſs. In 1774, the improved ſteam-engine, as conſtructed by Meſſrs. Bolton and Watt, having been adopted, it was found, that with a great increaſe of powers [10], the conſumption of coals was reduced two-thirds. The diſtrict ſerved by the Shadwell water-works contains nearly 8000 houſes, beſides public buildings, extending from the Tower of London to Limehouſe-bridge, and from Whitechapel to the river Thames. Shadwell water-works.

About fifty years ago, a mineral water of a very powerful nature (now called Shadwell Spa) was diſcovered by Walter Berry, Eſq. in ſinking a well in Sun-tavern fields. It is ſaid to be impregnated with ſulphur, vitriol, ſteel, and antimony. A pamphlet, publiſhed by D. W. Linden, M. D. in 1749, written as a puff for the water, extols it as an approved cure for almoſt every diſorder incident to the human frame, either by drinking or bathing. I underſtand that Shadwell Spa-waters.

[10] The preſent engine's power of raiſing water is at the rate of 903 gallons in a minute; which is 52,110 gallons in an hour, and 730,520 gallons (or 2853 tons, 152 gallons) in a day of 14 hours, the uſual time of working it. This account of the Shadwell water-works was obligingly communicated by William Frazer, Eſq. clerk to the Company.

it

it has been found very ſerviceable as an antiſcorbutic, and in all cutaneous diſorders. Of late, the water has been principally uſed for the purpoſe of extracting ſalts, for which the proprietors have had a great demand, and for preparing a liquor with which the calico-printers fix their colours. The preſent proprietor intends to uſe it ſolely for medicinal purpoſes.

There is another mineral ſpring in the pariſh, of a quality reſembling that of the poſtern waters on Tower-hill.

STANMORE MAGNA.

THIS place, lying at the extremity of the county towards Hertfordſhire, was formerly called Stanmere, i. e. the boundary-ſtone. The addition of Magna, or, as it occurs in ſome records, "the more," was to diſtinguiſh it from the adjoining pariſh of Stanmore "the leſs," now Whitchurch. It is not unlikely that they were originally one pariſh. The record of Doomſday ſpeaks of the former as the manor of Stanmore; of the latter as a manor in Stanmore. Their extent was preciſely the ſame, and I believe they vary very little in that reſpect at preſent. The pariſh of Stanmore is computed to contain 1400 acres, that of Whitchurch meaſures 1500. The epithet of *parva* muſt have been applied to that pariſh as the leaſt populous. The land at Stanmore is divided nearly in the following proportion; about 300 acres of arable, 850 meadow and paſture, and 250 commons and roads. Name, ſituation, extent, &c.

Stanmore lies in the hundred of Gore, about 10 miles north-weſt of London. The pariſh is bounded by Harrow and Whitchurch in Middleſex, and Buſhey in Hertfordſhire. It pays about 270l. to the land-tax; which, by an equal proportion, comes to about 2s. in the pound.

Dr. Stukeley thinks that the ancient city of Sulloniaca, or Suelloniaca, mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, was in this pariſh, not far from Brockley-hill. Camden and Norden agree in ſuppoſing Roman antiquities.

poſing it to have been on or near that hill [1]. Great quantities of Roman antiquities, as coins, urns, gold-rings, &c. have formerly been found in this neighbourhood, which is ſaid to have given riſe to the proverb,

" No heart can think, nor tongue can tell,
" What lies between Brockley-hill and Pennywell."

The manor. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, this manor was the property of Edmer Atule, the King's Thane. William the Conqueror gave it to his half brother, Robert Earl Moreton, and Earl of Cornwall [2]. Henry I. ſeized all the eſtates of William the ſucceeding Earl [3]. This manor was in the hands of the crown anno 1221 [4]. Soon afterwards it was given to the Abbey of St. Albans, under which it was held by the family of Francis. Simon Francis died ſeiſed of it in 1358 [5]. The Inquiſition taken after his death ſtates, that he had it by the grant of Elias Francis, who gave it to him, his wife Matilda, and their heirs in fee. In 1361, David

[1] An obeliſk, with the following inſcriptions, was erected ſome years ago, at the diſtance of about a quarter of a mile to the north-weſt of the high road, by Mr. Sharpe, who lived at Brockley-hill:

On the eaſt ſide—" Circiter hæc loca ſtetit " olim oppidum naturâ atque operâ ----- mu- " nitum Suellanorum, qui Duce Caſſivelano Ro- " manorum terga viderunt. Qualis et quanti " nominis fuit ille Britannorum imperator cui " ſumma imperii bellique adminiſtrando com- " muni conſilio permiſſa erant, Cæſar in com- " mentariis ſuis æternæ memoriæ tradidit. Ab " antiquo nomine Burgo non multó abludit ho- " diernum Brockley cujus loci editioris ſitum " latus hoc orientale proſpicit." On the weſt ſide—" Antiquam ſedem Caſſiorum nunc Caſ- " ſiburiam facies hæc occidentalis ſpectat." On the north ſide—" Sylva de Burgo vel arce " Caſſivelani, Borgham dicta, a plagâ Septentri- " onale ſita eſt." On the ſouth ſide—" Obe- " liſcus hic mediam oſtendit viam inter Londi- " num olim Trinovantum et Verulamium ho- " dié St^i Albani Vicum, præcipuam Caſſiorum " Sedem."

[2] This manor, ſays the record of Doomſday, is taxed at 9 hides and a half. The land is 7 carucates. Six hides and a half are in demeſne, on which are two ploughs, and a third might be employed. The villans do not keep two ploughs in full employ, though they might employ four. The prieſt has half a hide, and four villans each a virgate, two others half a virgate; three cottars ten acres, and three other cottars one acre each. There is paſture for the cattle of the village; wood for 800 hogs, and 12 d. ariſing from the herbage. In the whole valued at 60s.; in King Edward's time at 10l.

[3] See Dugdale's Baronage.

[4] Fin. Rot. 5 Hen. III. m. 7.

[5] Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 33.

Wollour,

Wollour, being poſſeſſed of the reverſion of this manor after the death of Matilda Francis, gave it to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. It was then held under the Abbey of St. Alban's, by an annual rent of 10 marks and 8d. [6] In 1393, it was agreed, that the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew ſhould pay to the abbot of St. Alban's 5 marks per annum, in lieu of all payments demandable on the death of copyholders within this manor [7]. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, it appears to have been granted to Jeffrey Chambers; who, in the year 1543, mortgaged it to the King [8], and in 1547 made an abſolute ſurrender [9]. It was then granted to Sir Peter Gambo [10], a Spaniard, who was murdered near St. Sepulchre's church, on the 17th of January 1550, by one Charles Gavaro, a Fleming. For this murder Gavaro and his accomplices were executed on the 24th [11]. It is probable, that on Sir Peter Gambo's death, the manor of Stanmore eſcheated to the crown for want of heirs. Queen Elizabeth granted a leaſe of it in 1563, to Dorothy Blake, or Blage [12]; in 1576 to Thomas Marſh [13], and in 1593 to John Kaye [14]. Each leaſe was for a term of years in reverſion; the rent was 64l. 2s. 2d. In 1604, the manor was granted in fee, after the expiration of the aforeſaid leaſes, to Sir Thomas Lake [15]. The family of Burnell were in poſſeſſion for ſeveral years after this grant (as heirs, it is probable, or aſſignees, of John Kaye). John Burnell, Eſq. lord of the manor, died in 1605 [16]: his widow, Barbara, was lady of the manor for 26 years [17]. After her death, it was for ſome time the property of her ſon, Thomas

[6] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. N° 54. 2d Numb. and Pat. 35 Edw. III. m. 5.
[7] Pat. 16 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 26.
[8] Record in the Augmentation-office.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 10. Jan. 27.
[11] Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 1017.
[12] Pat. 5 Eliz. pt. 9. April 22.
[13] Leaſes in the Augmentation-office.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Pat. 2 Jac. pt. 7. Oct. 14.
[16] Pariſh Regiſter.
[17] See her monument.

Burnell, Esq. [17]; and it was not till 1645, that Sir Thomas Lake (son of the grantee) appears to have held his first court. In 1663, Dorothy Lady Lake sold this manor to William Bockenham, Esq. and others [18], trustees, it is probable, for Richard May, who was lord of the manor from 1668 to 1678. In the latter year, it came into the possession of Matthew Smith, Esq. who died in 1680. His widow held a court, as lady of the manor, the ensuing year. In 1684, William and John Powell occur as lords; from 1685 till 1700, John Powell only; from that year till 1713, John Rogers [19]. In 1714, the manor was purchased by Humphrey Walcot, Esq. in trust for the first Duke of Chandos (then Earl of Carnarvon). It is now vested in the Duchess of Chandos for life; and afterwards settled on Lady Anne Eliza Brydges, only daughter and heir of the late Duke.

Mr. Drummond's seat.

The late George Drummond, Esq. had a considerable estate in this parish, a part of which was purchased by his ancestor Andrew Drummond, Esq. about the year 1729 [20]. The house, which is elegant and commodious, contains, among other pictures [21], several very valuable original portraits, bequeathed to the Hon. Mrs. Drummond by the late Duke of St. Alban's. Among these are Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; Charles II.; James II. when Duke of York; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; the Duchess of Mazarine; the Earl of Rochester; Henry Duke of Grafton; Nell Gwyn; Diana (Kirke) Countess of Oxford; Gregory Hascard, Dean of Windsor; Henry Prince of Wales; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Thomas Butler, Duke of Ormond; Charles Duke of Richmond; Prince Rupert; Aubrey de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford of that family; James Duke of Monmouth; Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's; and William III.; the last nine are whole lengths in the dining-room.

Portraits.

[17] Court Rolls, obligingly communicated by Messrs. Graham of Lincoln's Inn.

[18] Cl. 15 Car. II. pt. 20. N° 20.

[19] Court Rolls.

[20] Ibid.

[21] Among these, the blacksmith of Antwerp's wife deserves particular attention.

Adjoining

Adjoining to the houſe is an extenſive park, which affords ſome beautiful proſpects, particularly from a hill called Belmont, where is a ſummer-houſe. This ſeat is at preſent in the tenure of John Drummond, Eſq. guardian of his nephew, a minor.

Seat of John Forbes, Eſq.

On Stanmore-hill is the ſeat of John Forbes, Eſq. in whoſe gardens are ſome very curious ſpecimens of Hindoo ſculpture. Mr. Forbes has a large and valuable collection of drawings, made during his reſidence at Bombay, conſiſting of views of the country, ſubjects in natural hiſtory, &c.

Of George Hemming, Eſq.

The ſeat of George Hemming, Eſq. which is ſuppoſed to ſtand on the higheſt ſpot of ground in the neighbourhood, was originally a banquetting-houſe, built by the Duke of Chandos as an appendage to a bowling-green which he had made there.

Site of the old church.

The old church at Stanmore ſtood about a quarter of a mile to the ſouth of the preſent ſite. Where the church-yard was, ſtill remains a tomb to the memory of "Baptiſt Willoughby, Gent. 50 "years incumbent of the pariſh," who died in 1610, aged 72.

Preſent pariſh church.

The preſent church (dedicated to St. John) was built at the ſole expence of Sir John Wolſtenholme, Knt. on a piece of ground given by Mrs. Barbara Burnell, Sir Thomas Lake, and Mr. Robinſon. It was conſecrated by Biſhop Laud, on the 16th of July 1632[22]. The building is of brick, and conſiſts of a nave and chancel. At the weſt end is an embattled tower, almoſt overgrown with ivy. The porch was deſigned by Nicholas Stone. In the eaſt window are the arms of Wolſtenholme[23], and ſome other coats[24]. On the north

[22] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

[23] Az. a lion paſſant between three pheons Or, quartering, Arg. a chevron, and in chief an annulet Sable.—Wanton. 2. Az. a croſs recercelee between three croſs croſslets fitchée Argent.—Knolles. 3. G. three creſcents O. and a canton Erm.—Daliſon. Theſe coats, it is probable, have been miſplaced.—Knolles is not a quartering of Wolſtenholme; Sir Robert Knolles married the firſt Sir John Wolſtenholme's ſiſter. On another ſhield is Wolſtenholme impaling Wanton.

[24] 1. Arg. a chevron G. between three lions ramp. Sab. a chief Ermines, impaling G. ſix croſs croſslets fitchée 3, 2, 1, Or. 2. Az. a ſaltier Or impaling the man's coat in the laſt ſhield.

Monuments of the Wolſtenholmes.

ſide of the communion-table is the tomb of Sir John Wolſtenholme, founder of the church, who died in 1639. It was the work of Nicholas Stone, and coſt 200l. [24] The inſcription [25] is on a large ſlab of black marble, ſupported by four pillars, under which lies the effigies of the deceaſed upon a mattreſs. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is a maſſy monument to the memory of John Wolſtenholme, Eſq. [26], ſon of Sir John Wolſtenholme, Bart. and grandſon of the laſt-mentioned Sir John. Under a large open canopy of vein'd marble, ſupported by four pillars, is a black ſlab, on which are the effigies of the deceaſed, and of his wife Dorothy Vere. He is repreſented lying on a mattreſs as a corpſe. She is in a reclining attitude, as a mourner, habited in a cloſe veſt, with a necklace of beads, a ſmall cap and low head-dreſs.

Various monuments.

On the eaſt wall of the chancel are the monuments of John Burnell, Eſq. [27] citizen and merchant, 1605; his widow, Barbara, who ſurvived him, and was lady of the manor 26 years; Lord Henry Beauclerk [28], 1761; Andrew Drummond, Eſq. [29], 1769; John Drummond, Eſq. [30], M. P. for Thetford, 1774; Charlotte Beauclerk,

[24] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 29.

[25] "Depoſitum Joannis Wolſtenholmii equitis aurati, regiorum in portoriis vectigalium redemptoris, quam ſplendidiſſimam teloniam ſummâ fide, curâ, et innocentiâ exercuit: vir in omnibus vitæ officiis accuratiſſimus: antiquâ probitate, prudentiâ ſolertiſſimâ, pietate in Deum flagrante: idem charitate in familiam pius quam pater; in amicitiis conſtantiſſimus; humanitate vero in omnes effuſâ: nullius menſæ dominus, facultates magis publicæ erant: nulli magis negabat quam ſibi; morum ſuavitate præcipuâ quam nec ultima ſenectus libavit, vitâ eodem tenore ad octogeſimum penè annum elegantiſſimè productâ, cum ſummo ſuorum deſiderio obiit tanquam immaturus. Conditur eodem quod condidit templo, pietate ſuâ vel ſic fruitur.—Sir John Wolſtenholme, Knt. deceaſed the 25th of November 1639, aged 77 years; whoſe body lyeth here interred, in hope of a glorious reſurrection, with two of his grandchildren, both named William, being two of the youngeſt children of Sir John Wolſtenholme, Knt. his ſonne."

[26] Arms—Wolſtenholme quartering Wanton and Daliſon, and impaling Vere. There is a coat of Vere alſo impaling O. between two bendlets G. an eſcallop in the dexter chief point, Sable, Tracy. John Wolſtenholme, who died in the month of September 1669, married Dorothy, one of the daughters and coheirs of Horatio Lord Vere by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir J. Tracy of Dodington in Glouceſterſhire.

[27] Arms—Sab. on a bend O. three eſcallops of the field.

[28] Arms—The arms of England as borne by Charles II. with a baton ſiniſter G. charged with three roſes Argent.

[29] Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4. Or, three bars wavy G. 2 & 3. Or, a lion's head eraſed within a double treſſure counterflory with fleurs de lis G. (as a coat of augmentation), impaling Az. a ſtag Or.

[30] Arms—Drummond impaling Beauclerk.

1774;

1774 [31]; George Drummond, Eſq. [32], 1789; and the Hon. Charlotte Drummond, 1793. On the north wall are thoſe of Iſabell, wife of Captain Peter [33], and daughter of Andrew Drummond, brother of the Right Hon. Viſcount Strathlallan, 1740; Alexander Geddes, Eſq. [34], 1750; Lady Martha, wife of Lord Henry Beauclerk, and daughter of the laſt Lord Lovelace, 1788; and Jane Diana, daughter of John Drummond, Eſq. and wife of Richard Bethell Cox, Eſq. [35], 1790. On the ſouth wall are thoſe of Stephen Whitaker, ſeveral years carr-taker to George II. 1735; Dr. Hudſon, many years rector of Stanmore, 1749; his wife Dorothy, relict of Matthew Lock, Eſq. and daughter of —— Dowſe, Eſq. 1743; and John Sage, Eſq. 1787. On the floor are the tombs of Joan, wife of Henry Hayward, Gent. 1646; John Norwood, Gent. 1651; Phœbe Brailsford, 1727; and Thomas Moore, Eſq. 1748.

On the north wall of the nave are the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of John Collins [36], Gent. 1670; the Rev. John Howarth Lane [37], 1719; and Elizabeth, wife of John Willet, and daughter of Thomas Phillips [38], 1738. On the ſouth wall is that of John Dalton, Eſq. [39], ſon of the Rev. James Dalton, rector, 1785. On the floor are the tombs of Bridget, wife of John Norwood, and daughter of John

[31] Arms—Beauclerk impaling Drummond.

[32] Arms—Drummond, impaling, Or, a bend cottiſed Sable.—Harley, who quarters Or, two lions ramp. Gules.—Brampton. Mr. Drummond married Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.

[33] Arms—G. a bend Arg. between two eſcallops O. on a chief of the ſecond, three cinquefoils Sable, impaling Drummond.

[34] "Many years a commander in the royal "navy; who, by a variety of gallant ſervices "performed with uncommon intrepidity and "uncorrupt integrity, raiſed and ſupported a "very diſtinguiſhed character."

[35] Arms—Arg. three cocks G. crowned O. on a chief Az. a pale charged with a roſe of the ſecond between two oſtrich feathers of the firſt.—Cox, impaling Drummond.

[36] Arms—G. on a bend O. three martlets Az. impaling Argent, on a bend G. three ſwans of the field; on a canton finiſter Az. a ram's head couped Argent.

[37] Arms—Per pale Az. & G. three ſaltiers Or, impaling, Quarterly 1 & 4. G. three pales Or; 2 & 3. Ermine.

[38] Arms—Arg. three bars gemelles Sab. in chief three lions ramp. of the ſecond; on an eſcutcheon of pretence, Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. collared and chained Or.—Phillips.

[39] Arms—Arg. a lion ramp. guard. Ermine.

Atkins,

Atkins, 1631; Jaſper Bourne, Gent. 1636; John Playford, citizen of London, 1685; ſome children of Dr. Willis dean of Lincoln, 1710, and 1712; and Margaret, wife of Humphrey Walcot, of Bitterly in Shropſhire (daughter of Edmund Pearce, Eſq. of Wilcot), 1715.

Tombs in the church-yard.

On the outſide of the eaſt wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Joſeph Iremonger, 1742, and others of the ſame family. In the church-yard are the tombs of Edward Billingſley, Eſq. 1714; Captain George Jackſon, of the Eſſex Eaſt Indiaman, 1766; Philip Jackſon, Eſq. 1779; Mary, wife of William Wood, merchant (daughter of Thomas Clutterbuck), 1768; George Lindſey, Eſq. 1776; Mrs. Elizabeth Sage, 1778; Mrs. Mary Beresforde, 1778; the Rev. Joſeph Smith, 32 years rector, 1781; Mr. John Turner, of Clent in Worceſterſhire, 1782; the Rev. James Dalton, ſeven years rector, 1788; Joſeph Hawkins, Eſq. 1789; Mr. Godfrey Barwell, 1790; Mrs. Elizabeth Hawtayne, 1793; and Miſs Mary Ireland, 1793.

Rectory.

The rectory of Stanmore was in the patronage of the abbots of St. Alban's, and of the ſubſequent proprietors of the manor, till the year 1663, when the advowſon was ſold by Dorothy Lady Lake and others to Thomas Mann, Eſq.[41] It was purchaſed by the Drummond family about the year 1750, was the property of the late George Drummond, Eſq. and is now veſted in his ſon's truſtees. A penſion of 20s. was formerly paid out of the rectory of Stanmore to the abbey of St. Alban's[42]. In the king's books the rectory is rated at 10l. per annum. In 1650 it was valued at 150l. per ann.[43]

Archbiſhop Boyle.

Richard Boyle (brother of the firſt Earl of Corke), afterwards Archbiſhop of Tuam, was rector of Stanmore from 1610 to 1618[44].

[41] Cl. 15 Car. II. pt. 20. N° 20.
[42] Harl. MSS. N° 60.
[43] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.
[44] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

The

The preſent rector is Arthur Robinſon Chauvel, LL.D. inſtituted on the death of James Dalton in 1788.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1599. It is imperfect during ſome parts of the laſt century. Pariſh regiſter.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1600—1604	9	8 $\frac{2}{5}$
1630—1639	8 $\frac{4}{5}$	8 $\frac{1}{10}$
1687—1696	14 $\frac{9}{10}$	19 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1789	26 $\frac{9}{10}$	19 $\frac{4}{5}$
1790—1794	20 $\frac{3}{5}$	28 $\frac{1}{5}$

Comparative ſtate of population.

The preſent number of houſes is 140.

In 1603 the number of burials was 26, the average of the three years preceding and that immediately following being only four. In 1625 there were 10 burials; in 1665 one only is entered in the regiſter. Plague years.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" Mr Jöhn Wolſtenholme, houſekeeper, was buried May 2, 1603; " William, the ſon of John Wolſtenholme, Eſq. Sep. 4, 1632; " William, the ſon of Sr John Wolſtenholme the younger, Oct. 10, " 1638; Joannes Wolſtenholme, Eques Auratus, et hujus eccleſiæ " novæ fundator ſepultus fuit Dec. 10, 1632." He was knighted by King Charles I. and was one of the farmers of the cuſtoms in conjunction with Sir Abraham Dawes and others. " The Lady " Wolſtenholme[45], the wife of Sir John Wolſtenholme, Knt. the " ſonne of Sr John Wolſtenholme that built the church, buried " Dec. 5, 1661. Joannes, filius ſenior Joannis Wolſtenholme, " equitis aurati, ſepultus fuit ſub ſacrâ menſâ, ſacro die ſancti " Matthæi Apoſtoli, Sep. 21, 1669[46]. Joannes Wolſtenholme, Family of Wolſtenholme.

[45] Daughter of Sir Thomas Daliſon of Laughton in Lincolnſhire.

[46] This is the John Wolſtenholme whoſe monument is on the ſouth ſide of the altar.

" Eques

" Eques & Baronettus, fil. Joannis Wolſtenholme, equitis, Templi
" de Stanmore fundatoris ſepult. juxta patris monumentum, Jul. 15,
" 1670." Sir John Wolſtenholme, the firſt baronet of the family,
(ſo created in 1664,) ſuffered loſſes to the amount of 100,000l.
during the civil war, his eſtates having been unjuſtly ſold, for the
payment of certain fines levied upon him and his late father's partners
in the cuſtoms. After the Reſtoration he was appointed to the ſame
ſituation which his father held under Charles I. There was a great
friendſhip between Sir John Wolſtenholme and Lord Chancellor Cla-
rendon[47]. " Domina Lætitia Corbett, filia Rob. Knowles, equitis
" aurati, & Dominæ —— Wolſtenholme, prædicti Domini Joannis
" ſororis, uxor Domini Joannis Corbett, ſepult. unâ cum prædicto
" avunculo eodem die eodemque tumulo." Lady Corbett, being on
a viſit to her uncle during his illneſs, fell ſick herſelf, and died[48].
They were buried in the ſame grave and on the ſame day, as above-
mentioned. " May 15, 1688, ſepulta fuit ſub illuſtri tumbâ in
" adyto honorabilis Dorothea Wolſtenholme[49]."

Sir John Wolſtenholme, Bart.

" Aug. 20, 1683, M^r Charles Hart was here interred." This
celebrated tragedian was the Roſcius of his age. Contemporary
writers ſpeak of him with that enthuſiaſm which has been excited
of late times by thoſe brilliant ornaments of the ſtage, Garrick and
Mrs. Siddons. Among the characters in which he particularly ex-
celled were Othello, Brutus, and Alexander. Whenever he appeared
in theſe and ſome other favourite parts, the houſe was crowded as
at the firſt repreſentation of a new piece[50]. Downes ſays, that he
left the ſtage in 1682, on the union of the two companies. He ap-
pears to have had a country-houſe at Stanmore in 1679, when his

Charles Hart, the tragedian.

[47] Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 306.
[48] Smith's Obituary, N° 886. Sloane's MSS. Brit. Muſ.
[49] Daughter of Horatio Lord Vere.
[50] Downes's Roſcius Anglicanus.

name

name occurs in the court-rolls among the copyholders of that manor. There is no memorial to him in the church or church-yard. Mr. Malone, during his reſearches at the Prerogative-office, firſt diſcovered by the directions in his will, that he was buried at Stanmore.

Family of Drummond.

" Mr. John Drummond, ſon of R^t Hon. L^d Viſcount Strathallan, " buried Dec. 6, 1743; John Drummond, Eſq. and the Hon. Char- " lotte Beauclerk [51], married Dec. 22, 1744; Andrew Drummond, " Eſq. buried Feb. 9, 1769." Brother of William, the fourth Viſcount Strathallan, and founder of the well-known banking-houſe at Charing-croſs. There are ſeveral other entries relating to the Drummond family.

" The Hon^ble Charles Roper [52] and Gertrude Trevor [53], married " July 27, 1744."

Marchioneſs of Abercorn.

" The Marchioneſs of Abercorn, buried Sep. 19, 1791." Catherine, daughter of Sir Joſeph Copley, Bart. and firſt wife of the preſent Marquis of Abercorn, who has a noble manſion near this place, ſituated within the pariſh of Harrow [54]. The Marquis has a gallery in Stanmore church, and a family vault.

Inſtances of Longevity.

" Domina Dorothea Digby, ætat. 100, ſepult. Jan. 2, 1688--9."

" Dorothea Edlin, vidua, ætat. 90, ſepult. Dec. 6, 1694."

" John Burford, ætat. 94, ſep. July 30, 1695."

" Richardus Carter, ætat. prope 100, ſepult. Aug. 9, 1696."

[51] Daughter of Lord William Beauclerk, brother of Charles Duke of St. Alban's.

[52] Eldeſt ſon of Henry Lord Teynham (by his third wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Lennard, Eſq.), and father of Charles Trevor Roper, Lord Dacre.

[53] Daughter of John Trevor, Eſq. of Glynd in Suſſex.

[54] See vol. ii. p. 569.

" Maria Watſon, vidua, ætat. 95, ſepult. Feb. 12, 1698--9."

" Maria ux. Th. Ingram, ætat. 95, ſepult. Ap. 23, 1700."

" Thomas Ingram, ætat. 90, ſepult. June 26, 1702."

" Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of the Rev. Joſeph Smith, rector, aged " 102, buried July 3, 1780."

" Sep. 1782. Died Aaron Capadoce, a Jew, ſuppoſed to be " one hundred and five years of age, ſent to Holland to be " buried."

Benefaction to the pariſh clerk.

In the year 1508, William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, lord of this manor, at the requeſt of Robert Beckryng his ſteward, and in conſideration of the ſum of 5 l. paid to him by the ſaid Beckryng, granted to John Warner [55] and others a certain piece of land, called Staples, containing eight computed acres [56], as feoffees in truſt for the uſe and benefit of the pariſh-clerk and his ſucceſſors.

Various benefactions.

Robert Hillſon, by his will dated 1584, gave 1 l. 6s. 8d. per annum, to be diſtributed weekly in bread among the poor of this pariſh. John Burnell, Eſq. who died in 1605, bequeathed 1 l. 6s. per annum for the ſame purpoſe; and Mrs. Barbara Burnell, who died in 1631, 2 l. 12s. per annum [57]. Thomas Burnell, by deed in 1655, gave 5 l. 8s. per annum, for cheeſe and clothing [58]. Roſe

[55] Father, it is probable, of John Warner, warden of All Souls College, and profeſſor of phyſic at Oxford, afterwards dean of Winchester, who was buried at Stanmore, May 21, 1564. See Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Faſti.

[56] This land, which meaſures 14 acres, is enjoyed by the preſent pariſh clerk, who keeps it in his own hands.

[57] The clerk of the pariſh was to have a penny loaf weekly. The whole amount of Mrs. Burnell's benefaction was 7 l. per annum. The remainder was to be thus appropriated: Two ſhillings to the clerk for cleaning the monument of herſelf and her huſband; four pounds ſix ſhillings to be expended in ſafeguards and waiſtcoats, to be given alternately, one year to ſix poor women of Stanmore, and the next year to ſix of Buſhey, Edgware, and Harrow-Weald (two of each place).

[58] His will expreſſes that it was for the purpoſe of bettering the ſafeguards and waiſtcoats left by his mother, and for the purchaſe of eighteen

Roſe Archer (date unknown) gave the intereſt of 20l. to be diſtributed annually among ſix poor widows, in ſums of 3s. 4d. each. Sir John Wolſtenholme, Knt. anno 1639, bequeathed two houſes in Billiter-lane (now let at 13l. per annum), one moiety of the rent to be applied to the repairs of the church, the other to be given to the poor. Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, in 1757, gave a rent-charge of 20l. per annum, iſſuing out of tithes in Hendon, to be divided in equal portions between ten poor widows, being pariſhioners, not receiving alms, 40 years of age, or upwards, and reſiding within the pariſh.

eighteen pennyworth of good Suffolk cheeſe for the perſons who enjoyed the benefactions of bread left by his parents and his uncle Robert Hillſon.

STANMORE PARVA, OR WHITCHURCH.

Name. THIS parish was formerly called Stanmere Parva, or Stanmere the less, to distinguish it from the other Stanmere. I have not seen its present name of Whitchurch in any records more an-

Situation. cient than the beginning of the 16th century. Most of the houses belonging to this parish are contiguous to the high road forming the west side of the town of Edgware. The church stands almost

Boundaries. alone, about a quarter of a mile to the west. The parish of Whitchurch lies in the hundred of Gore, and is bounded by Edgware, Great Stanmore, Harrow, Kingsbury, and Hendon, in Middlesex,

Extent, &c. and by Aldenham in Hertfordshire. It contains 1500 acres of land, of which 130 only are arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is principally clay. This parish pays the sum of 343l. 17s. 10d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound.

Manor. Algar, a servant of Earl Harold's, previously to the Conquest, held a manor in Stanmere, which, when the survey of Doomsday was taken, belonged to Roger de Rames, or Reymes. The manor there mentioned was in this parish, and appears to have been of equal extent with the Earl of Cornwall's manor of Stanmere [1].

The

[1] It is rated, says the record of Doomsday, at nine hides and a half. The land is seven carucates. Four hides are in demesne, on which is only one plough, but two more might be employed. The villans have three ploughs, and might find employment for a fourth. There

The family of Rames, or Reymes, had great poſſeſſions in Eſſex, which were erected into a barony. Upon the marriage of Iſabell, ſiſter of Henry III. with Frederick Emperor of Germany, half a Knight's fee was paid by Henry Bocoynte for his lands in Stanmere Parva, held of the barony of William de Reymes [2]. The greater part, if not the whole, of this eſtate was given at ſome future period to the priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, and was granted after the diſſolution of monaſteries (anno 1544) by the name of the Manors of Canons and Wimborough [3], or Wimborowe, in Whitchurch, to Hugh Loſſe, Eſq. [4], whoſe deſcendant, Sir Hugh Loſſe, ſold them to Sir Thomas Lake in the year 1604 [5]. The manor of Canons

Manors of Canons and Wimborowe.

There is one villan on this eſtate who holds a virgate of land, and eight who hold half a virgate each; three bordars, each holding five acres; and two ſlaves; wood for 800 hogs; paſture for the cattle of the village, and 2s. rents. In the whole valued at 60s.; in King Edward's time at 10l.

[2] Records in the Exchequer, Lib. 37. Scutages, &c. in the county of Middleſex.

[3] It is probable that an ancient houſe on the Whitchurch ſide of Edgware, now an inn known by the name of the Chandos Arms, was the manſion belonging to this eſtate. Over the chimney of a bedchamber in this houſe, being a part of what was formerly a large room, are the arms of Loſſe, (Gyronny of 8. Arg. & S. a ſaltier between four fleur de lis counterchanged,) with the initials R. L. (Robert Loſſe) 1577. On another ſhield—Quarterly of 12.—1. Arg. on a bend cottiſed S. four lions paſſant of the firſt crowned Or.—Hawtrey. 2. Az. five fuſils in feſſe Argent.—Old arms of Hawtrey, or De Alta ripa. 3. G. two chevronels and a border engrailed Argent.—Paynell. 4. Per bend O. & Az. an eagle diſplayed, counterchanged.—Blackenhall. 5. Rather defaced.—It ſhould be Arg. two bars, Gules.—Harcourt. 6. Arg. a ſaltier G. between four eagles diſplayed Azure.—Hampden. 7. Barry wavy of ſix Arg. & Az. on a bend S. three beſants.—Singleton. 8. Arg. three croſs croſslets fitchée S. on a chief of the ſecond, a demi-lion ramp. iſſuant Or.—Stokes. 9. Arg. a bend between ſix billets Sable.—Luton. 10. S. a hart's head caboſhed Arg. between the attires a croſs patée fitchée of the ſecond.—Hartwell. 11. Az. a chevron between three harts' attires Or.—Hartſhorne. 12. S. a lion ramp. Arg. within a border gobony Sab. & Argent; impaling, Quarterly, 1 & 4. Or, on a feſſe between two chevrons Sab. three croſs croſslets of the field.—Walpole. 2 & 3. Ermines within a border Arg. three lozenges Ermine.—Holtofte. The above coats have been covered with white paint: the colours here given, and the names, are ſupplied from the records of the Heralds' College; principally from Vincent's Bucks. William Hawtrey, Eſq. married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Walpole, Eſq. of Lancaſhire, and widow of Hugh Loſſe, Eſq. of Little Stanmore. She was mother of Robert Loſſe, whoſe arms and initials are in the ſame room. This houſe, which now belongs to Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq. of Stanmore, was ſold by the Chandos family about the year 1749.

[4] Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. May 10.

[5] Pat. 2 Jac. I. pt. 26. April 2. It appears by the pariſh regiſter that the family of Franklyn were in poſſeſſion of the manor, and reſided

Canons continued in the family of Lake till the intermarriage of James Brydges, Eſq. afterwards Duke of Chandos, with Mary, daughter and eventually heir of Sir Thomas Lake, grandſon of King James's ſecretary, who purchaſed it of Sir Hugh Loſſe. It is now veſted in the Ducheſs of Chandos, relict of the late Duke; and ſettled after her death on Lady Anne Eliza Brydges, their only child.

The Duke of Chandos's magnificent manſion at Canons.

The magnificent manſion built upon this eſtate, about the year 1712, by Mr. Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos, has been frequently celebrated in verſe [6] and proſe. It ſtood at the end of a ſpacious avenue, being placed diagonally ſo as to ſhow two ſides of the building, which, at a diſtance, gave the appearance of a front of prodigious extent. Vertue deſcribes it "as a noble ſquare pile, all "of ſtone; the four ſides almoſt alike, with ſtatues on the front: "within was a ſmall ſquare of brick, not handſome, the out-offices "of brick and ſtone, very convenient and well diſpoſed. The hall "richly adorned with marble ſtatues, buſts, &c. The cieling of "the ſtaircaſe by Thornhill, the grand apartments finely adorned "with paintings, ſculpture, and furniture [7]." The columns which ſupported the building were all of marble, as was the great ſtaircaſe, each ſtep of which was made of an entire block, above 20 feet in length [8]. The whole expence of the building and furniture is ſaid to have amounted to 200,000l. [9] James of Greenwich was the architect. Dr. Alexander Blackwell, author of a treatiſe on agricul-

reſided at Canons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Franklyn, who is deſcribed of Canons in 1559, died there in 1596, and was buried at Whitchurch. I find no record of any alienation from the Loſſes to the Franklyns, or from Franklyn to Loſſe. Neither Robert Loſſe (ſon of Hugh), who died in 1589, nor John Franklyn abovementioned, mention this manor in their wills. Perhaps Franklyn had only a temporary intereſt in it as leſſee or mortgagee.

[6] Samuel Humphreys wrote a poem upon Canons, addreſſed to the Duke of Chandos, folio, 1728. It ſpeaks of the place in terms of general panegyric, but contains little of deſcription. There is another poem on Canons by Gildon.

[7] MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill.

[8] Defoe's Tour through England.

[9] Hawkins's Hiſt. of Muſic, vol. v. p. 198.

ture,

ture, was employed to ſuperintend the works without doors [10]; and it is probable that he laid out the gardens and pleaſure-grounds, which abounded with viſtas, lakes, canals, and ſtatues in the taſte then prevalent. The Duke's manner of living correſponded with the magnificence of his manſion, and fell little ſhort of the ſtate of a ſovereign Prince. When Pope's well-known ſatire againſt falſe taſte came out, it was immediately ſuppoſed to have been directed againſt Canons and its noble owner, there characterized under the name of Timon [11]. Dr. Johnſon in his life of that poet ſays, "from the reproach which the attack on a character ſo amiable "brought upon him, he tried all means of eſcaping. He was at laſt "reduced to ſhelter his temerity behind diſſimulation, and endea-"voured to make that diſbelieved, which he never had the confidence "openly to deny [12]. He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke, "which was anſwered with great magnanimity, as by a man who "accepted his excuſe without believing his profeſſions [13]." There is

Pope's ſatire on Canons.

[10] Gent. Mag. Sept. 1747.

[11] The moſt ſtriking paſſages in the ſatire, applicable to Canons, are the following:

"Greatneſs with Timon dwells in ſuch a
"draught
"As brings all Brobdignag before your
"thought:
"To compaſs this, his building is a town,
"His pond an ocean, his parterre a down."

"The ſuffering eye inverted Nature ſees,
"Trees cut like ſtatues, ſtatues thick as
"trees."

"And now the chapel's ſilver bell you hear,
"That ſummons you to all the pride of
"pray'r.
"Light quirks of muſic, broken and un-
"even,
"Make the ſoul dance upon a jig to
"heaven.
"On painted cielings you devoutly ſtare,
"Where ſprawl the ſaints of Verrio and
"Laguerre,
"On gilded clouds in fair expanſion lie,
"And bring all Paradiſe before your eye."

"But, hark! the chiming clocks to dinner
"call,
"A hundred footſteps grace the marble hall."

[12] There is certainly ſomething equivocating in what he ſays in the prologue to his ſatires:

"Who to the Dean and ſilver bell can
"ſwear,
"And ſees at Canons what was never
"there."

There is no doubt, if he intended at all to diſguiſe his ſatire, he would introduce ſome extraneous circumſtances. After all, I think the chapel is the moſt characteriſtic feature in the portrait. See p. 409.

[13] Lives of the Poets, vol. iv. p. 89.

a print

a print of Hogarth's, in which he repreſents Pope white-waſhing the Earl of Burlington's houſe, and beſpattering the Duke of Chandos's carriage as it paſſes by. Admitting, what there is little doubt of, the Poet's intended application of his ſatire to Canons, his concluding lines are ſingularly prophetic:

" Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear
" Imbrown the ſlope and nod on the parterre;
" Deep harveſts bury all his pride has plann'd,
" And laughing Ceres reaſſume the land [13]."

When the Duke of Chandos died, this magnificent manſion being thought to require an eſtabliſhment too expenſive for the income of his ſucceſſor, after fruitleſs attempts to diſpoſe of it entire, was pulled down, and the materials ſold by auction in the year 1747. The grand ſtaircaſe is now at Lord Cheſterfield's houſe in May Fair. An equeſtrian ſtatue of George the Firſt, which ſtood in the park, is now in the centre of Leiceſter-ſquare. The ſite of Canons, with a conſiderable lot of the materials, the park, and demeſne lands, were purchaſed by William Hallet, Eſq. who built the preſent villa. His grandſon ſold it to Dennis O'Kelly, Eſq. the well-known poſſeſſor of the famous horſe Eclipſe, whoſe bones lie buried in the park. Canons is now the property of Patrick O'Kelly, Eſq. nephew of Dennis [14].

Canons pulled down, and ſold by piecemeal.

Eclipſe, the famous race-horſe.

The church. The pariſh church is dedicated to St. Laurence. It was rebuilt (the tower excepted) at the expence of the Duke of Chandos, about

[13] It is a remarkable circumſtance that Warburton, in his firſt edition of Pope's Works, admits the application of his ſatire to Canons, by obſerving upon this paſſage, that, " had " the poet lived three years longer, he had " ſeen his prophecy fulfilled." In a future edition, as if anxious to explain away what upon conſideration he thought might confirm a charge not creditable to his friend, he alters his obſervation thus: that he would have ſeen his *general* prophecy againſt all ill-judged magnificence diſplayed in a very particular inſtance.

[14] Dennis O'Kelly, Eſq. was buried at Whitchurch, in the pariſh vault, Jan. 7, 1788.

the

the year 1715, but the internal decorations were not finiſhed till 1720. It was opened on the 29th of Auguſt that year [15], for which occaſion it is probable Handel compoſed his ſacred Drama of Eſther [16], which was certainly performed at Canons in 1720, when Dr. Randall of Cambridge, with Beard and Savage, the celebrated vocal performers, were among the boys who filled the choruſſes. The cieling and walls are painted by Laguerre, the Nativity and a dead Chriſt on each ſide of the altar, by Belluchi [17]. Behind is a receſs for the organ, ſupported by columns of the Corinthian order: in the back ground are paintings of Moſes receiving the law, and Chriſt preaching. Whilſt the Duke of Chandos lived at Canons, the church ſervice was performed with all the aid of the beſt vocal and inſtrumental muſic. Handel, who reſided at Canons as chapel-maſter, compoſed the anthems, and Pepuſch the morning and evening ſervices, ſeveral of which are now in the library belonging to the academy of ancient muſic [18]. On the 25th of September 1790, a grand miſcellaneous concert of ſacred muſic, ſelected out of the works of Handel, was performed in this church in honour of that great maſter; when, among other pieces, ſome parts of anthems compoſed by him at Canons were ſung by Signora Storace, Mrs. Crouch, &c. The profits were intended for the benefit of the Sunday ſchools in ſome adjoining pariſhes, but it did not turn out productive.

Handel's and Pepuſch's compoſitions for this church.

Commemoration of Handel.

The church conſiſts of a chancel and nave, diſtinguiſhed by the aſcent of a ſtep. In the nave are the tombs of Michael Moſeley, Eſq. 1780; Sarah Dowager Lady Frankland, 1783; and Alexander Ougſton, Eſq. 1784.

On the north ſide of the church is a ſpacious light vault, built by the Duke of Chandos for the interment of his family. Over the vault is a large chamber paved with marble, at the weſt end of

Monuments of the Chandos family.

[15] Reed's Weekly Journal.
[16] See Burney's Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. iv. p. 160.
[17] Vertue's MSS.
[18] Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. v. p. 198, 199.

which is the monument of James Duke of Chandos, the founder[18]. His effigies, as large as the life, is repreſented in a Roman habit, between his two firſt wives, who are in mourning attitudes. On the ſame ſide is the monument of Mary, wife of Henry Marquis of Carnarvon[19] (afterwards Duke of Chandos), 1738. She was daughter of Charles Lord Bruce, ſon of the Earl of Ayleſbury. On the ſouth wall is the monument of Margaret, wife of James Marquis of Carnarvon[20], who died in 1768. She was daughter of John Nicoll, Eſq.

[18] Inſcription—"In hopes of a joyful reſurrection, here lieth the body of the Moſt Noble James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viſcount Wilton, Baron Chandos of Sudeley, and Baronet, Member of his Majeſty's Moſt Honorable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Radnor, High Steward of Cantremelenith, Chancellor of the univerſity of St. Andrew's in Scotland, Ranger of Enfield Chace, and one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe; who was born Jan. 6, 1673, and departed this life Aug. 9, 1744: whoſe modeſty ordered all encomiums on his tomb to be avoided; yet juſtice to his memory and truth tell the reader, that if a youth ſpent in conſtant application to buſineſs which tended more to the good of his country and friends than his own, a whole life paſſed in acts of the greateſt humanity and charity, forgiving every one, and giving to the utmoſt of his power, ended in an old age dedicated to patience, reſignation, and piety, deſerve from mankind gratitude and love, they are moſt ſtrictly his due. He married, firſt, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons in Middleſex; by whom he left iſſue, the Moſt Noble Henry Duke of Chandos. His ſecond wife was Caſſandra, daughter of Sir Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton, and ſiſter of Thomas Lord Willoughby. His third wife was Lydia Catherine, daughter of John Vanhattem, Eſq. and widow of Sir Thomas Davall, who was member of parliament, and died in the year 1714." Arms—Over the Duke, Quarterly of eight: 1. Arg. on a croſs Sab. a leopard's face Or.—Brydges. 2. Arg. a feſſe between three birds Sable.—Berkley. 3. O. a pile Gules.—Chandos. 4. Quarterly, indented Arg. & Az.—Perott. 5. G. on a chevron between three leopards' faces O. as many mullets Sable.—Pearle. 6. Arg. a feſſe between three lozenges Az. within a border of the ſecond.—Ap-Harry. 6. Arg. on a bend Az. three eſcallops of the field.—Barnard. 8. Brydges. Over the Duke's firſt wife—Brydges, impaling, Quarterly of ten: 1. Sab. a bend between ſix croſs croſslets fitchée Argent.—Lake. 2. Az. three creſcents Or.—Ryder. 3. G. a lion rampant Arg. on his ſhoulder a fl. de lis Az.—Aldeburgh. 4. Or, a feſſe between two chevrons Sable.—Liſle. 5. A. three eagles diſplayed G.—De Courcy. 6. O. a lion ramp. Gules.—Meſchines. 7. Az. a wolf's head eraſed Argent.—Lupus. 8. Barry of eight Or & Gules. 9. G. a bend Erm. between ſix croſs croſslets. 10. G. a chevron O. between ten croſſes patée Argent.—Berkley. Over the Duke's ſecond wife—Quarterly of four: 1 & 4. Or fretty Azure.—Willoughby. 2 & 3. Or, two bars G. charged with three waterbougets Argent,—another coat of Willoughby.

[19] Arms—Brydges, impaling, Arg. a ſaltier and chief G. on a canton of the field a lion ramp. Azure.—Bruce.

[20] Arms—Brydges quartering Bruce and impaling, Sable, three pheons Argent.—Nicoll.

and

and firſt wife of the late Duke. In the antichamber (from which there is a flight of ſteps to the inner-room) are the monuments of Francis Brydges, Eſq. 1714; John Marquis of Carnarvon [21], 1727; and Henry Brydges [22], S. T. P. rector of Agmondeſham, 1728. In the church-yard is the monument of Samuel Harding, Eſq. 1775.

In the church-yard are the tombs of James Duppa, citizen of London, erected in 1711; Francis Jackman, Eſq. 1759; Elizabeth, wife of William Phelips, Eſq. 1772; Suſanna, wife of the Rev. Henry Poole, 1782, and Elizabeth Triphook, aged 90, 1791.

The church of this place was formerly a donative, or curacy, with a ſtipend of 40l. per annum [23]. Sir Lancelot Lake being the impropriator of the great tithes, by his will, bearing date 1680, deviſed them to certain perſons in truſt for the miniſter of Whitchurch and his ſucceſſors, the ſum of 33l. per annum being firſt deducted for the penſioners in the alms-houſes. Since this endowment, the incumbents have occaſionally ſtyled themſelves rectors in the pariſh regiſter. The advowſon continued in the families of Lake and Brydges, till the ſale of Canons in 1747. It was then purchaſed by Mr. Hallet, and is now the property of Mr. George Mutter, of Whitchurch. Benefice.

John Theophilus Deſaguliers, LL. D. appointed to this benefice by the Duke of Chandos about the year 1714, was ſon of a French proteſtant divine, and received his education at Chriſt-church College in Oxford. He became very eminent as an experimental philoſopher, and was the firſt who read public lectures on that ſcience in the metropolis. He continued them many years with great ſucceſs, and afterwards publiſhed the courſe in two volumes in quarto. He was author alſo of ſome other philoſophical works, and one ſermon Dr. Deſaguliers.

[21] Arms—Brydges impaling Tollemache, not blazoned. John Marquis of Carnarvon married Catherine, daughter of Lionel Earl of Dyſart.

[22] Arms—Brydges impaling a croſs with a treſſure of half fl. de lis between four mullets pierced, not blazoned.—Atkyns. Dr. Brydges married Annabella, daughter of Sir Robert Atkyns.

[23] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

preached before the King on a thankſgiving day. He communicated ſeveral papers to the Royal Society, before whom he frequently exhibited new experiments, having a ſalary for that purpoſe [24]. Dr. Deſaguliers died on the 29th of February 1744, at the Bedford coffee-houſe, Covent-garden (where he had lodgings), and was buried the 6th of March, at the Savoy.

The preſent incumbent of Whitchurch is the Rev. Henry Poole, M. A. who ſucceeded the Rev. James Wills in 1776.

Pariſh regiſter.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1559.

Comparative ſtate of population.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	- 9 1/10	- 2 2/5
1630—1639	- 13 3/5	- 12 1/10
1680—1689	- 16 9/10	- 19 7/10
1730—1739	- 12 9/10	- 23
1780—1789	- 18 2/5	- 16
1790—1794	- 13 1/5	- 13 4/5

In 1782, there were (excluſive of the alms-houſes) 94 houſes, of which 13 were then empty. The number of inhabited houſes is now nearly the ſame.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" John Wolſtenholme [25], and widow Downer, married Feb. 20, " 1570."

Sir Thomas Lake.

" Sr Thomas Lake, of Canons, ſecretarie to King James, was " buried the 19 of October 1630." Sir Thomas Lake was a native of Southampton. He was firſt noticed by Sir Francis Walſingham, who employed him as his amanuenſis. By his recommendation, the Queen appointed him clerk of the ſignet. King James continued him in his ſervice, and in 1616 made him one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in which ſtation he acquitted himſelf with great

[24] Biograph. Brit.

[25] Father, I ſuppoſe, of Sir John Wolſtenholme, who built the church at Stanmore.

credit.

credit. Fuller ſays, that his dexterity of diſpatch and his ſecrecy were incredible [26]. He had been ſecretary about three years, when he got involved in a quarrel which happened between his wife and the Counteſs Dowager of Exeter, whoſe ſon-in-law, Lord Roos, had married Sir Thomas's daughter, Elizabeth. In conſequence of this quarrel, he was diſmiſſed from his place of ſecretary, and ſent to the Tower: when the matter came to be heard before the court of Star-chamber, he and his lady were fined 10,000 l. to the King, and 5000 l. to the Counteſs of Exeter. It is ſaid that the King adviſed him to give up his wife and daughter, but that he declared he could not ceaſe to be a huſband and a father [27]. Sir Thomas Lake died at his ſeat at Canons on the 17th of September [28].

" Lady Mary Lake [29], of Canons, buried Feb. 25, 1642; Sir " Arthur Lake [30], Dec. 19, 1633." Family of Lake.

" Thomas, ſon of Sir Thomas Lake [31], buried July 13, 1633; " Grace his daughter, June 27, 1648; Sir Thomas Lake of Stan- " more, May 13, 1653."

" Eſſex, daughter of Lancelot Lake [32], baptized Aug. 20, 1638; " Lancelot, Aug. 19, 1646 (buried Aug. 22); Lætitia, baptized " June 19, 1650; Arthur, Feb. 23. 1654; Charles, April 15, 1655 " (buried Oct. 10, 1711); Rogerſa, baptized Aug. 10, 1656 (buried " Nov. 11, 1693); another Lancelot, buried Aug. 20, 1656; " Warwick, baptized April 13, 1661 (buried May 14, 1712); Sir " Lancelot Lake, buried May 4, 1680; Frances Lady Lake, Feb. 22, " 1678."

" William, ſon of Thomas Lake, Eſq. buried Dec. 22, 1661; " Thomas, Sep. 11, 1662; Mary, baptized July 18, 1668; Lancelot, " July 25, 1669; James, ſon of Sir Thomas and Rebecca, baptized

[26] Worthies, pt. 9.
[27] See Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 231.
[28] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.
[29] Daughter and heir of Sir William Ryder.
[30] Younger ſon of the ſecretary.
[31] Elder ſon of the ſecretary.
[32] Grandſon of the ſecretary.

" Nov.

" Nov. 1671 (buried Mar. 18, 1673–4); Thomas, baptized July 30,
" 1670 (buried April 15, 1672); Rebecca, baptized April 26, 1673
" (buried March 19, 1680); Sir Thomas Lake, eldeſt ſon of Sir
" Lancelot, buried April 24, 1673; Rebecca Lady Lake[33], Jan. 14,
" 1681; Lancelot Lake, June 12, 1680; Captain Henry Lake, May 14,
" 1686; Lancelot Charles, ſon of Warwick Lake, June 12, 1711."

Family and deſcendants of James Duke of Chandos.

" James, ſon of James Brydges (afterwards Duke of Chandos), bu-
" ried Ap. 10, 1700; Thomas, Dec. 14, 1701; Lancelot, Ap. 8, 1702;
" Mary, May 24, 1704; Charles, May 29, 1705; Rebecca, Ap. 19,
" 1710; the Hon^ble Mary, wife of James Brydges (daughter of Sir
" Thomas Lake), buried Dec. 23, 1712; the moſt honourable John
" Marquis of Carnarvon [34], April 19, 1727; the moſt noble Cathe-
" rine Marchioneſs Dowager of Carnarvon [35], Jan. 31, 1754; Jane,
" daughter of William Barkley Lyon, Eſq. by Catherine, daughter
" of the Marquis of Carnarvon, buried Ap. 6, 1754; Catherine Eli-
" zabeth, Ap. 16, 1754; William Barkley Lyon, Eſq. June 1, 1752;
" Lady Jane, daughter of John Marquis of Carnarvon, and wife of
" James Brydges, Eſq. buried Mar. 11, 1776; the moſt noble Caſ-
" ſandra Ducheſs of Chandos [36], buried July 26, 1735; the moſt
" honourable Mary Marchioneſs of Carnarvon (daughter of Charles
" Lord Bruce), buried Aug. 22, 1738; the moſt noble James Duke
" of Chandos, Earl of Carnarvon, &c. died the 9th, and was buried
" the 23d day of Aug. 1744, in the catacomb under his ſtatue in the
" monument room adjoining to the pariſh church of Stanmore the
" Leſs; the moſt noble Anne Ducheſs of Chandos [37], buried Aug. 30,
" 1759; Henry Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon,
" buried Dec. 12, 1771; the R^t Hon. Lady Auguſta Kearney,

[33] Daughter of Sir James Langham, Bart.

[34] Eldeſt ſon of the firſt Duke of Chandos. He died of the ſmall pox.

[35] Daughter of Lionel Earl of Dyſart.

[36] Daughter of Francis Willoughby, the naturaliſt, called in the Duke of Chandos's epitaph Sir Francis; and ſiſter of Thomas, the firſt Lord Middleton, called in the ſame place Lord Willoughby.

[37] Daughter of —— Welles, Eſq. and wife of Henry Duke of Chandos.

" daughter

" daughter of the late Duke of Chandos, and wife of Henry John " Kearney, Esq. buried Mar. 29, 1779; Margaret Marchioness of " Carnarvon, wife of the now living Marquis of Carnarvon [38], buried " Aug. 29, 1768; the R^t Hon. Lady Georgiana Charlotte, daughter " of James and Anna Elizabeth, Duke and Duchess of Chandos, " buried Oct. 9, 1778; the most noble James Duke of Chandos, " Oct. 10, 1789." The title became extinct by his death. The barony of Chandos has been claimed by the Rev. Edward Timewell Brydges, but the claim has not yet been decided upon by the House of Lords.

" James Brydges, an infant son of the Hon^ble Dr. Brydges, buried " June 28, 1722; the Hon. and Rev. Henry Brydges, D. D. buried " May 18, 1728; Cassandra, daughter of Henry Brydges, Mar. 18, " 1740; the Hon^ble Annabella Brydges [39], aged 84, widow of Dr. " Brydges, 176 ; James Brydges, Esq. their son, July 21, 1789; " Francis Brydges, Esq. brother of the first Duke, buried Oct. 1, " 1714; Hon. Mrs. Sarah Brydges, widow, May 31, 1724; Mrs. " Elizabeth Dawson (sister to the Duke, wife first of Alexander " Jacob, Esq. secondly, of Dr. Thomas Dawson), buried Nov. 26, " 1739; James Brydges, Esq. July 21, 1789." Several of the families of Inwood, Jacob and Adeane, descended from the sisters of the first Duke, are buried also in the Chandos vault. Collateral relations of the first Duke of Chandos.

" The R^t Hon. Robert L^d Rich, and the vertuous lady M^rs Anne " Rogers, widow, were married at Fryarne [40], Oct. the 3d, 1645." This Lord Rich married a daughter of William Earl of Devonshire, Anne Rogers must have been a second wife. She is not mentioned by Dugdale. Marriage of Lord Rich.

" Anne, daughter of the most noble Cosmo Duke of Gordon, " and Katherine Duchess of Gordon, baptized Mar. 16, 1748, at Duke of Gordon's family.

[38] The late Duke. His first wife Margaret was daughter of John Nicoll, Esq.

[39] Daughter of Sir Robert Atkyns.

[40] Kingsbury; sometimes called Freren, or Fryarne.

" his

" his houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, in London, by Mr. Perkins, miniſter " of Whitchurch; Katherine, their daughter, baptized at the ſame " place, Jan. 26, 1751."

Francis Coventry.

" The Rev. Mr. Francis Coventry, vicar of Edgware, buried " Jan. 9, 1754[41]."

" Frances Catherine, daughter of George Viſcount Lewiſham and " Frances, born Sep. 7, 1783 (at Canons)."

" Lady Dowager Sarah Frankland[42], buried Oct. 21, 1783."

Alexander Jacob.

" Rev. Mr. Alexander Jacob, buried in the Duke's vault, Ap. 18, " 1785." Author of a peerage, in three volumes folio, with plates. He was deſcended from a ſiſter of the firſt Duke of Chandos.

" Mr. John Angles, aged 93, buried Nov. 18, 1792."

" Sir William Johnſton, Bart. of Caſkieben, in North Britain, " buried March 27, 1794."

Alms-houſes.

Dame Mary Lake, in her life-time, built an alms-houſe, with habitations for ſeven penſioners (four men and three women). By her will, ſhe directed a rent-charge of 33 l. per annum to be appropriated out of her eſtates for their maintenance, and to be thus diſtributed:—A ſhilling a week to each penſioner; coals for each annually, to the amount of 20 s. and a black gown of the ſame value, making in the whole 32 l. 4s. the remainder to be laid up for repairs: the penſioners to be appointed by Sir Thomas Lake's deſcendants, as long as they ſhould be poſſeſſed of Canons; afterwards by the miniſter and churchwardens. The annuities were paid, but no rent-charge was ever ſettled till the death of Sir Lancelot Lake, who charged the above ſum upon the great tithes as before-mentioned.

Dame Eſſex Drax[43], executrix of Sir Lancelot, by a deed, bearing date 1693, confirmed this rent-charge, and augmented the en-

[41] See vol. ii. p. 248.

[42] Daughter of —— Rhett, Eſq. of South Carolina, and mother of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

[43] Daughter, it is probable, of Sir Lancelot Lake. He had a daughter of that name born in 1638.

dowment

dowment of the alms-houſes with an annuity of 11 l. 13s. 4d. being 1 l. 13s. 4d. to each penſioner.

Free-ſchool.

Sir Lancelot Lake built a ſchool-houſe in this pariſh, and by a deed, bearing date 1656, gave certain lands, charged with the payment of 15l. per annum, as a ſalary to the maſter, the remainder to be appropriated to charitable uſes. By his will, bearing date 1680, he bequeathed the ſchool-houſe which he had built, to his executors in truſt, to remain to the ſame uſe. This ſchool is for all children of pariſhioners and tenants of the manor.

Benefactions to the poor.

John Franklyn, Eſq. gave in his life-time 2l. per annum to the poor of this pariſh, charged on Gunter's-mead [44]. By his will, proved in 1596, he left 20s. per annum to the ſame uſe, charged on lands at Eaſt Barnet. Richard Franklyn, Eſq. by a deed, bearing date 1652, gave 5l. per annum to the poor.

[44] See an entry in the pariſh regiſter anno 1615.

STEPNEY.

Name and etymology.

THE ancient name of this place was Stibenhede, Stebenhythe, or Stebunhethe. The termination is a well known Saxon word, ſignifying a haven or wharf. I know not how to complete the etymology, unleſs we ſuppoſe it to have been the timber wharf, from *Steb*, the trunk of a tree. Some have taken Stiben, or Steben, for a corruption of Steven.

Situation and boundaries.

The pariſh of Stepney lies in the hundred of Oſſulſton: it is ſituated to the eaſt of London, and compriſes nearly the whole ſpace between the Mile-end road and the river Thames, from Whitechapel to Bow; it extends alſo in ſome places to a conſiderable diſtance on the other ſide of the Mile-end road. The pariſhes by which it is bounded are, St. Leonard-Bromley, Stratford-Bow, Hackney, St. Matthew Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, Chriſt-Church Spitalfields, St. George in the Eaſt, and Shadwell, moſt of which were formerly hamlets of Stepney, as is explained more at large elſewhere. The pariſh of St. Anne Middleſex, or Limehouſe, which was another of its hamlets, is inſulated by Stepney.

Hamlets.

The pariſh of Stepney is now divided into four hamlets, Ratcliffe, in which the church is ſituated; Mile-end Old-town; Mile-end New-town; and the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall. Each of theſe has diſtinct officers, and they are all ſituated within the precinct of the Tower hamlets.

Extent.

The whole pariſh in its preſent ſtate contains about 1530 acres of land (excluſive of the ſite of buildings), of which about

about 80 are arable, about 50 occupied by market-gardeners, and the remainder meadow, paſture, and marſh land. The ſoil, except in the marſhes, is for the moſt part loam and gravel.

The land-tax, being charged in ſeparate quotas, and bearing different proportions, will be mentioned in the account of each hamlet. Land-tax.

In the year 1299, a parliament was held by King Edward I. in the houſe of Henry Walleis, mayor of London, when that monarch confirmed the charter of liberties [1]. Parliament held at Stepney.

The manor of Stepney (Stibenhede) is ſtated in the ſurvey of Doomſday to have been parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the biſhopric of London. It is there deſcribed as of large extent, and valued at 48 l. per annum [2]. In the year 1550, Nicholas Ridley, Biſhop of London, alienated this manor from the ſee, and gave it to King Edward VI. [3] who granted it the ſame year to Thomas Lord Wentworth [4]. From him it deſcended to Thomas Earl of Cleveland, whoſe eſtates were confiſcated in 1652, when Sir William Ellis, Cromwell's ſolicitor, was made ſteward of this manor, a place then valued at 200l. per annum [5]. After the Reſtoration, the Earl of Cleveland recovered a part of his property, and among the reſt this manor, which continued in his family till the year 1720, when it was ſold by the repreſentatives of Philadelphia Lady Wentworth to John Wicker, Eſq. of Horſham in Suſſex [6], whoſe ſon aliened it in The manor.

[1] Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 319.

[2] The manor is ſaid to have been taxed at 32 hides. The land, ſays the record, is 25 carucates. Fourteen hides are in demeſne, on which are three ploughs. The villans have 22 ploughs. There are 44 villans who hold a virgate each, and 7 who hold half a hide jointly; 9 villans who have each half a virgate; and 46 cottars who have a hide between them, rendering 30s. per annum. There are four mills valued at 4l. wanting 16s. 4d.; a meadow ſufficient for 25 plough-lands; paſture for the cattle of the town, and 15s. rents; wood for 500 hogs, and 40s. rents. In the whole valued at 48l. per annum; in King Edward's time at 50l. Biſhop Graveſend had a charter of free-warren in this manor anno 1291. Cart. 19 Edw. I. N° 60.

[3] Record in the Augmentation-office.

[4] Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 8. April 16.

[5] Myſteries of the Good Old Cauſe, p. 10.

[6] From the information of William Langmore, Eſq.

the year 1754 to his brother-in-law George Colebrooke, Esq. now Bart. It is at present, during the life of Sir George Colebrooke, the property of Jonathan Eade, Esq. of Stoke-Newington. The reversion is vested in the Colebrooke family.

Charles Richardson, Esq. who died in 1645, was seised of an estate parcel of the manor of Stepney [7].

Manor-house. I suppose the ancient manor-house to have been situated at a place called Bishop's-hall, now in the parish of Bethnal-green, but within this manor. The Bishops of London formerly resided at the manor-house here. Roger Niger is said to have died there [8], anno 1241; Baldock, who dates many of his public acts [9] from Stepney, died there in 1313; Ralph Stratford died at Stepney in 1355 [10]. Braybroke, who was Lord Chancellor, spent much of his time there. He died in 1404. I have found no traces of any of the Bishops residing at Stepney at a later period.

Residence of the Bishops of London.

Court of record. In 1664, at the Earl of Cleveland's request, King Charles the Second instituted a weekly court of record within the manor of Stepney [11]. The same patent contains the grant of a weekly market at Ratcliffe-cross, and an annual fair on Michaelmas day at Mile-end-green, or any other convenient places, within the manor. The keeping of the market and fair, with all profits arising from tolls, &c. was given under the same grant, at the Earl of Cleveland's request, to Sir William Smith, Bart. and his heirs. The market is now held in Whitechapel, and known by the name of the Hay-market. The fair

Market and fair.

[7] Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N° 410.

[8] Godwin de Præsulibus.

[9] London Registry.

[10] Godwin.

[11] See Pat. 16 Car. II. pt. 11. N° 1. and Pat. 19 Car. II. pt. 6. N° 8. The powers of this court extend to all actions, debts, trespasses, &c. not amounting to five pounds. It is now held in Whitechapel. It has been regulated by an act of parliament passed in 1781, by which its proceedings are made more summary, and the expences abridged.—The fees are stated in the act. The steward of this court must be a barrister of three years standing. The present steward is John Mors Ellis, Esq. The powers of the court extend over the manors of Stepney and Hackney, including (of course) all the parishes which have formerly been members of Stepney, and still are within the manor.

is

is kept at Bow. Sir William Smith's right is now veſted in the lord of the manor.

When the ſurvey of Doomſday was taken, there were ſeveral ſmaller manors and other eſtates in Stepney, excluſive of the principal manor already mentioned, amounting in the whole to 27 hides and a half [12]. All theſe were held of the Biſhop of London except two,

Inferior manors, and other eſtates.

[12] Theſe ſeveral eſtates are thus deſcribed: Hugh de Berners holds five hides and a virgate under the biſhop. The land is four carucates. There is one plough on the demeſnes, and the villans have three. There is one villan who holds half a hide, ſix villans who have three virgates, two bordars who have half a virgate, and three cottars who have two acres and a half. There is a mill, valued at 66s. 8d. per annum; meadow ſufficient for four ploughlands; wood for 150 hogs, and 4s. ½d. rents. In the whole valued at 6l.; in King Edward's time at 7l. Two hides and a half, parcel of this manor, were, in King Edward's time, the property of Siredus, a canon of St. Paul's, who could diſpoſe of it at pleaſure without the biſhop's licence. The canons of St. Paul's had two hides and a half alſo of this manor, which was aſſigned for the proviſion of their table. Dodingus held the remaining virgate and the mill, and could not diſpoſe of his property without the biſhop's licence.

The wife of Brien holds five hides under the biſhop. The land is two carucates and a half: one plough on the demeſne lands, and the villans might employ another. There is one villan who holds half a hide, paying 8s. Roger, the ſheriff, holds half a hide; there are 15 bordars who hold 10 acres, paying 9s.; there is wood for 60 hogs; paſture for the cattle of the town, and 5s. rents. In the whole valued at 60s.; in King Edward's time at 100s. It was then held by William Biſhop of London in demeſne.

Ralph Flambard holds of the biſhop three hides and a half. The land is five carucates; of which two are in demeſne, and the villans hold the remainder. There are 14 bordars who hold a hide and a half; meadow ſufficient for two ploughlands, and 2s. rent; there is no paſture; wood ſufficient to make hedges. In the whole valued at 4l.; in King Edward's time at 100s. It was then held under the biſhop by Godwin, who could not diſpoſe of it without his leave.

William de Vere holds one hide under the biſhop. The land, which is one carucate, is all in demeſne. It is valued at 16s.; in King Edward's time, when it was a part of the biſhop's demeſne, at 20s.

Engelbric, a canon of St. Paul's, holds one hide and one virgate under the biſhop. There is one ploughland, which is in demeſne; one villan holds a virgate; four bordars have ſeven acres; and there is one cottar. In the whole valued at 40s. The ſame canon held it in King Edward's time, when it was valued at 50s.

The Biſhop of Liſieux holds a hide and a half under the Biſhop of London. There is a ploughland and a half, two thirds of which only are cultivated; there are two bordars, of five acres each; two cottars, of four acres; and one other cottar. In the whole valued at 40s.; in King Edward's time (when the Biſhop of London held it in demeſne), at 50s.

William, the chamberlain, holds one hide and a half and a virgate of the biſhop. The land is one carucate and a half; two thirds of which only are cultivated. There is one villan who holds a virgate, and ſix bordars who have five acres. In the whole valued at 30s.; in King Edward's time (when the Biſhop of London held it in demeſne), at 40s.

Aluric

two, which were held immediately of the King. I have not been able to connect more than one of them with any of the inferior manors, or manor-farms, which occur in later records.

Manor of Stepney-Huſkarl.

In the year 1290, Hugh de Creſſingham granted to John Huſkarl and his wife, Alexandra, the manor of Stebynhyth Huſkarl, with remainder to their ſon Humphrey and his heirs [13]. In 1393, Adam de St. Juon being indebted in the ſum of 600 l. to Thomas Newenham, an eſtimate was made of his landed property; among other eſtates was a meſſuage called Huſkarls in Stepney, with certain lands and rents of aſſize [14]. In 1443, Eleanor, daughter and heir of John Huſkarl, remitted to John Stopyngdon and others, her claim in all manors or lands in the pariſhes of Stepney and Hackney [15].

Aluric Chacepul holds one hide under the biſhop. The land is one carucate; but there is no plough. It is valued at 10s.; in King Edward's time (when the biſhop held it in demeſne), at 13s. 4d.

Edmund, ſon of Algot, holds a mill under the biſhop, which has been built ſince King Edward's time, and is valued at 33s. 6d. per annum.

Alwin, ſon of Britmar, holds a mill under the biſhop, which he held under William Biſhop of London in King Edward's time. It is valued at 20s.

Robert Faſiton holds four hides in Stepney of the king. The land is four carucates, and is all cultivated. There is one villan who holds 14 acres, and another who holds 12 acres. Roger, the ſheriff, holds a hide, and a bordell of half a hide and half a virgate. There is wood for 60 hogs, and 4s. rents. In the whole valued at 70s.; in King Edward's time at 8l. It was then the property of Siredus, a canon of St. Paul's, who could diſpoſe of it at pleaſure. The Biſhop of London claims it. With theſe four hides were 53 acres, which were not there in the reign of King Edward. Hugh de Berners held the ſaid acres under the canons of St. Paul's, and laid them to this manor, as the men of the hundred bear witneſs.

Robert, ſon of Rozelin, holds three hides and a half in Stepney of the king. The land is two carucates. In demeſne are two hides, on which is one plough; the villans have another. There is one villan who holds a virgate, eight bordars who hold half a virgate each, and four cottars who hold 19 acres; meadow ſufficient for two ploughlands, and wood for the hedges. In the whole valued at 53s.; in King Edward's time (when it was the property of Alwin Stichehare, a ſervant of the king), at 4l. The Biſhop of London claims this manor.

[13] Cl. 18 Edw. I. m. 18. d.

[14] Eighty acres of arable valued at 40s. 4½d.; 45 other acres of arable, for which no value is returned, becauſe charged with the repairs of a ruinous houſe called the Mote, and a large and long wall; certain cottages valued at 9s.; a toft, 5s.; a grove and 8 acres of paſture, 26s. 8d.; eight other acres of paſture, 4s. 6d.; rents of aſſize, 20s. 8d. Eſch. 16 Ric. II. pt. 2. N° 49.

[15] Cl. 22 Hen. VI. m. 9.

John

John Abel, who died in 1323, was seised of the manor of Ponfraye upon the Thames [16] (purchased of John Attecastle and Joan his wife), and left three daughters coheirs. It is probable that one of them married into the family of Vaughan. Sir Thomas Vaughan died seised of this manor in 1362, leaving Hamo his son and heir, an infant [17]. In 1369, Margaret, wife of Walter Heryng, daughter and coheir of John Abel, died seised of a third part of the manor of Pomfret, leaving Raymond her son and heir, 34 years of age [18]. The two other parts were divided into severalties, and came among the families of Strange, Molineux, Mutton, Bokilton, and Falk [19]. This manor was held of the Bishop of London, by a quit-rent of 1s. 4d. Manor of Pomfret.

In the year 1330, Thomas Lord Wake of Lydell, being suspected of favouring Edmund Earl of Kent, who had suffered death for conspiring against the King, his lands were seised, and an inquisition taken of them. Among others was an estate, called the Manor of Stepney; but, says the record, "that which they call a manor, "consists only of a messuage, 15 acres of arable land, and two of "meadow, valued all together at 10s., and held in fee of Richard "de Hakeneye, which Richard now holds the manor of Helles in "Stepney, under the Bishop of London [20]." Lord Wake's lands were restored to him soon afterwards, and he died seised of this estate, anno 1349; Margaret Countess of Kent, his sister, being his Lord Wake's manor. Manor of Helles.

[16] Consisting of 80 acres of arable, a windmill, &c. Esch. 16 Edw. II. N° 41.

[17] Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 2. N° 64.

[18] Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 53.

[19] Margaret, relict of Sir Richard Mutton, died anno 1420, seised of a sixth part of two parts of the manor of Pounfreit, which severalty was valued at 6s. 8d.—William Mutton, her son, being her heir. Esch. 8 Hen. V. N° 8. Philip Bokilton died the same year, seised of another like severalty—Katherine, his daughter, wife of John Falk, being his heir. Esch. 8 Hen. V. N° 48. Margaret, relict of Sir Baldwin Strange, died anno 1432, seised of a third part of two parts of the manor of Pountfret in Stepheneth Marsh, which severalty was valued at 20s.—Elizabeth, wife of Robert Molineux, aged 14, being her heir. Esch. 10 Hen. VI. N° 10.

[20] Esch. 4 Edw. III. N° 39. 2d Numb. In the name of John Aynsham, lessee under Lord Wake.

heir.

heir [21]. Blanch, his widow, who had this eſtate at Stepney aſſigned to her as part of her dower, ſurvived till the year 1381 [22].

Manor of Poplar.

Sir John de Pulteney, an eminent citizen of London, who had been four times Lord Mayor, and was founder of Pulteney college, died in the year 1349, ſeiſed of the manor of Popeler (now Poplar) in this pariſh, leaving William his ſon and heir [23]. In the year 1396, the reverſion of this manor, after the death of Margaret, wife of Sir John Devereux, was granted by William de Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Sir Aubrey de Vere, and others, to the Abbey of St. Mary de Graces, near the Tower of London [24]. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, it continued in the crown many years. It was among the manors ſettled on Charles the Firſt, when Prince of Wales. The ſubſequent hiſtory of this manor is the ſame as that of Bromley St. Leonards [25]. The ſite of the manor was aliened from the crown at an earlier period than the manor itſelf, and paſſed through different hands. In 1558, it was conveyed by Bridget Gardeyne to Sir Francis Jopſon [26]; in 1583, by John Hampton to Thomas Fanſhaw [27]; by the latter, in 1588, to Edward Elliot [28]. In 1620, it was the property of John Wyllyams [29], who obtained a freſh grant of it that year [30]; in 1637, he ſold it to Robert Hooker [31].

Site of Poplar manor.

[21] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 75.

[22] Eſch. 4 Ric. II. N° 59.

[23] Eſch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 45. It appears by this record that ſome mills in Eaſt Smithfield were held of the manor of Poplar. Two years before, Sir John Pulteney had levied a fine of this manor to Humphrey Earl of Hereford for life, with remainder to himſelf and his heirs. Cl. 21 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 29.

[24] Eſch. 16 Ric. II. pt. 1. N° 130.; and Pat. 19 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 5. It appears by theſe records that the manor was held of the Biſhop of London, the Prior of the Holy Trinity, and the Prioreſs of St. Leonard-Bromley (as meſne lords), by relief, ſuit of court, and the ſeveral quit-rents of 37s.; 12s. 2d.; and 6s. The ſaid prior and prioreſs had each a manor in Bromley. The clear value of Poplar, after all deductions, was 20l. per annum. In the year 1421, Thomas Erney, *alias* Leflete, ſon of Alan Leflete by Mary, daughter of Sarah, ſiſter of Sir John Pulteney, quitted all claim in this manor to the Abbey of Graces. See Cl. 9 Hen. V. m. 15.

[25] See vol. ii. p. 61.

[26] Pat. 4 & 5 P. and M. pt. 15. Jan. 1.

[27] Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 4. Aug. 1.

[28] Pat. 35 Eliz. pt. 1. May 1.

[29] Pat. 18 Jac. I. pt. 7. May 3. N° 53.

[30] Pat. 18 Jac. I. pt. 21. April 5. N° 9.

[31] Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 3. July 26. N° 23.

A fee

A fee-farm rent of 105l. 11s. 11½d., iſſuing out of the manor of Poplar and others, was granted to James Duke of Lenox, anno 1627 [32].

John Hadeleye, who died anno 1410, was ſeiſed of the manor of Cobhams in Stepney, which had been granted him by Reginald Cobham and his wife Elizabeth. His heirs were, Katherine his daughter, wife of William Wyngfield, and his grandſon John Pecche, ſon of Sir William Pecche, by his daughter Joan deceaſed [33]. In 1446, the ſaid Katherine, then wife of Sir William Wolf, died ſeiſed of this manor, William Pecche her nephew, 21 years of age, being her heir [34]. Manor of Cobhams.

The manor of Aſchewys, or Mile-end, appears alſo to have been the property of John Hadeleye; for I find, that in the year 1429, Sir William Wolf bound himſelf in a penalty of 500 marks, to abide by the arbitration of the Biſhop of Ely, and others, relating to this manor [35]. In 1472, William Pecche conveyed the manor of Aſchewys to Thomas Urſwyke, recorder of London and others [36]. In the reign of Richard III. it was the property of Sir John Philpot, who ſettled it upon his ſon John, when he married Alice Stourton [37]. I have not been able to find any thing further relating to this or any other of the manors lately mentioned, except that of Poplar. I think it probable, that the manor of Mile-end continued many years in the family of Philpot, as it appears by the pariſh regiſter, that Sir George Philpot reſided in that hamlet about the middle of the laſt century. Manor of Aſchewys, or Mile-end.

Thomas Urſwyke, and others, conveyed the manor of Ewell, in Middleſex, to John Burceſtre, in 1467 [38]. A few years afterwards Manor of Ewell, or Tylehouſe.

[32] Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 13. Dec. 16.

[33] Eſch. 11 Hen. IV. N° 28. This manor was held of the Biſhop of London by a quit-rent of 2l. 13s. 4d.

[34] Eſch. 24 Hen. VI. N° 38.

[35] Cl. 7 Hen. VI. m. 3.

[36] Cl. 11 Edw. IV. m. 4.

[37] Eſch. 2 Ric. III. N° 26. This manor was held under that of Stepney by a quit-rent of 17s.

[38] Cl. 6 Edw. IV. m. 23. d.

(1472) John Harvey granted the manor of Ewell, alias Tylehouſe, and lands in Stebenheth, to John Crecy and others [38].

Manor of Rumbalds.

In the year 1621, Thomas Draner, Eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Rumbalds in Stepney. His next heir was Elizabeth Halton, grand-daughter of Robert Halton, ſerjeant-at-law, who married his ſiſter [39].

Alice de Bathonia died, ſeiſed of lands in Stepney, anno 1274 [40]. Her ſon, John, died ſeiſed of the ſame lands in 1291, leaving the inheritance to Joan his daughter, wife of John de Boun [41].

Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, died ſeiſed of a conſiderable eſtate at Mile-end [42], being the ſame (as is evident from the deſcription) which Roger the ſheriff held in Robert Faſiton's manor, when the Conqueror's ſurvey was taken [43]. Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, who fell a ſacrifice to the ſtruggles between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, granted this eſtate to John Caſſeux, or Caſſus [44], whoſe ſon obtained a confirmation of it from King Henry VI. in 1447 [45]. Perhaps this was the ſame eſtate which Sir John Harrington had at Mile-end in Queen Elizabeth's time [46].

Garlek-houſe in Brook-ſtreet.

King Henry the Sixth, in the year 1453, granted Garlek-houſe, in Brook-ſtreet Stepney, to Sir Thomas Vaughan, who ſurrendering it to the King in 1457, a new grant was made to him and Jaſper Earl of Pembroke, and the heirs of both [47].

Henry the Eighth, in the year 1509, granted a houſe in Stepney, which had eſcheated to the crown by the death of John Hert, to

[38] Cl. 11 Edw. IV. m. 21. d.

[39] Cole's Abſtract of Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 757.

[40] Eſch. 2 Edw. I. N° 1. The lands were held partly of the Biſhop of London, partly of the heirs of Philip Baſſet, and partly of Ralph Huſkarl.

[41] Eſch. 19 Edw. I. N° 13. The eſtate is deſcribed in this record as conſiſting of 38 acres of arable, valued at 4d. an acre; ſeven of meadow, valued at 3s.; beſides 8s. 8d. rents.

[42] Eſch. 5 Hen. IV. N° 38.

[43] See p. 422. note 12.

[44] Pat. 6 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 17.

[45] Pat. 25 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 6.

[46] Harl. MSS. N° 366.

[47] Pat. 35 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 9.

Thomas

Thomas Lord Howard [48]. It was afterwards ſurrendered to the crown, and a new grant made to Alan Percy, clerk [49].

In the year 1524, a houſe at Mile-end was granted to Sir John Nevyll of Chevet, and Elizabeth his wife [50].

William Marquis of Wincheſter had a grant, in the year 1567, of a ſpring, or conduit-head, in a field called Markhams, with power to lay down pipes for conducting it to his houſe in London, late the Auguſtin Friars. This watercourſe had belonged to the convent of Friars Minors [51]. Watercourſe.

Nearly oppoſite the rectory was a large manſion belonging to Henry, the firſt Marquis of Worceſter, as appears from a deed, bearing date 1663 [52]. It was then divided into four meſſuages. The gateway, which is eſteemed a very fine piece of brick-work, ſtill remains. In 1663, it was in the tenure of the Rev. Matthew Mead, an eminent diſſenting divine. Here his ſon Richard, the celebrated phyſician, was born; and here, as is recorded in his life, he firſt commenced the practice of his profeſſion. The ſite of Worceſter-houſe is now the property of Berington Marſh, Eſq. Worceſter-houſe.

A little to the weſt of the church is an ancient wooden manſion, formerly called the Great Place, now Spring-garden Coffee-houſe, built, it is probable, by Sir Henry Colet, upon the death of whoſe widow (about 1524) it came to the Mercers' company, and was by them leaſed to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, but occupied, as it appears, by Sir John Aleyne [53]. On the Earl's attainder, his term in it was granted to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams, gentleman of the privy-chamber [54]. Sir Henry Colet's manſion.

[48] Afterwards Earl of Surrey.

[49] Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. March 14.

[50] Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 17.

[51] Pat. 9 Eliz. pt. 5. April 10.

[52] Obligingly communicated by John Vandercom, Eſq.

[53] By an ancient rental of the eſtates belonging to the Mercers' company, it appears, that in 1524, "Maſter Aleyne was tenant of the "Great Place, in which my Lady dwelt." (Obligingly communicated by Robert Cawne, Eſq. clerk of the company.) The houſe is deſcribed as in the tenure of Sir John Aleyne, in Sir Richard Cromwell's grant.

[54] Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. June 14.

Old manſion at Mile-end Green.

On Mile-end Green is a large manſion, now let out in apartments. On the cieling of an upper room, which ſeems to have been a gallery, is the following coat; On a chevron engrailed between three demi-griffins, as many martlets (the arms of Baldrey), impaling, two bends Vaire and a Canton (borne by Ford). This houſe, and ſome others on the ſame ſide the Green, are held under Clare Hall in Cambridge.

Eminent inhabitants of Stepney.

Sir Thomas Lake, who was afterwards Secretary of State to James I., reſided at Stepney in 1595 [54]; Iſabel Counteſs of Rutland had a ſeat there in 1596 [55]; Nathaniel Bailey, author of an uſeful and well-known Engliſh Dictionary, an account of London, and other works, reſided at Stepney; Capt. Griffiths, an ancient Briton, who by the gallant and extraordinary recovery of his fiſhing-boat from a French frigate, attracted the notice of King William, and became afterwards captain of a man of war [56], was an inhabitant of Stepney, and was buried there, but in what year I was not able to learn. His memory ſtill lives in the place, where he was known by the name of "Honour and Glory Griffiths;" from the circumſtance, as is ſaid, of his addreſſing his letters "to their Honours and "Glories at the Admiralty."

Pariſh church.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Dunſtan and All-Saints, is a large Gothic ſtructure, conſiſting of a chancel, nave, and two aiſles, ſeparated by cluſtered columns, and pointed arches. At the weſt end is a ſquare tower [57]. The windows are various, but for the moſt part, of the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth

[54] Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 355.

[55] Norden's Spec. Brit. p. 50.

[56] According to an account of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1746 (p. 591.), he was made captain of a French man of war which he took in the Mediterranean with a 30 gun frigate, of which he then had the command. It is ſaid that, whilſt in a neutral port of Italy, he had challenged the French captain (who was boaſting of the proweſs of his countrymen) to this engagement as ſoon as they had paſſed the neutral bounds. It is added, that the gallant officer ſhewed much reſentment at being preſented with a pardon on his return, for having hazarded his majeſty's ſhip againſt ſuch unequal force; and that he would not accept of the command of his prize till he was permitted to name all his officers. See Gent. Mag. as above.

[57] The tenor bell was given by Nicholas Chadworth, renewed by Thomas Marſow, anno 1386; recaſt in 1602, and again in 1764.

century.

Stepney Church.

Published May 1.1789. by T. Cadell Jun.r and W. Davies

century. Thoſe in the north aiſle have obtuſe arches of a later date. In the ſouth wall of the chancel are two ſtone ſtalls with pointed arches. On the north ſide is a marble monument, with a groin'd elliptical arch (under which ſtands an altar tomb), to the memory of Sir Henry Colet, Knt. [57], citizen and mercer of London. It appears to have had originally a rich Gothic canopy, and pillars of correſponding architecture. It is probable, that the preſent pilaſters, which are heavy and in a bad taſte, with double capitals (Ionic and Corinthian), were ſupplied when the monument was repaired in 1697. It had been firſt repaired in 1605. The laſt repair was in 1783. Sir Henry Colet was Lord Mayor in 1486 and 1495. He was third ſon of Robert Colet, Eſq. and father of Dr. John Colet, founder of St. Paul's ſchool. His tomb is kept in repair by the Mercers' company. On the north wall are the monuments alſo of Robert, ſon of Roger Clarke [58], Eſq. alderman of London (with kneeling figures of the deceaſed and his wife), 1610; Mr. William Hunt, of Poplar, 1648; Sir John Berry [59], 1689; the Rev. Thomas Dod [60], rector, 1727; Mary, wife of Robert Leybourne [61], D. D. rector, 1731; and James Auguſtus Blondel [62], M. D. 1734. On the eaſt wall are thoſe

Stone ſtalls.

Monument of Sir Henry Colet.

Sir John Berry.

[57] Arms—The Deanery of St. Paul's impaled with Colet, Sab. on a chevron engrailed between three hinds Arg. as many annulets of the field. A hind is introduced in one of the ſpandrils of the arch.

[58] Arms—Barry of four Gul. & Vert, three pellets (they ſhould be plates), impaling, Sab. (it ſhould be Azure), two pales engrailed between three fl. de lis in chief Or.—Langton. Robert Clarke married Margaret, daughter of John Langton, Eſq.

[59] Inſcription—"Ne id neſcias, lector, D. "Joannes Berry, Devonienſis, dignitate equeſtri "clarus, mari tantum non imperator, de rege "et patriâ quod et Barbari norunt bene meri- "tus, magnam ob res fortiter geſtas adeptus "gloriam, famæ ſatur, poſt multas reportatas "victorias cum ab aliis vinci non potuit fatis "ceſſit 14 Feb. 1689. Baptizatus 7 Jan. "1635." Over the inſcription is a buſt of Sir John Berry in white marble. Arms—Or, three bars, Gules. This brave officer was knighted by Charles the Second, for his behaviour on board the Reſolution in 1672. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo at La Hogue, being then an admiral.

[60] Arms—Arg. on a feſſe G. between two bars wavy Sab. three creſcents Or, impaling, G. a lion ramp. regard. Or.

[61] Arms—Az. fix lions ramp. 3, 2, 1. Or, impaling, G. three lilies Argent.

[62] Arms—Az. two bars, and in chief a mullet Or.

of

of Thomaſine, wife of John Brewſter, Eſq. [63], 1596; Jane Nevill, Lady Dethick [64], 1606; Elizabeth, widow of Richard Startute [65] (with kneeling figures of the deceaſed, her daughter Clare, and her ſon-in-law, Captain Michael Merriall, by whom the monument was erected), 1620; and Henry Leche [66], rector, 1742. On the ſouth wall are thoſe of Sir Thomas Spert [67], Knt. comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. the founder, and firſt maſter of the corporation of the Trinity-houſe, 1541 [68]; William Dawtrey [69], of Lincoln's Inn, 1589; and Captain Nathaniel Owen [70], 1708.

Lady Dethick.

Sir Thomas Spert.

Martin Bladen.

On the chancel floor are the tombs of John Wright, lecturer, 1739; Martin Bladen, Eſq. of Albro' Hatch, in Eſſex, 1746 [71]; John Barnard,

[63] Arms—A chevron Erm. between three etoiles.

[64] Arms—Quarterly of nine: 1 & 2. Modern and ancient coats of Nevill, as in vol. ii. p. 467. 3. G. billety O. a lion ramp. of the laſt.—Bulmer. 4. Ermine—the coat of Eudo Earl of Britanny. 5. Or, a chief indented Azure.—Middleham. 6. Az. three creſcents and ſemée of croſs croſslets Argent.—Glanville. 7. Quarterly O. and G. a bend Sable—Clavering. 8. Az. an eſcutcheon within an orle of martlets Argent.—Walcot. 9. Arg. on a chevron G. three fl. de lis Or.—Pever, impaling, Or, five eagles diſplayed in ſaltier Sable. This impalement is not the coat of Lady Dethick, to whom the monument was erected, for ſhe was a Duncomb of Buckinghamſhire. Her firſt huſband was Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King at Arms; her ſecond huſband, Alexander Nevill, Eſq. the ſame perſon, it is probable, of whom an account is given in the Biographia Dramatica, author of a tragedy called Œdipus, and a work intituled, *Kettus*, or *De Furoribus Norfolcienſium*. The Alexander Nevill there mentioned, died in 1614.

[65] Arms—Arg. between two bendlets Gules, three garbs Sable.

[66] Arms—Erm. on a chief indented G. three crowns Or.

[67] Arms—G. a ſaltier between four body hearts Or, on a chief of the ſecond, a ſhip.

[68] The monument was erected by the corporation of the Trinity-houſe in 1622.

[69] Arms—Quarterly of five: 1. Az. five fuſils in feſſe, Argent.—Dawtrey. 2. Az. three doves Or.—Wood. 3. G. A bend engrailed Arg. between ſix creſcents Or.—Rivers. 4. Sab. three garbs Or, from each a dove riſing Argent.—Skarfield. 5. Erm. three bars, Gules.—Huſſey, impaling, Quarterly, 1 & 4. Az. on a feſſe between three ſtags' attires Or, a fl. de lis of the field between two demi-roſes Gules.—Stoneley. 2. A lion ramp. bebruiſed with a baton. 3. A feſſe vaire within a border engrailed, in chief an unicorn. William Dawtrey married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Richard Stoneley, of Warwickſhire.

[70] Arms—Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. a canton of the ſecond, impaling Az. a feſſe embattled Erm. between three cockatrices' heads eraſed.

[71] Inſcription—"Sacred to the memory of "Martin Bladen, Eſq. of Albro' Hatch in the "county of Eſſex, one of his Majeſty's moſt "honourable Privy Council in the kingdom of "Ireland, Lord Commiſſioner for Trade and "Plantations,

nard, apothecary, 1751; and Coverdale Richardſon, Eſq. 1785. In the nave is the monument of Alexander Weller, Eſq. [72], 1734; and on the floor the tombs of Capt. John North, 1690; Charles Maſſey, captain in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, 1752; the Rev. Iſaac Collman, 1769; Jonathan Ranſon, Eſq. 1777; and Captain Henry Jonathan Ranſon, 1789. In the window of the north aiſle is a coat of arms [73] in ſtained glaſs; againſt the north wall is the monument of Hugh James [74], ſon of Hugh James, rector of Upwell, by his wife Philippa, of the Hobart family, 1728. On the floor, the tomb of Mrs. Martha Jones, 1786. At the weſt end, under the gallery, is the monument of Abraham Rallings, mariner, 1644; and in the weſt porch, that of Richard Poole, Eſq. of Yorkſhire, clerk of the cheque, 1647.

The font, which is ancient, ſtands on a circular pillar, ſurrounded by four others of a ſmaller ſize.

Norden mentions the tombs of William Chaldnam, Eſq. 1484; and Anne Lady Wentworth, wife to Thomas Lord Wentworth, and

Tombs mentioned by Norden, Weever, &c.

" Plantations, Firſt Commiſſary and Plenipo-
" tentiary to the Conferences at Antwerp, and
" Member of Parliament. His merit and abi-
" lities gained him the eſteem of his prince,
" who employed him in poſts of great truſt
" and conſequence. In private life he was a
" Chriſtian philoſopher, an indulgent maſter,
" a kind relation, a faithful friend, a polite
" companion, always diſintereſted and humane,
" charitable and generous. He ſought not for
" employments, though he was equal to all
" the crown conferred upon him, for his taſte
" was retreat; but, when called from thence
" to engage in his prince's ſervice, he ſup-
" ported it with dignity, and acquitted him-
" ſelf with reputation. He departed this life
" the 15th of February 1745-6, aged 66
" years." This gentleman had been origi-
nally bred to the army, and bore the rank of lieutenant-colonel under the Duke of Marlborough. In 1714 he was made comptroller of the mint; in 1717, one of the lords commiſſioners of trade and plantations. In the latter year he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Spain, but declined the appointment. He ſat in five parliaments; during which he repreſented the boroughs of Stockbridge, Malden, and Portſmouth. Mr. Bladen publiſhed a tranſlation of Cæſar's Commentaries, a work in good eſteem; and wrote a tragi-comedy called Solon, which was printed without his conſent. Biograph. Dram.

[72] Arms—Sab. two chevronels between three roſes Argent, impaling, Arg. a lion ramp. G. on a chief Sab. three eſcallops Arg.

[73] Or, a ſtag ſalient, proper, impaling, Az. on a feſſe embattled, counterembattled Or between three goats paſſ. Arg. as many torteaux.

[74] Arms—Arg. a croſs patonce Gules.

daughter

Henry Lord Darnley.

daughter of Henry Wentworth, Esq. 1571 [75]. Weever mentions, that of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, an infant son of Matthew Earl of Lenox, who died in 1545. He was elder brother of the Earl of Darnley, who married Mary, Queen of Scots, and was father of James I. This tomb was in the chancel. Weever gives also the epitaphs of John Kyte, Bishop of Carlisle [76]; Richard Pace, Dean of St. Paul's [77], and Nicholas Gibson, sheriff of London [78], neither of which are now to be seen. In addition to these, Strype mentions the tombs of Sir Humphrey Nicholson, Knt. 1682, and Dame Mary his wife, 1690 [79].

Bishop Kyte, Richard Pace, &c.

Ancient carvings.

On the outside of the church, over the south porch, is a represent-

[75] Spec. Brit. p. 39, 40.

[76] "Under this ston closyde and marmorate
"Lieth John Kitte, Londoner natyffe.
"Encreasing in vertues, rose to high estate
"In the fourth Edward's chappell by his yong
"lyffe;
"Sith whych, the sevinth Henrye's servyce
"primatyffe
"Proceding stil in vertuous efficase,
"To be in favour with this our King's Grase,
"With witt endewyd, chosen to be legate,
"Sent into Spayne, where he ryght joyfully
"Combyned both princes in pease most amate:
"In Grece Archbishop elected worthely;
"And last of Carlyel ruling pastorally;
"Kepying nobyl housholde wyth grete hospi-
"tality:
"On thowsand fyve hundryd thirty and sevyn,
"Invyterate wyth pastoral carys, consumyd
"wyth age;
"The nintenth of Jun reckonyd ful evyn,
"Passyd to hevyn from worldly pylgramage:
"Of whos soul good pepul of cherite
"Prey, as ye would be preyd for; for thus
must ye lie.
Jesu mercy, Lady help."

Bishop Kyte was employed by Henry VII. as his ambassador to Spain. In 1513, he was made Archbishop of Armagh; which see he resigned in 1522, having been made, through Wolsey's interest, Archbishop of Thebes and Bishop of Carlisle.

[77] "Richardus jacet hic venerabilis ille de-
"canus
"Qui fuit etatis doctus Apollo sue;
"Eloquio, formâ, ingenio, virtutibus,
"arte,
"Nobilis, eternum vivere dignus erat.
"Consilio bonus, ingenio fuit utilis acri,
"Facundâ eloquii dexteritate potens.
"Non rigidus, non ore minax, affabilis
"omni
"Tempore; seu puero, seu loquerere
"seni.
"Nullo unquam nocuit, multos adjuvit
"et omnes
"Officii studuit demeruisse bonos.
"Tantus hic & talis, ne non deleatur
"ademptus
"Flent Muse et laceris mœsta Mi-
"nerva comis.
"Obiit anno 1532, ætat. circiter 40."

[78] He died in the year 1540. His wife Avis afterwards married William Knevet, Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber. Nicolas and Avis Gibson founded the free-school at Ratcliffe.

[79] Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey of London.

ation

ation of the crucifixion, rudely carved; and on the weſt wall an imperfect baſſo relievo (not better executed) of a figure adoring the Virgin Mary, and the infant Jeſus. In the wall of a ſmall porch towards the north-eaſt is a ſtone, on which are theſe lines:

" Of Carthage wall I was a ſtone,
" O mortals read with pity!
" Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
" Man, mountain, town nor city.
" Therefore, O mortals! now bethink
" You whereunto you muſt,
" Since now ſuch ſtately buildings
" Lie buried in the duſt.

" Thomas Hughes, 1663."

On the eaſt wall of the chancel (on the outſide) is the monument of Dame Rebecca Berry [81], wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, and Lady Berry's monument.

[81] Inſcription:

" Come, ladies, ye that would appear
" Like angels fine, come dreſs you here;
" Come dreſs you at this marble ſtone,
" And make this humble grave your own;
" Which once adorn'd as fair a mind,
" As ere yet lodged in woman kind.
" So ſhe was dreſs'd, whoſe humble life
" Was free from pride, was free from ſtrife;
" Free from all envious brawls and jars
" Of human life, the civil wars;
" Theſe ne'er diſturb'd her peaceful mind,
" Which ſtill was gentle, ſtill was kind.
" Her very looks, her garb, her mien,
" Diſclos'd the humble ſoul within.
" Trace her through every ſcene of life,
" View her as widow, virgin, wife;
" Still the ſame humble ſhe appears,
" The ſame in youth, the ſame in years;
" The ſame in low and high eſtate,
" Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.
" Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be
" As fair, as great, and good as ſhe,
" Go learn of her humility."

The arms on this monument are—Paly of ſix, on a bend three mullets—Elton, impaling, a fiſh, and in the dexter chief point an annulet between two bends wavy.—This coat of arms, which exactly correſponds with that borne by Ventris of Cambridgeſhire (as deſcribed in the viſitation of that county at the Heralds' College, C. XI. p. 23.), has given riſe to a tradition, that Lady Berry was the heroine of a popular ballad called " The Cruel Knight, or " Fortunate Farmer's Daughter;" the ſtory of which is briefly this:—A knight, paſſing by a cottage, hears the cries of a woman in labour; his knowledge in the occult ſciences informs him, that the child then born was deſtined to be his wife; he endeavours to elude the decrees of fate, and avoid ſo ignoble an alliance, by various attempts to deſtroy the child, which are

and relict of Sir John Berry, 1696. On the south wall that of James and Mary Beuzville, who emigrated from France on account of religion, in 1725. On the west wall of the south aisle is the monument of Captain Lawrence Browning, 1675; and on the south wall that of Anne, wife of Captain Jonathan Andrews, 1678.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Thomas Methwold, 1617; Captain Richard Swanley, "late Admiral of the Irish seas," 1650; Sarah, wife of Richard Marche, Esq. (keeper of the stores in the Tower under Charles I., and gentleman-usher to Charles II.), 1659; Captain Richard Matthew, 1665; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Webbe, Gent. 1668; Captain Edward Johnson, 1669; Captain John Miller, 1676; Captain William Wildey, 1679; Dorothy, wife of Richard Wildey, and daughter of Thomas Butterfield, of Wooburn, Bucks, 1699; Richard Wildey, 1704; Samuel Wildey, the last of the male line of that ancient family, 1752 (his only daughter married Captain Abraham Robarts); Captain William Green, 1682; Captain William Cuttance, 1689; Captain Henry Mudd, 1692; Captain William Sharpe, 1696; Captain Abraham Dawes, 1696; Capt. John Dunch, 1696; Captain William Gutteredge, 1697; Rev. Timothy Cruso [82],

are defeated. At length, when grown to woman's state, he takes her to the sea side, intending to drown her, but relents; at the same time throwing a ring into the sea, he commands her never to see his face again, on pain of instant death, unless she can produce that ring. She afterwards becomes a cook, and finds the ring in a cod-fish, as she is dressing it for dinner. The marriage takes place of course. The ballad, it must be observed, lays the scene of this story in Yorkshire. The incident of the fish and ring occurs in other stories, and may be found in the Arabian Night's Entertainment.

[82] The inscription, now obliterated, is here copied from Maitland: "M. S. Timothei "Cruso, Evangelii ministri egregie fidelis, "tam eximiâ pietate quam præclarâ eruditione "ornati, concionatoris ad persuadendum com- "positi, canori, copiosi; judicio subtili atque "limato ingenio acerrimo, industriâ incredi- "bili, conjugis amantissimi, patris clemen- "tissimi, amici firmissimi, propter lenitatem "suis, propter singularem humanitatem om- "nibus jucundi; qui gregem Christi pascendo, "exaturando, vigiliis, curis, laboribus fractus, "quod sui mortale asthmaticus deposuit & ad "summum pastoris ædes, concionemque bea- "torum anhelans ascendit die Nov. 26, 1697, "ætat. suæ 41." Timothy Cruso published a volume of sermons, to which his print is prefixed. Cruso's funeral sermon, which was preached by Mr. Mead, is in print.

1697;

1697; John Bodington, 1698; Matthew Mead [83], V. D. M. 1699; Richard Mead, Esq. 1762; Robert Mellish, merchant, 1699; Capt. John Willmot, 1699; Captain Henry Risbey, in the service of the East India Company, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 1703; Captain William Heath, 1707; Captain John Paulin, 1707; Thomas Lane, citizen and merchant, 1710; Captain Hopefor Bendall, 1710; Elizabeth Goodlad, who died in 1710, aged 99 (and her twenty daughters); Arthur Bailey, Esq. 1712; Captain Thomas Conaway, 1712; Captain Thomas Broded, 1713; Captain Samuel Jones, 1714; Captain John Gorum, 1716; Mr. John Bedford, planter in Virginia, 1716; the Rev. William Vickers [84], 1719; Sir John Leake [85], 1720; Christian Lady Leake, 1709; Captain Richard

Matthew Mead.

Mrs. Goodlad, aged 99, and her twenty daughters.

[83] Inscription.—"H. S. E. Quicquid mortale fuit M. Mead, V. D. M. honestâ inter Catieuchlanos familiâ orti, a pietate, doctrinâ, facundiâ præclari, qui assiduis et insignibus laboribus pro patriâ, religione, libertate invicto animo defunctus, vitæ tandem et laudis satur ad cœlitum domum quamdiu optaverat lassus & anhelus placidissime ascendit, anno ætatis suæ 70, 17 Kal. Nov. 1699. E. T. boni civis, amantissimi conjugis, optimi patris, Theologi vere Christiani, clarum reliquit posteris exemplum." Matthew Mead, an eminent divine among the Puritans, was appointed to the cure of the new chapel at Shadwell by Cromwell, in 1658. (Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiv. p. 175.) In 1662 he was ejected for non-conformity. He succeeded William Greenhill as pastor to the dissenting congregation at Stepney. In 1683, having been accused of being privy to the Ryehouse plot, he fled to Holland *, where he remained till the danger was over. Mr. Mead was author of The Young Man's Remembrancer; The almost Christian tried and cast; The Good of Early Obedience; a Sermon on Ezekiel's Wheels; and several other single sermons. His son Richard, the celebrated physician, who for nearly half a century was at the head of his profession, author of several valuable medical treatises, and possessor of one of the most valuable collections of books, MSS. antiques, paintings, &c. that ever centered in a private individual, was born at Stepney, in the apartments over the ancient brick gateway opposite the rectory, Aug. 11, 1673. He first began practice in 1696, at his native place, in the very house where he was born †; and met with that success which was a prognostic of his future eminence. Dr. Mead died in the year 1754, and was buried in the Temple church. His son Richard Mead, Esq. was buried at Stepney.

[84] Author of the Companion to the Altar, and some sermons on the sacrament. He died June 14, 1719, aged 50.

[85] Inscription—"To the memory of the Honourable Sir John Leake, Knt. Rear Admiral of Great Britain, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her late Majesty Queen Anne's fleet, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; departed

* Life of Dr. Mead, 1755, p. 3.

† Ibid. p. 7.

this

Richard Leake, 1720; Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq. [86], captain in the navy, and an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, 1736; William Lee, of Bethnal-green, citizen of London, 1721; Peter Bere, Eſq. 1721; Peter Bere, Eſq. 1767; Rebecca, wife of Captain Abraham Anſelme, daughter of Peter and Margaret Bere, 1776; George, ſon of Theodorus Bere, of Topſham in Devonſhire, 1790; Captain Edward Audley, 1723; Captain Chriſtopher Keble, 1723; Richard Bigland, Eſq. of the ancient family of the Biglands of Lancaſhire, 1724; Maria his wife, daughter of George Errington, of Benwell in Northumberland (deſcended from the Babingtons), 1736; Anne, wife of Ralph Bigland, Eſq. (Garter principal King of Arms) daughter of John Wilkins, of Froceſter, (Glouc.) 1738; Charles Wilkins, her bro-

" this life the 21ſt of Auguſt 1720, ætat. 64 " years, one month, 17 days; who, anno " 1689, in the Dartmouth, by engaging Kil- " more Caſtle, relieved the city of London- " derry in Ireland; alſo, anno 1702, with a " ſquadron at Newfoundland, he took and " deſtroyed 51 ſail of French, together with " all their ſettlements. Anno 1704, he forced " the van of the French fleet at the Malaga " engagement; relieved Gibraltar twice, burn- " ing and taking 13 ſail of French men of war: " likewiſe, anno 1706, relieved Barcelona, " the preſent Emperor of Germany beſieged " therein by Philip of Spain, and took 90 " ſail of corn ſhips; the ſame year taking the " cities of Carthagena and Alicant, with the " iſlands of Ivica, Majorca, Sardinia, and " Minorca."

This celebrated officer was ſon of Captain Richard Leake, maſter-gunner of England: he was born at Rotherhithe, in the year 1656. Whilſt a captain, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements. In Queen Anne's reign, he was five times Admiral of the fleet, in which ſituation he did his country ſuch eminent ſervices, that he obtained the appellation of the *brave and fortunate*. The moſt remarkable inſtances of his ſucceſs are recorded in his epitaph. His naval tranſactions are detailed at large in his Life (of which only 50 copies were printed anno 1750), written by Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq. On the acceſſion of George the Firſt, he was diſmiſſed from all employ, and lived very retired, dividing his time between his country-ſeat at Bedington, and a little box which he had built at Greenwich. He died on the 21ſt of Auguſt 1720, and was buried the 30th, in a family vault at this place. His ſon, Captain Richard Leake, who was buried a few months before, had cauſed him great uneaſineſs. Mr. Leake, in his Life of the Admiral, ſays, that this young man's nativity had been caſt by his grandfather, who pronounced, that he would be very vicious, very fortunate, and very unhappy;—all which, ſays he, proved true; for he was made a Captain very young, and got more by prizes than his father had done in his whole life. The whole of this he ſpent, married diſgracefully, and being utterly ruined, was obliged to depend upon his father for ſupport. Life of Sir John Leake, p. 456.

[86] He married a ſiſter of Lady Leake. Sir John made him his heir; in conſequence of which he took the name and arms of Leake.

ther,

ther, 1740; John Froſt, Eſq. 1726; Oliver Birkby, ſurgeon of the ordinary and hoſpital in Rocheſter, 1726; Capt. William Harriſon, 1727; Sir Matthew Hodges, Knt. of Bethnal-green, 1727; John Bodington, apothecary, 1728; Milborough, wife of Alexander Smith, Gent. and relict of the Hon. Anthony Swymmer, of Jamaica, 1730; Captain William Gower, 1730; Daniel Fox, merchant, 1733; Edmund Wright, Eſq. major of the firſt troop of Horſe Guards, 1733; John Taylor [87], Gent. 1733; Robert Hudſon, Eſq. 1734; Captain Thomas Rogers, 1736; Captain John Pick, 1737; John Lote, Eſq. major of the firſt regiment of the Tower-hamlets, 1739; Dorothy, wife of the Rev. John Lloyd, 1740; James Tall, Eſq. 1740; Capt. Benjamin Lee, 1742; Captain William Snellgrove, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, 1743; George Tapſon, Gent. of the county of Devon, 1750; Captain William Torver, 1754; Mr. Peter Ravenell, 1756; William Horne, ſurgeon, 1759; Hannah, relict of Anthony Luther, Eſq. of Dudingham in Eſſex, 1759; John Redman, Gent. 1760; John Redman, the ſon, 1763; John Redman, the grandſon, 1784; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Entinck, 1760; Abraham Robarts, Eſq. 1761; Miſs Eliza Robarts, aged 18, and Miſs Harriot Robarts, aged 15, 1793; John Wilſon, Eſq. 1761; John Letch, apothecary, 1763; Captain Thomas Hart, 1763; William Quilter, Eſq. of Orpington in Kent, 1764; James Quilter, Eſq. of Hadley, 1777; Captain Edward Tiddeman, 1765; the Rev. Nehemiah Ring, 1768; Samuel Newton, Eſq. 1769; Captain George Spurrell, 1770; Capt. Joſeph Spurrell, 1779; Richard Moone, Eſq. 1772; Peter Basford, attorney at law, 1773; Captain Thomas Hood, 1774; Capt. Robert Halcrow, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, 1774; Nicholas Burnell, merchant, 1774; John Shakeſpear, Eſq. alderman of London, 1775; Capt. John Harris, 1775; Alexander Johnſton [88], late houſe-

[87] It appears by the epitaph that he directed by his will, that the vault in which he was interred ſhould never be opened.

[88] Celebrated for his performance of *Gibby* in the *Wonder*.

keeper

keeper of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, 1775; Francis Wilſon, Eſq. 1776; William Cooke, Eſq. 1777; George Dudley, Eſq. 1777; Joſeph Wright, Eſq. 1778; James Sanders, Eſq. 1778; Capt. George Farbridge, 1780; Thomas Hewitt, Eſq. of Weſton-houſe, near Bath, 1780; Samuel Malbon, Eſq. 1780; Elizabeth, wife of John Willan, Eſq. 1780; Samuel Beuzeville, miniſter of the French church of St. John, in Spitalfields [88], 1782; Captain Thomas Madge, 1782; Rear-admiral Abraham North, aged 70, 1782; Lynnell Lea, Eſq. 1783; Thomas Willis, Eſq. 1787; Catherine, wife of Peter Green, Eſq. 1787; Captain Emanuel Turner, 1788; Captain James Perry, 1788; Captain James Mitchell, 1788; Captain Thomas Herbert, 1791; and Captain William Anſon, 1792.

Tombs mentioned by Strype.

Strype mentions the tombs of Elizabeth, daughter of Rodolph Warcup, Eſq. 1627; John Van Stryp (Strype), merchant and ſilk-throwſter (the hiſtorian's father), 1647; Capt. Henry Weſt, 1657; Capt. Thomas Spencer, 1658; Capt. Thomas Woodfine, 1662; Capt. Nicholas Sulk, 1664; Captain Thomas Eliot, 1668; Suſan, wife of Samuel Sambrook, merchant, and daughter of Capt. Arnold Browne, 1672; Capt. Edward Pierce, 1675; Capt. Thomas Chivers, 1675; Captain John Dawſon, 1675; Capt. Richard Burley, 1678; Captain Malachi Simons, 1678; Thomas Gilſon, miniſter, 1680; Roger Crab [89], Gent. 1680; Capt. William Morrice, 1680; Capt. William Kempthorne, 1680; Captain Richard Power, 1681; Captain Arthur Bailey, 1682; Katherine, widow of Captain William Dyke, 1683; Elizabeth, wife of Captain John Harding, 1685; Captain Francis Man, 1685; Penelope, wife of Capt. Caleb Grantham, and daughter of Robert Kenwrick, Eſq. of Nottinghamſhire, 1685; Captain John Cole, 1687; Captain James Adams, 1687; Sarah, wife of Captain Thomas Mann, relict of Captain Giles Laurence, 1688; William

Roger Crab.

[88] "Ne au pais de Caux, 1717." He publiſhed an edition of Dr. Durand's "Vie de "Oſtervald."

[89] See his epitaph, and an account of him, in the extracts from the pariſh regiſter.

Dixon,

Dixon, merchant, 1688; Ellen, wife of Captain Robert Lurting, 1689; Captain Simon Rowe, 1691; Lieutenant William Alderſey, 1691; Mary, widow of Captain Matthew Wood, 1693; Captain John Woodfine, 1693; John Turner, of London, merchant, 1694; William Barnes, Eſq. 1694; Captain Edward Bartlet, 1696; Captain Charles Hall, 1699; Mary, wife of Captain Henry Ruſſel, 1700; Abigail, widow of Captain Leonard Edgcomb, 1700; Dorothy, wife of Captain John Burford, 1701; Captain William Cooper, 1702; and Captain George Langborn, 1703.

Maitland mentions alſo the tombs of Lieutenant Barker, 1672; and of Dr. Jeremy Butt, phyſician, 1694.

Rectory. The church of Stepney was appropriated to the ſee of London in the year 1380 [90]. Till the year 1544, the Biſhops of London collated to the rectory, which was a ſinecure, and the rectors were patrons of the vicarage [91]. From that time till the beginning of the preſent century the great tithes were impropriated, and the impropriator preſented to both [92]. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, was leſſee of the great tithes under the rector, paying a reſerved rent of 20l. per annum. He had a grant alſo of the advowſon for the next turn from Biſhop Stokeſly; his intereſt in both was granted upon his attainder to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, gentleman of the privy chamber [93] (an anceſtor of Oliver Cromwell). The rectory and advowſon having been given to Edward VI. with the manor by Biſhop Ridley, were granted to Lord Wentworth, and continued in his family (except during the ſequeſtration of the Earl of Cleveland's eſtates, when they appear to have been in the poſſeſſion of Dame Frances Weld [94]) till the year 1705: they were then aliened by the repreſentatives of Philadelphia Lady Wentworth, to William Lord

[90] Eſch. 3 Ric. II. N° 73.
[91] Newcourt.
[92] Ibid.
[93] Pat. 34 Hen. VII. pt. 8. June 14.
[94] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

Montgomery,

Montgomery, ſon of the Marquis of Powis, of whom they were purchaſed, in 1708 [94], by the principal and ſcholars of Brazen-noſe College, in Oxford. The purchaſe was confirmed by act of parliament; and the great tithes having been annexed to the vicarage (ſubject to an annual payment [95] to the College), it was divided into moieties, the incumbents of which were called Portioniſts of Church Stepney, and Spitalfields Stepney. Since this time the pariſhes of St. George in the Eaſt, St. Anne Limehouſe, St. Mary Stratford Bow, and Chriſt Church Spitalfields, having been taken out of Stepney, this arrangement was altered; and the benefice being conſiderably diminiſhed by the loſs of oblations, ſurplice fees, &c. was again veſted in one perſon.

The rectory of Stepney was valued at 60 marks per annum in 1372, the vicarage at 12 marks [96]. The rectory is rated in the King's books at 40 l.; in the chantry-roll [97], 1 Edward VI. it is valued at 50 l. The vicarage is there valued at 33 l. 6 s. 8 d.; the parliamentary ſurvey taken in 1650, ſtates it to have been then 70 l. per annum, and mentions, that much loſs was ſuffered from chriſtenings being performed at home privately by ſtrangers [98].

Rectory and vicarage houſes.

The ancient rectory-houſe ſtood near the eaſt end of the church: the brick wall which incloſed the ſite ſtill remains. The preſent parſonage-houſe was built by Dr. Cawley, near the ſite of the old vicarage.

Rectors. Stephen Segrave.

Stephen Segrave, made Archbiſhop of Armagh by Pope John XX. was rector of Stepney. He died in 1333. King Edward II. recommended him to the Pope as a perſon of noble extraction, great learning, and integrity [99].

[94] From the information of Dr. Braithwaite, the rector.

[95] Not more than 120 l. nor leſs than 20 l. The ſum now paid is 40 l.

[96] Harl. MSS. N° 60.

[97] In the Augmentation-office.

[98] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

[99] Lives of eminent Cambridge Men. Harl. MSS. N° 7176. f. 3009.

Richard

Richard de Saham, rector of Stepney in 1350, was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with Alphonſus IV. King of Portugal, about a marriage between any of his daughters and the Black Prince, or any other of King Edward's ſons [100]. Richard de Saham.

Marmaduke Lumley, youngeſt ſon of Ralph Lord Lumley, collated to this rectory in 1427, became ſucceſſively Biſhop of Carliſle and Lincoln, and was in 1447 Lord High Treaſurer of England. He was the perſon appointed to take care of the intereſts of this kingdom at the council of Baſil [101]. Marmaduke Lumley.

Vicars.

Richard Fox, afterwards Lord Privy Seal, and Biſhop of Winchester, the founder of Corpus Chriſti College at Oxford, was inſtituted to the vicarage of Stepney in 1485 [102]. The time of his reſignation does not appear. Richard Fox.

The celebrated John Colet, founder of St. Paul's ſchool, was vicar of this place. He was eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Colet of Stepney, of whom mention has been already made. About the year 1498, he became much diſtinguiſhed as a learned divine, by a courſe of lectures which he read at Oxford, upon St. Paul's Epiſtles. Eraſmus, ſpeaking of theſe lectures, ſays, there was not an abbot, doctor, or maſter in the univerſity, who did not attend and take notes of them. Dr. Colet was one of the firſt declaimers againſt the abuſes of the Romiſh religion, and very inſtrumental in paving the way for the Reformation. In 1505, he was made Dean of St. Paul's, about which time he reſigned the vicarage of Stepney [103], but ſtill continued to reſide there. Sir Thomas More, writing to Dr. Colet, then abroad, ſays, "if the diſcommodities of the city offend you, "yet may the country about your pariſh of Stepney afford you the "like delights, to thoſe which that affords you wherein you now "keepe [104]." The Dean's houſe was at the north end of White- John Colet.

[100] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 738.
[101] Collins's Peerage, ed. 1768, vol. iv. p. 103.
[102] Newcourt.
[103] Ibid.
[104] More's Life of More, edit. 1726, p. 23.

horſe-ſtreet, Ratcliffe. Upon his founding St. Paul's ſchool, he gave it to the head maſter as a country-reſidence [103]; but Stepney having in a great meaſure loſt its rural *delights*, the maſters have not reſided there many years. The ſite, now two meſſuages, called Colet Place, is ſtill let for their advantage; in the front is a buſt of the Dean. This eminent divine died in the year 1519, at the monaſtery of Sheen. He drew up the rudiments of grammar, and an abridgment of the principles of religion, for the uſe of St. Paul's ſchool, and wrote ſeveral ſermons, and theological and devotional tracts, ſome of which are in print, and others remain in MS.

Richard Pace.

Richard Pace, who was preſented to this vicarage in 1519, had been in the ſervice of Cardinal Bainbridge, who having recommended him at court, the King made him Secretary of State, and employed him in affairs of the greateſt importance. He was afterwards made Dean of St. Paul's, but kept this vicarage till the year 1527, when he went ambaſſador to Venice. Whilſt there, he gave ſome offence to Cardinal Wolſey, who from that time became his enemy. On his return, he ſuffered two years impriſonment in the Tower, and laboured under a deprivation of his ſenſes, which he never wholly recovered. After his enlargement he retired to Stepney, where he died in 1532, and was buried in the church near the great altar. Eraſmus, with whom he lived upon terms of great intimacy, gives a moſt amiable picture of his manners and integrity [104]. Pace was author of a book againſt the unlawfulneſs of King Henry's marriage with Catherine, relict of his brother Arthur, a preface to Eccleſiaſtes, ſome Latin epiſtles, ſermons, and other works.

William Jerome.

William Jerome, preſented to the vicarage of Stepney in 1537, was executed in 1540, on a charge of hereſy [105].

[103] From the information of Robert Cawne, Eſq. clerk of the Mercers' company.

[104] Newcourt and Ant. Wood.

[105] Holinſhed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 1580.

William

William Stampe, vicar of Stepney, was committed to the Gate-houſe, in the month of July 1642, being accuſed "of calling "ſome men who had enliſted under the Earl of Eſſex, round-"headed raſcals, and procuring a number of ſailors to make a com-"buſtion in Stepney church [106]." In the month of Auguſt he preſented ſeveral petitions to the Houſe, praying to be releaſed, but without effect [107]. He was ſoon afterwards ejected from the living, and his place ſupplied by Dr. Joſhua Hoyle. Stampe followed the King to Oxford, where he was made D. D. Some years afterwards he went over to the continent, and became chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia. He died of a fever at the Hague in 1653. Dr. Stampe publiſhed ſeveral ſermons [108]. His ſucceſſor, Joſhua Hoyle, was a native of Yorkſhire, and a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. He was one of the aſſembly of divines, and aſſiſted in the evidence againſt Archbiſhop Laud. He afterwards procured from the committees the appointment of Maſter of Univerſity College, and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity at Oxford, both of which preferments he held with this vicarage till his death, which happened in 1654, when he was buried in the old chapel at Univerſity College, ſince pulled down. During his incumbency at Stepney, Jeremiah Burroughs, an eminent divine among the Puritans [109], preached in that church every morning at ſeven o'clock; and William Greenhill, who ſucceeded Hoyle in the vicarage, every afternoon at three, which occaſioned Hugh Peters, (whom Anthony Wood calls the theological buffoon) in a ſermon preached from that pulpit, to call one the morning-ſtar of Stepney, and the other the evening-ſtar. Dr. Hoyle publiſhed a rejoinder to William Malone the Jeſuit, concerning the

William Stampe.

Joſhua Hoyle.

[106] Perfect Diurnal, Aug 1, 1642.
[107] Ibid. Aug. 1642.
[108] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon.
[109] There is a print of Jeremiah Burroughs, in the inſcription annexed to which, he is called "preacher to two of the greateſt con-"gregations near London—Stepney, and St. "Giles Cripplegate."

real preſence, in vindication of Archbiſhop Uſher, to whom Malone had replied [110].

William Greenhill. William Greenhill, Hoyle's ſucceſſor at Stepney, was a native of Oxfordſhire, and was appointed to this cure by the keepers of the liberties of England in 1654 [111]. He had been one of the aſſembly of divines, and was fixed upon as a proper perſon to be chaplain to ſome of King Charles's children [112]. In 1653, he was made by Cromwell one of the triers of preachers, ſchoolmaſters, &c. Greenhill's works conſiſt of a commentary on Ezekiel, the ſound-hearted Chriſtian, a volume of ſermons, and ſome ſingle diſcourſes. His library was ſold in 1677 [113].

William Clarke. Dr. William Clarke, vicar of Stepney, who died in 1679, left a conſiderable eſtate in Eſſex for the augmentation of ten poor vicarages [114].

The preſent rector of Stepney is Thomas Brathwaite, D. D. inſtituted in 1789, on the death of Richard Sandbach, M. A.

Proteſtant diſſenters. William Greenhill. A congregation of proteſtant diſſenters was eſtabliſhed in this pariſh, in the year 1644, by William Greenhill [115], who was afterwards, as above-mentioned, vicar of Stepney. He was ejected ſoon after the Reſtoration, when he reſumed, as I ſuppoſe, the charge of this congregation, in which he continued till his death. He was

Matthew Mead. ſucceeded by Matthew Mead, of whom ſome account has been already given.

The preſent paſtor is the Rev. Samuel Brewer, author of ſeveral pamphlets and ſermons, who ſucceeded John Hubbard in 1746. The meeting-houſe was erected in 1674 for Mr. Mead, who, in the

May-day ſermons. enſuing year, inſtituted the May-day ſermons, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of young perſons. At theſe ſermons col-

[110] Ant. Wood.

[111] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. p. 138.

[112] Calamy's Silenced Miniſters, vol. ii. p. 184.

[113] Ant. Wood.

[114] Newcourt.

[115] From the information of Mr. Brewer, the preſent miniſter.

lections

lections are made, which are distributed to the poor of every denomination.

At the north end of White-horse-street is a small cemetery belonging to this meeting, in which are the tombs of Mr. Daniel Agace, the first person there interred, 1781; Captain James Bruce, junior, 1781; Captain James Bruce, senior, 1794; Mr. Charles Mapp, 1785; Mrs. Anne Hurd (who had been tapped for the dropsy 34 times), 1786; Henrietta Walker, 1787; Mrs. Jane Edmeston, of Alnwick in Northumberland, 1787; and Mrs. Mary Angus, 1789. Cemetery.

In Brook-street, Ratcliffe, is a Quakers' meeting-house; at Mile-end New-town, is a chapel belonging to the Methodists of Mr. Whitefield's persuasion, built in 1780, in which are the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of John Cottingham, the minister, 1786; Mr. William Gozier, 1793, &c. There is another chapel in this parish, belonging to the Methodists, called Sion Chapel. Quakers' meeting, and Methodists' chapels.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1568. Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	184 $\frac{4}{5}$	230 $\frac{4}{5}$
1624—1633	649 $\frac{1}{2}$	1322 $\frac{1}{2}$ [116]
1680—1684	1064 $\frac{4}{5}$	2058 $\frac{3}{5}$
1720—1724	1626 $\frac{1}{5}$	2568 $\frac{1}{5}$
1725—1729	1437 $\frac{4}{5}$	2755 $\frac{3}{5}$ [117]
1780—1784	350 $\frac{3}{5}$	460 $\frac{4}{5}$
1785—1789	432 $\frac{1}{5}$	419 $\frac{2}{5}$
1790—1793	438	331 $\frac{1}{4}$

In considering the comparative state of population in this extensive parish, it will be necessary to attend to the dates when several of its hamlets were made separate parishes. In the averages of Comparative state of population.

[116] This average is considerably enhanced by the great plague in 1625. The average of the other years is about 1000.

[117] The highest number in one year was 3150.

1680—4,

1680--4, 1720--4, and 1725--9, the baptiſms and burials at Shadwell muſt be taken into the account; and to the more modern averages muſt be added thoſe at Shadwell, St. George in the Eaſt, Limehouſe, Bethnal-green, and Spitalfields [118]. They will then be nearly as follows:

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1680—1685 -	1380 -	2340
1720—1724 -	1930 -	3000
1725—1729 -	1750 -	3200
1780—1784 -	1950 -	2350
1785—1789 -	2060 -	2320
1790—1793 -	2260 -	2100

It appears, that the increaſe of population in this diſtrict, within the laſt 200 years, has been in a proportion of about 13 to 1. The decreaſe of burials has ariſen from the number of perſons interred in Bunhill-fields, and other cemeteries. From 1590 to 1630, the population appears to have been trebled; the increaſe during this period was principally in the neighbourhood of Ratcliffe, Limehouſe [119], and other places near the water-ſide. It is not improbable that the ſtatutes againſt new buildings within three miles of London were diſpenſed with in this neighbourhood, from the neceſſity of providing habitations for ſeamen, and other perſons connected with the ſhipping. In the year 1673, Philadelphia Lady Wentworth (for the purpoſe of paying off the debt contracted by the Earl of Cleveland in the civil war) ſolicited the King's licence to build upon a piece of ground, then a vacant ſpace, called Weſtheath, on the road to Stratford Bow. Sir Chriſtopher Wren was employed to ſurvey the ground, and give his opinion as to the eligibility of the ſituation.

Increaſe of buildings at Ratcliffe and Limehouſe.

At Mile-end.

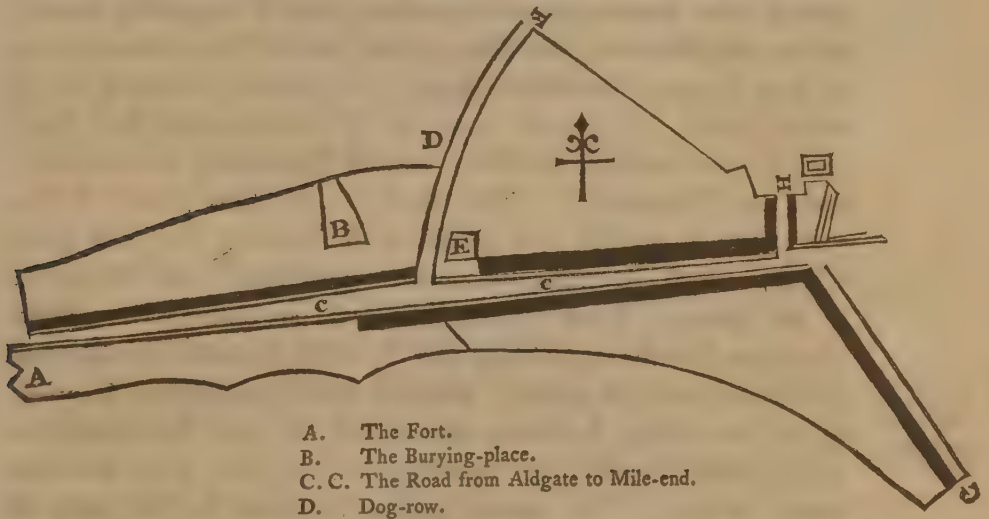
[118] No notice is here taken of Stratford Bow, as the baptiſms and burials at that place have been kept ſeparately from the firſt inſtitution of pariſh regiſters.

[119] Stow,

His

His report was, that it was a convenient ſpot for the habitation of mariners and manufacturers, who ſupplied the ſhipping; that it was much more wholeſome than the neighbouring places; and that there was no other objection to the grant than the increaſe of buildings contrary to the ſtatute [120]. By the plan annexed to the report (a reduced copy of which is given beneath), it appears, that the ſouth ſide of the Mile-end road, extending 1600 feet towards Whitechapel church (from the road which leads to Stepney), was then built on;

[120] Pat. 26 Car. II. pt. 4. N° 16.



A. The Fort.
B. The Burying-place.
C. C. The Road from Aldgate to Mile-end.
D. Dog-row.
E. Ancient Houſes.
F. Way to Bethnal-green.
G. Way to Stepney Church.
H. Way to the Alms-houſes.

"The plot repreſents a parcel of land called Weſtheath, through which the great road leads from Aldgate to Mile-end; bounded on the "weſt with a brick wall and a mud wall called the Fort; on the eaſt, by the highway leading out of the ſaid road to Stepney church, and "by a common ſewer near a way leading north to the alms-houſes; and the red ſhadow (here black) diſtinguiſheth the ground which is to "be built into houſes fronting the ſaid road, and fronting on the weſt ſide of the church-way, and on both ſides of the way to the alms-"houſes; leaving unbuilt 1400 feet on the ſouth ſide towards Aldgate, and all back-ground, and all ways and paſſages out of the road, "though not here expreſſed, as formerly. For the building of which, accordingly, licence is given to the Right Hon. Philadelphia Lady "Wentworth, by order of Council bearing date Mar. 21, 1672-3: In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this 13 day "of June 1673." CHR. WREN, Surveyor Gent.

3000 feet on the north ſide of the Mile-end road, in the ſame direction; the weſt ſide of the road leading to Stepney church, and a ſhort ſtreet on the oppoſite ſide of the Mile-end road. The principal increaſe of late years in the diſtrict we have been ſpeaking of, has been in the pariſhes of Bethnal-green, and St. George in the Eaſt.

Propoſed diviſion of Stepney in 1650.

The firſt plan for dividing the pariſh of Stepney which I have met with upon record, was propoſed to the commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the ſtate of eccleſiaſtical benefices in 1650. It was then ſuggeſted, that it would be convenient to divide Stepney into four pariſhes; Poplar and Blackwall to be one, there being a foundation already laid; Limehouſe to be another; a third, the whole hamlet of Ratcliffe, Shadwell, and Wapping-wall to Old Gravel-lane, taking in from thence all Ratcliffe-highway, and Mile-end to belong to the mother church; the fourth, to contain Wentworth-ſtreet, Roſe-lane, part of Petticoat-lane, Artillery-lane, all Spitalfields, and Stepney-rents near Shoreditch [121]. This diviſion never took place. In the year 1657, a petition was preſented for dividing Shadwell from Stepney, which was ordered to be done, unleſs good cauſe was ſhown to the contrary [122]; but a ſubſequent order appointed a commiſſion to enquire into the expediency of it [123]; what the reſult of that commiſſion was does not appear. Shadwell was ſeparated from Stepney, in the year 1669; St. George in the Eaſt, in 1727; Spitalfields, in 1729; Limehouſe, in 1730; Stratford Bow, the ſame year; Bethnal-green, in 1743. The preſent number of houſes in the pariſh of Stepney is about 3100.

Six hamlets of Stepney made pariſhes.

In the year 1603, the whole number of burials in this pariſh of Stepney (excluſive of Stratford Bow) was 2257. In the month of September, 650 perſons died of the plague, and 14 of other diſorders.

[121] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

[122] Proceedings of the Committees, vol. xxvii. p. 244 and 345.

[123] Ibid. p. 346.

In

In 1625, there were 4191 burials; of theſe 2978 were perſons who fell victims to the plague. In 1665, the whole number of burials in this pariſh, according to the account publiſhed by the pariſh-clerks, was 8598, of which 6583 were perſons who died of the plague. As a ſtriking inſtance of mortality ſcarcely to be paralleled in the records of any other pariſh in the kingdom, it appears by the regiſter, that 154 perſons were buried there on the 11th of September 1665. The church-yard being found inadequate to the interment of the great numbers which were carried off by the deſtructive plague that year, a piece of ground on the north ſide of the Mile-end road, now a nurſery-garden within the pariſh of Bethnal-green, was appropriated as a cemetery. It is deſcribed in Sir Chriſtopher Wren's plan of the propoſed new buildings on the Mile-end road.

Great mortality in one day.

Burying-ground during the plague.

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.

" Jane, Mr. Juſtice Welſh's wife, was buried Ap. 16, 1571."

" Judge Welche, buried Feb. 21, 1571--2." He was made a Juſtice of the Common Pleas in 1562. By his wife Jane Harwood, he left an only daughter, married to Edward Lord Seymour [125].

John Welſh, Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

" Lady Anne Sheffield, buried [126] Feb. 14, 1571--2; Mrs. Eliza- " beth Sheffield [127], Mar. 25, 1575."

Families of Sheffield and Wentworth.

" The Right Hon. Lady Agnes Wentworth, buried Sept. 3, " 1576; Katherine, daughter of Mr. Roger Wentworth [128], July 14, " 1577."

" Edward, ſon of Sir Thomas Palmer [129], baptized Mar. 5, 1582."

[125] Funeral certificates, Heralds' College.

[126] Daughter, I ſuppoſe, of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and widow of Edmund Lord Sheffield of Butterwick, who was killed at Norwich by the rebels, anno 1548. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii.

[127] An unmarried daughter of Lord Sheffield and Lady Anne. Ibid.

[128] Youngeſt ſon of the firſt Lord Wentworth.

[129] Collateral anceſtor of Sir Charles Palmer of Dorney Court.

" Sir William Walgrave, Knt. [129], and Madam Griſſell Ryvett [130], " married Nov. 11, 1583."

" Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Stapleton, baptized Ap. 5, 1585."

Sir Robert Stapleton.

Sir Robert Stapleton was a man of much note in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and eſteemed the moſt accompliſhed man in the kingdom, except Sir Philip Sidney [131].

" John Newdigate, Eſq. [132], and Anne, daughter of Sir Edward " Fitton [133], married Ap. 30, 1587."

John Lord Harrington of Exton, father and ſon.

" Frances, daughter of S[r] John Harrington, Knt. baptized Oct. 6, " 1587; John, ſon of the right worſhipful Sir John Harrington, " Knt. baptized May 3, 1592." Sir John Harrington was created Lord Harrington of Exton, in 1603. His only ſurviving ſon, John, whoſe baptiſm is here recorded, ſucceeded him in that title, and was a remarkably accompliſhed young nobleman. There is a life of him in Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ [134]. He died unmarried at the age of 22, when the title became extinct [135].

Marriage of Luce Harrington to the Earl of Bedford.

" The Right Hon. Edward Ruſſel, Earl of Bedford, and Mrs. " Luce Harrington, daughter to Sir John Harrington, Knt. were " married with a licence the 12th of December 1594." This lady was the celebrated Counteſs of Bedford, who patronized Dr. Donne, and other wits of that age. Sir John Harrington's ſeat in Stepney is mentioned by Norden.

Sir Owen Hopton. Lady Chandos.

" Sir Owen Hopton, Knt. buried Sep. 26, 1591." He was lieutenant of the Tower. His daughter Mary, who married William, the fourth Lord Chandos [136], was buried at Stepney, Oct. 23, 1624.

[129] Collateral anceſtor of the Earl of Waldgrave. Collins, edit. 1768, vol. v. p. 93.

[130] Daughter of Thomas Lord Paget, and relict of Sir Thomas Rivett, Knt. Ibid.

[131] Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 26.

[132] Afterwards Sir John Newdigate, Knt. father of the firſt baronet of that family.

[133] Afterwards Baronet.

[134] Vol. ii. p. 112. 1ſt edit.

[135] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i.

[136] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 395.

" Mr.

" Mr. Thomas Cæſar and Suſanna Ryder, daughter of Mr. Al-
" derman Ryder, married Jan. 18, 1592; Ferdinando, ſon of Sir
" William Ryder, Knt. buried Jan. 11, 1603; Ellen, mother of Sir
" William Ryder, buried Sep. 4, 1606."

" Sir Nicholas Parker, Knt. of Wellingdon, in the county of
" Suffolk, and Mrs. Catherine Temple, daughter of Mr. John Temple,
" of Stow in Buckinghamſhire, were married at Biſhop's Hall,
" May 29, 1593."

" A man-ſervant of Sir Walter Raylie, from Mile-end, buried Sir Walter Raleigh.
" Aug. 26, 1596." It ſeems probable, that this celebrated navigator and hiſtorian had then a reſidence at Mile-end.

" Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Bludder, Knt. [137], baptized Families of Bludworth and Nevinſon.
" Mar. 16, 1606; Sir Roger Nevinſon, of Kent, and Mary Bludder,
" daughter to Sir Thomas Bludder of Myle-end, married Jan. 10,
" 1608; Afra, daughter of Sir Roger Nevinſon, of Myle-end, bap-
" tized Dec. 26, 1609; Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Bludder,
" Mar. 26, 1611; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Nevinſon, the
" ſame day."

" Richard Lacy, taylor, a ſtubborn Browniſt, buried Nov. 25,
" 1608."

" George, ſon of Sir Hugh Woorall, Knt. baptized Dec. 7, 1606."

" Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jervis Elloway [138], Knt. buried Feb. 4,
" 1608–9; Mary, daughter of Sir Jervis Elloway, and wife of Ro-
" bert Yarborough, Eſq. buried Nov. 7, 1609."

" Henry, ſon of Sir Henry Hobart, the King's attorney-general,
" buried Mar. 30, 1609."

[137] Bludworth, I ſuppoſe. Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knt. ſon (it is probable) of this Sir Thomas, was Lord Mayor of London in 1666.

[138] Qu.—Sir Jervis Elwes, Lieutenant of the Tower, who was executed in 1614 for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

" Hugh Goffe, late ſervant to the Archduke's Ymbaſſador, and " by his own men ſlaine before his door at Stepneigh, buried " May 24, 1609."

" Sir Roger Millicente, of Linton in Cambridgeſhire, Knt. and " Amphillis Grymes, daughter of George Grymes, of Norfolk, " married Feb. 7, 1610."

" Thomas Grymes, ſon and heir apparent of George Grymes, " Eſq. of Folſham in Norfolk, and Bridget, daughter of Sir Edward " Butler, of Birch-hanger in Eſſex, married June 13, 1610."

" Sir Edward Dymocke, of Lymehouſe, Knt. and Mary Poultney, " married Nov. 13, 1610."

" Montague Watts of Lambeth, Gent. and Dorothy, daughter of " Sir George Paule[139], of the ſame place, Knt. married Ap. 22, 1611."

Edward Lord Morley.

" John, ſon of Sir Alexander Barlow, ſon-in-law to the Lord " Morley[140], buried Dec. 14, 1612. The R^t Hon. Edward Parker, " Lord Morley, buried Ap. 2, 1618." Father of Lord Monteagle, to whom the Popiſh plot is ſaid to have been diſcovered. Lord Morley lived in a houſe at Mile-end Green, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Thirlwall, curate of Stepney.

" Charles, ſon of Sir James Murrall, Knt. of Poplar, baptized " Aug. 11, 1615."

" Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Philpott[141], of Mile-end, Knt. " July 11, 1616."

Marriage of Sir John Doddridge.

" Sir John Doddridge, of Mile-end Green, Knt.[142], one of " his Majeſty's Juſtices of the King's Bench, and Anna New-

[139] An eminent civilian, author of Archbiſhop Whitgift's Life.

[140] He married his daughter Elizabeth.

[141] A deſcendant (it is probable) of John Philpott, who had the manor of Mile-end in the reign of Richard III.

[142] An eminent lawyer, author of various profeſſional works. He was made a juſtice of the King's Bench in 1613.

" man,

" man, of St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet, were married Jan. 16,
" 1617."

" Sir Francis Leigh [143], of Newnham Regis in Warwickſhire,
" and Suſanna Banning, widow, married July 31, 1617."

" Walter Rolfe [144], Gent. and Frances, daughter of Sir Wolſtan
" Dixey [145], of Bilſworth in the county of Leiceſter, Knt. married
" Nov. 12, 1618."

" Francis Theobald, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, and Judith, daughter of
" Sir Richard Conqueſt, married Feb. 20, 1623."

" Sir Percival Hart, of Lullingſtone in Kent, Knt. and Mary
" Harriſon, widow, married Ap. 28, 1623."

" William, a dumb man, who died in Ratcliffe-highway, buried
" Sep. 24, 1628,—a fortune-teller."

" Dame Dorothy Caulton, wife of Sir Francis Caulton, of Bethnal-
" green, Knt. deceaſed, Dec. 3, 1628."

" Dame Alice Geere, wife of Sir Michael Geere, late of Lime-
" houſe, Knt. deceaſed, May 17, 1630."

" John Jacob [146], and Elizabeth Eaglesfield [147], widow, married
" June 14, 1632."

" Dame Thomaſine Dethick, of Poplar, widow of Sir William Family of Dethick.
" Dethick [148], deceaſed, carried to London to be buried. The fu-
" neral performed here at Stepney, July 18, 1633."

[143] He was K. B. and father of Francis Earl of Chicheſter. Dugdale does not mention this marriage. Sir Francis's firſt wife was daughter of Lord Chancellor Elleſmere.

[144] It ſhould be Rolte.

[145] Father of Sir W. Dixie, who was created a baronet in 1660.

[146] Afterwards Sir John Jacob, Bart.

[147] Daughter of Thomas Clowes, Eſq. relict of John Eaglesfield.

[148] Principal Garter King of Arms. In the year 36 Hen. VIII. the king, as lord of the manor of Poplar, granted a houſe and an acre of land in that hamlet to his father Sir Gilbert Dethick, then Richmond Herald, afterwards Principal Garter King of Arms. Court Rolls of Poplar manor in the Augmentation-office. Several other entries of the Dethick family occur in the regiſter, which it is the leſs neceſſary to inſert here, as there is a copious pedigree of that family in the Heralds' College.

" Sir

" Sir John Lee, of White-horſe-ſtreet, and Joan Lott, of Stepney, " widow, married Nov. 7, 1633. William, ſon of Sir John Lee, " buried Feb. 2, 1638."

" Steward, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley [149], of Mile-end, Knt. " and Dame Mary [150], his wife, baptized *domi* Ap. 19, 1634."

" Mrs Anne Dewes, daughter of Sir Symonds Dewes, of Stow- " hall in Suffolk, Knt. buried July 26, 1641."

" Sir John Cutler, Knt. and Bart. [151], of the city of London, and " Elicia Tipping, daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield " in Oxfordſhire, Knt. married July 27, 1669."

Roger Crab. " Roger Crab, Gent. of Bethnal Green, buried Sep. 14, 1680." This man was one of the eccentric characters of the laſt century. The moſt that we know of him is from a pamphlet (now very rare) written principally by himſelf, and entitled " The Engliſh Hermit, " or the Wonder of the Age." It appears from this publication that he had ſerved ſeven years in the parliamentary army, and had his ſkull cloven to the brain in their ſervice; for which he was ſo ill requited that he was once ſentenced to death by the lord protector, and afterwards ſuffered two years impriſonment. When he had obtained his releaſe, he ſet up a ſhop at Cheſham, as a haberdaſher of hats. He had not been long ſettled there before he began to imbibe a ſtrange notion, that it was a ſin againſt his body and ſoul to eat any ſort of fleſh, fiſh, or living creature, or to drink wine, ale, or beer. Thinking himſelf at the ſame time obliged to follow literally the injunction given to the young man in the Goſpel, he quitted buſineſs, and diſpoſing of his property gave it among the poor, reſerving to himſelf only a ſmall cottage at Ickenham where he reſided, and a rood of land for a garden, on the produce of which he ſubſiſted at the expence of three farthings a week, his food being bran,

[149] Son of Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. and anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Derby.

[150] Daughter of Peter Egerton, Eſq.

[151] Created in 1660; now extinct.

herbs,

herbs, roots, dock-leaves, mallows, and graſs; his drink, water. How ſuch an extraordinary change of diet agreed with his conſtitution the following paſſage from his pamphlet will ſhew, and give at the ſame time a ſpecimen of the work: "Inſtead of ſtrong drinks and wines, "I give the old man a cup of water; and inſtead of roſt mutton and "rabbets, and other dainty diſhes, I give him broth thickened with "bran, and pudding made with bran, and turnep-leaves chopt to-"gether, and graſs; at which the old man (meaning my body), "being moved, would know what he had done that I uſed him ſo "hardly, then I ſhow'd him his tranſgreſſion: ſo the warres began; "the law of the old man in my fleſhly members rebelled againſt the "law of my mind, and had a ſhrewd ſkirmiſh; but the mind, being "well enlightened, held it ſo that the old man grew ſick and weak "with the flux, like to fall to the duſt; but the wonderful love of "God, well pleaſed with the battle, raiſed him up again, and filled "him full of love, peace, and content of mind, and is now become "more humble; for now he will eat dock-leaves, mallows, or "graſſe." The pamphlet was publiſhed in 1655 [152]. Prefixed to it is a portrait of the author cut in wood; which, from its rarity, bears a very high price. Over the print are theſe lines:

"Roger Crab that feeds on herbs and roots is here;
"But I believe Diogenes had better cheer.
"*Rara avis in terris.*"

I know nothing of this man's future hiſtory, or whether he continued his diet of herbs. A paſſage in his epitaph ſeems to intimate that he never reſumed the uſe of animal food. It is not one of the leaſt extraordinary parts of his hiſtory that he ſhould ſo long have ſubſiſted on a diet which, by his own account, had reduced him almoſt to a ſkeleton in 1655. It appears that he reſided at Bethnal-

[152] It was reprinted in the Harleian Miſcellany, but without the portrait. A copy of the original edition, from which theſe notes were taken, is in the collection of James Bindley, Eſq.

green

green at the time of his deceaſe. A very handſome tomb was erected to his memory in the church-yard at this place; which being decayed, the ledger-ſtone was placed in the pathway leading acroſs the church-yard to Whitehorſe-ſtreet, where it ſtill remains, but the inſcription is almoſt defaced. It is given beneath [152] from Strype; who adds, "this "Crab, they ſay, was a Philadelphian, or ſweet ſinger."

"Sir Humphrey Nicholſon, of Mile-end-green, Knt. buried "June 2, 1682."

Dr. William Clarke.

"Dr. William Clarke, of Stepney, buried Ap. 27, 1684." An eminent phyſician, author of a treatiſe on the natural hiſtory of nitre [153].

Birth of Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary Hall.

"William, ſon of Mr. Peregrine King, clerk, and of Margaret "*Uxor*, baptized March 11, 1685, ſix days old." William King, whoſe birth is here recorded, was the celebrated principal of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford [154].

"Theodoſia, daughter of Sir Robert Clarke, Knt. of Wapping, "buried July 23, 1685."

"A ſervant of my L[d] Mountague's, of Poplar, buried at Poplar, "Oct. 13, 1722."

"Anne, daughter of Sir Atwell Lake, of Mile-end Old-town, "baptized July 12, 1746."

"Vere, ſon of Charles Bertie, Eſq. [155], buried March 26, 1747; "Bathſheba, Sep. 22, 1749."

[152] "Here remains all that was mortal of
"Roger Crab, 1680.
"Tread gently, reader, near the duſt
"Cometh to this tombſtone's truſt:
"For while 'twas fleſh it held a gueſt
"With univerſal love poſſeſt:
"A ſoul that ſtemmd opinion's tide,
"Did over ſects in triumph ride;
"Yet ſeparate from the giddy croud,
"And paths tradition had allowd.
"Through good and ill reports he paſt,
"Oft cenſur'd, yet approv'd at laſt.
"Wouldeſt thou his religion know?
"In brief twas this: to all to do
"Juſt as he would be done unto.
"So in kind nature's law he ſtood
"A temple undefild with blood,
"A friend to every thing thats good.
"The reſt, angels alone can fitly tell:
"Haſte, then, to them and him; and ſo
"farewell."

[153] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

[154] See vol. ii. p. 236 of this work.

[155] Charles Bertie, grandſon of Montagu Earl of Lindſey, married Bathſheba, daughter of Dr. Mead.

"Sir

" Sir Charles Caſtleton, of Mile-end Old-town, Bart. buried " Oct. 31, 1749."

" The Rev. Mr. John Entinck, buried May 28, 1773." Mr. Entinck, who was by profeſſion a ſchoolmaſter, was engaged during the greater part of his life in writing for the bookſellers, who kept him in conſtant employ. He was for a conſiderable length of time a writer in an anti-miniſterial paper, called the Monitor; this occaſioned his being taken up under a general warrant, for which he afterwards recovered damages. About the year 1738, he propoſed publiſhing an edition of Chaucer, which never took effect. Among his voluminous works, the principal are; A Naval Hiſtory, in folio; a Hiſtory of the late War, in five volumes, 8vo; a Hiſtory of London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, four volumes, 8vo; a preſent State of the Britiſh Empire, in four volumes, 8vo; an improved edition of Maitland's Hiſtory of London; a Spelling Dictionary, and a Latin and Engliſh Dictionary, of both which 20,000 copies have been printed at a time; an edition of Phædrus, &c. John Entinck.

" Gloſter Ridley, D. D. buried at Poplar, Nov. 10, 1774." This eminent writer, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a poet, hiſtorian, and divine, was born at ſea, in the year 1702, on board the Glouceſter Eaſt Indiaman. He received his education at Wincheſter, and at New College. During the greater part of his life, he had no other preferment than the ſmall college living of Weſtow in Norfolk, the donative of Rumford, and the chaplaincy of Poplar, where he reſided. At length, in 1768, Archbiſhop Secker, as a reward for ſome controverſial writings in which he had proved himſelf an able advocate for the church of England, gave him a prebend of Saliſbury. Dr. Ridley publiſhed a life of Biſhop Ridley [156], from whom Dr. Gloſter Ridley.

[156] He cleared by this work, which was publiſhed by ſubſcription, as much as bought him 800l. in the public funds. Biograph. Dram.

he was collaterally deſcended; a diſſertation on the Syriac verſion of the New Teſtament; a review of Philipps's Life of Cardinal Pole; an anſwer to *the Confeſſional;* the Chriſtian Paſſover, in four ſermons; and ſeveral ſingle diſcourſes. He wrote alſo two poems (printed in Dodſley's collection); Pſyche, or the great metamorphoſis; and "Jovi Eleutherio," or an offering to liberty; and left behind him in MS. Melampus, a poem, being the ſequel to Pſyche; and a tragedy called Jugurtha. He was concerned in writing another tragedy, never acted, called the Fruitleſs Redreſs [157]. Dr. Ridley lies buried in the cemetery at Poplar, where is a monument to his memory, with the following inſcription, written by Biſhop Lowth: "H. S. E. Gloſterus Ridley, vir optimus, integerrimus; verbi Di-" vini Miniſter peritus, fidelis, indefeſſus: ab academiâ Oxonienſi " pro meritis et præter ordinem, in ſacrâ theologiâ doctoratu inſig-" nitus. Poeta natus, oratoriæ facultati impenſius ſtuduit. Quàm " fuerat in concionando facundus, plurimorum animis diu inſidebit; " quàm variâ eruditione inſtructus, ſcripta ipſius ſemper teſtabuntur. " Obiit tertiâ die menſis Novembris, A. D. 1774. Ætatis 72." The

James Ridley.

Rev. James Ridley, eldeſt ſon of Dr. Ridley, was author of the Tales of the Genii, and ſeveral humourous papers, publiſhed in the London Chronicle, and afterwards collected and publiſhed under the title of *The Schemer*. He died on the 24th of February 1765, aged 29, and

Mrs. Evans.

was buried at Poplar. His ſiſter, Mrs. Evans, wrote a novel in two volumes [158].

Mary Eaſt.

"Mary Eaſt of Poplar, buried at Poplar, June 4, 1780." This ſingular character lived 36 years as landlord of the White-horſe Inn at Poplar, ſerved pariſh offices [159], and attended the courts of juſtice, as a juryman. In July 1766, a woman who had lived many years

[157] Biograph. Dram.

[158] Ibid.

[159] She ſerved the office of headborough, under the name of James How, in 1744; in 1752 ſhe was overſeer of the poor; and, when ſhe was obliged to diſcover her ſex, was in nomination for churchwarden.

at

at the White-horſe, in the character of the landlord's wife [160], died; and a few days before ſhe expired revealed the ſecret of Mrs. Eaſt's ſex, making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for bequeathing a moiety of the fortune which they had acquired in partnerſhip to her relations. Mrs. Eaſt then aſſumed the female dreſs, and ſoon afterwards proſecuted one William Barwick for having extorted conſiderable ſums of money from her at various times for concealing her ſex. He was tried at Hicks's Hall on the 21ſt of October 1766, and ſentenced to ſtand three times on the pillory, and to ſuffer four years impriſonment. Mrs. Eaſt being a very ignorant woman, he and a few others who knew her ſex, had perſuaded her that ſhe was liable to be hanged for the impoſture ſhe had practiſed. After the matter became public ſhe quitted buſineſs, and lived upon a decent competence which ſhe had acquired.

"George Gordon (Lord Strathhaven [161]), and Catherine Anne "Cope [162], married (by banns) April 4, 1791."

As the age of perſons interred is not mentioned in the pariſh regiſter, no inſtances of longevity could be collected. The following perſons are ſaid to have died in this pariſh at very advanced ages; but I do not find that any of them were buried here, except Mary Thomas. James Graham, at Poplar, aged 102, who had been gunner of a man of war in the reign of James II. Aug. 23, 1758; Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Poplar, aged 102, Nov. 26, 1767; Mrs. Bridget Goodluck, of Mile-end, aged 98, April 10, 1771; Maria Watſon, of Poplar, aged 104, Jan. 3, 1772; Stephen Fibbleſon, Eſq. of Mile-end, aged 98, June 25, 1773; Samuel Etherington, Eſq. of Stepney, aged 96, Jan. 14, 1782; Mrs. Wilkins, of Mile-

[160] The ſtory told at the time of the diſcovery was, that they had both been unfortunate in love, and, being reſolved never to marry, took this method of avoiding all farther ſolicitations. Gent. Mag. 1766.

[161] Now Earl of Aboyne.

[162] Daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart. by Lady Hawkſbury, and ſiſter of the preſent Ducheſs of Dorſet.

end, aged 97, Feb. 3, 1783; Captain Onway, of Poplar, aged 98, May 31, 1786; and Capt. Manſhip, of Mile-end, aged 96, Dec. 25, 1786 [163].

Inſtances of three Children at a Birth.

" Rachel, daughter of John Todd, of Limehouſe, mariner, and " Anne, baptized Feb. 19, 1619--20;—this was the eldeſt of three " children at a birth."

" Three infant ſons of Thomas Harris, of Poplar, born at a birth, " buried July 8, 1626."

" Three infant daughters of John Anderſon, of Spitalfields, huſ- " bandman, buried Ap. 13, 1631."

" William, Elizabeth, and Jane, three children of Thomas Kempe, " of Limehouſe, ſmith, and Anne his wife, two days old, baptized " Feb. 16, 1639--40." Two of theſe children were buried on the 6th of March.

" Mary, Margaret, and Hannah, children of Arthur Baker, of " Poplar, mariner, and Mary, one day old, baptized Mar. 25, " 1654." Margaret was buried on the 6th of April, the other two on the 12th.

" Martha, Mary, and Margaret, daughters of George King, of " Old-Gravel-Lane, ſhipwright, and Margaret, two days old, bap- " tized Ap. 26, 1658." Margaret, the mother, was buried on the 2d of May.

" Mary, Frances, and Elizabeth, daughters of Michael Thomas, " of Brook-ſtreet, ſhipwright, and Mary, one day old, baptized " Jan. 20, 1658--9." Mary, the mother, was buried Jan. 30; Elizabeth, the daughter, Feb. 18; Frances, Feb. 20.

[163] Gent. Mag. Obituary.

" Magdalen,

" Magdalen, Frances, and Anne, children of Francis Jackſon, " lighterman, and Magdalen, one day old, baptized Nov. 14, 1666." Magdalen was buried on the 28th.

" James, Mary, and Martha, children of James Johnſon, of " Spitalfields, mariner, and Joan, two days old, baptized Dec. 26, " 1681." Martha was buried Jan. 9; James and Mary, Jan. 13, 1682.

" Charles, James, and George, ſons of Adam Barwell, of Ratcliffe- " highway, mariner, and Sarah, one day old, baptized Jan. 17, 1684." They were all buried on the 27th.

" Abraham, Iſaac, and Sarah, children of Martin Bonnell, ma- " riner, and Mary, four days old, baptized Oct. 27, 1695." One of theſe children was buried in November.

" John, Henry, and Mary, ſons and daughter of John Lines, of " Poplar, waterman, and Dorothy, one day old, were baptized " Aug. 29, 1706." They were all buried Sept. 3.

" Edward, Richard, and William, ſons of Edward Bellas, of Rat- " cliffe, mariner, and Rebecca, two days old, baptized May 14, " 1709."

" Matthew, ſon of Edward George, of Wapping, cooper, and " Elizabeth (four days old), the firſt of three at a birth, baptized " May 26, 1711. N. B. Two died as ſoon as born."

" Joſeph, ſon, and Phillis and Sarah, daughters, of Richard Hill, " of Bethnal-green, mariner, and Phillis, one day old, baptized " May 29, 1712."

" James, Jacob, and Sarah, children of Capt. George Tickner, " of Wapping, and Helena, three days old, baptized Mar. 6, 1723." They were all buried on the 26th.

" Abraham, the firſt born, and Iſaac and Jacob as they follow, " the three ſons of Henry Blacktop, of Mile-end Old-town, car- " penter, and Mary, 89 days old, baptized Aug. 3, 1788."

John

Birth of John Strype, the hiſtorian.

John Strype, the celebrated hiſtorian and antiquary, ſon of John Strype, or Van Stryp, a merchant and ſilk-throwſter, is ſaid to have been born at Stepney in the month of November 1643 [164], but he calls himſelf a native of London, and his baptiſm does not occur in the regiſter at Stepney, though the names of ſome of his brothers and ſiſters are there entered, and his father lies buried in the church-yard.

Hamlet of POPLAR and BLACKWALL.

Poplar chapel.

The hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall lies on the ſouth ſide of the pariſh, is ſeven miles in circumference, and contains about 600 houſes. The chapel at Poplar was begun before the year 1650 [165], and finiſhed in 1654, when Thomas Walton was appointed chaplain by William Greenhill, vicar of Stepney [166]. The ſubſcription for building it was begun by Gilbert Dethick, Eſq. with a benefaction of 100l.; the whole expence was above 2000l. Mr. Maurice Thompſon, Mr. Thomas Tomlins, and Sir Henry Johnſon, were among the principal contributors [167]. It is a brick ſtructure, conſiſting of a nave, chancel, and two aiſles. At the weſt end is a ſmall wooden turret. The whole chapel was nearly rebuilt by the Eaſt India Company in 1776. On the front of the gallery are the arms of Johnſon [168], and in the windows thoſe of Dethick [169], Thompſon,

[164] Biograph. Brit. old edition.

[165] In the year 1642, the inhabitants of Poplar and Blackwall renewed a requeſt they had formerly made to the Eaſt India Company, for a piece of ground to build a chapel on, and a houſe for the miniſter. It was then reſolved by the court, that the ground behind the alms-houſes ſhould be granted for that purpoſe; and that 60 loads of ſtones, belonging to the Company, which lay there, ſhould be given for the purpoſe of laying the foundation. (Extracts from the Court-books, obligingly communicated by the Rev. John Wheler.) By the parliamentary ſurvey in 1650 (in the MSS. Library at Lambeth) it appears that the foundation had then been laid. In 1652, upon another petition of the inhabitants, the Eaſt India Company voted the ſum of 200l. towards completing the chapel. The next year the adventurers in the ſecond general voyage, on a like petition, contributed 50l. (Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.)

[166] Proceedings of the Committees (Lambeth Library), vol. xxxiii.

[167] Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey.

[168] Or, a water-bouget Sable, on a chief of the ſecond three beſants, impaling; on a feſſe Gules, between 3 cinquefoils 2 pheons Or.

[169] Quarterly of four: 1. Arg. a feſſe vairé O. & G. between three water-bougets Sable. 2. Arg.

ſon [170], and Tomlins [171]. On the cieling are the arms of the Eaſt India Company. On the eaſt wall are the monuments of Robert Ainſworth [172], 1743, and Captain Philip Worth [173], in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, 1743. On the chancel floor are the tombs of Andrew Horſman, Eſq. major of Plymouth, 16--; Henry Hall, Gent. 1699; Mary, wife of his ſon Henry, and daughter of George Aſhby, of Queenby in Leiceſterſhire, 1719; Capt. Richard Grainger, 1717; and George Steevens, Eſq. (father of the editor of Shakſpeare, who is a native of this hamlet), 1763. In the north aiſle is the monument of William Currie [174], Eſq. 1781; and the tombs of Captain George Phenney, 1697; Hannah, wife of Captain John Roberts, 1705; Mary Hancock, daughter of Captain John Brooks, 1712; Margaret, relict of Colonel Michael Hudſon, Lieutenant Colonel of the firſt regiment of Guards, 1776; and John Harriſon, Eſq. 1794. In the north aiſle is the monument of Captain George Woolmore [175], in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, 1788. On the floor are flat

Monuments of Robert Ainſworth, &c.

2. Arg. a chief Gul. over all a bend Az. charged with three eſcutcheons of the field, having chiefs of the ſecond. 3. Or, a chevron G. a canton Erm. 4. Erm. a chevron engrailed Az. between three pinks proper: Inſignia Gilberti Dethick fil. Gul. Dethick Eq. aur. a cujus beneficentiâ fundamentum cœpit hoc facellum. Anno 1654. This date muſt relate to placing the arms there, as the foundation of the chapel was certainly laid ſome years before. See note 165. In another window is the ſingle coat of Dethick, with this inſcription, William Dethick, ob. Aug. 22, 1655.

[170] Or on a feſſe indented Az. three etoiles of the field; on a canton of the ſecond, a ſun in ſplendor.

[171] Arg. a chevron Az. between three vine-leaves proper.

[172] The following inſcription was written by himſelf: "Robertus Ainſworth et uxor ejus "admodum ſenes, dormituri veſtem detritam "hic exuerunt, novam primò mani ſurgentes "induturi.

"Dum fas mortalis ſapias et reſpice finem

"Hoc ſuadent manes, hoc canit Amramides.

Arms—Gules 3 battleaxes, Arg. Ainſworth was born at Woodyale in Lancaſhire in 1660. He kept a ſchool many years in this neighbourhood, at Hackney, Bethnal-green, and Stepney. Beſides his Latin dictionary, which is in very general uſe, he publiſhed a treatiſe on grammatical inſtitution.

[173] Arms—Arg. an eagle diſplayed with two necks Sab. beak and legs Gules, impaling, Gul. on a chevron engrailed Erm. between three garbs Arg. a cinquefoil of the firſt.

[174] Arms—Gules, a ſaltier Arg. in chief a roſe of the field, impaling, Sab. a chevron between three trefoils in chief, and a mound in baſe, Or.—Lefevre. Mr. Currie married Magdalen, daughter of Iſaac Lefevre, Eſq.

[175] Arms—Gul. a chevron between three eſcallops Argent, impaling, Or, a lion ramp. Azure.

ſtones

ſtones in memory of Captain James Pallifter, 1765; and in the nave one for Captain William Jones, 1773. Strype mentions the tomb of Captain Thomas Lancaſter, 1666.

Tombs in the chapel-yard.

In the cemetery adjoining are the tombs of William Curtis, Gent. commander in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice [176], 1669; Captain Robert Sincock, 1698; Captain John Beere, 1705; Captain John Bromwell, 1706; Captain James Smith, 1714; Captain John Man, 1719; Mr. Daniel Coppendale, 1722; Captain Leonard Brown, 1723; Captain Samuel Lewis, 1728; Mr. John Oyles, 1731; Samuel Jones, Eſq. [177], 1734; Anne, his wife, daughter of Captain John Bromwell, 1714; Samuel Jones, Eſq. 1777; Anne, his firſt wife, daughter of Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. 1756; Suſanna, his widow, daughter of Richard Marſh, Eſq. 1786; Mr. Thomas Carpenter, 1735; Mr. William Haſkins, 1736; George Rawlings, lieutenant in the navy, 1742; Capt. Thomas Landefield, 1744; Mr. Michael Guignard, ſurgeon, 1745; Eliſha Armſtrong, 1746; Capt. George Wigg, 1751; Mr. Robert Carter, 1751; Captain Mark Ord, 1753; Captain John Fell, aged 93, 1754; Solomon Baker, Eſq. 1756; (he married Katherine Trenwith;) Anne, wife of Mr. Henry Bird, 1757; Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Clark, 1760; Rev. James Ridley, 1765; Rev. Gloſter Ridley [178], D. D. 1774; Captain William Coates, 1767; Elias Bird, Eſq. of Roehampton, 1767; Capt. Thomas Hunt, 1769; Captain Thomas Shaw, 1772; Lieut. Thomas Cookſon, 1772; Capt. Thomas Cookſon of the Royal Navy, 1775; Captain Purſer Dowers, 1777; John Smart, Eſq. 1777; Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Staples, Eſq. 1774; Thomas Smith Panu-

[176] Inſcription:
" Who in this life fifty years did ſtand,
" And to Eaſt India did bear command;
" Who in his lifetime kept not faſt his door,
" And afterwards provided for the poor
" Sixty pounds per annum for ever."

[177] A captain in the navy. " He engaged " a ſuperior force of the French off Cape " Rwella in 1706, and off Beachy-head in " 1707; and with ſignal bravery and conduct " put them to flight."

[178] See his epitaph, p. 458.

well,

well, Eſq. of Calverley Lodge, near Tunbridge-wells, 1784; Capt. Iſaac Hill, 1785; and Anne, relict of William Steevens, Eſq. 1790. Strype mentions the tombs of Jarret, ſon of Capt. Richard Leſtock, 1700; and Agnes, relict of William Wharton, of Waitby in the county of Weſtmorland, 1704.

Among ſome papers obligingly communicated by Mr. Wheler, the preſent miniſter of Poplar, was an epitaph intended for Sir Henry Johnſon's monument, written by his grandſon in 1756, but never put up. It appears by the epitaph, that Sir Henry Johnſon (proprietor of the dock-yard at Blackwall) was of Freſton Hall, in Suffolk, and that he ſat in parliament for the borough of Aldborough. He married Mary, daughter and heir of William Lord, Eſq. of Melton in Kent, by whom he had two ſons, Henry and William, who both repreſented Aldborough in parliament. Henry, the elder, was knighted, and left an only daughter, married to the Earl of Strafford; in conſequence of which, the deſcendants of that peer inherited the whole of his large property. Sir Henry Johnſon, the elder, left various charities, particularly an alms-houſe for ſix poor ſhip-carpenters at Blackwall. The epitaph was written, and the monument intended by Henry, ſon of his younger ſon William, who died in 1718, at Cape Coaſt Caſtle, of which he was governor. Sir Henry Johnſon died in 1683, but the entry of his burial is not to be found in the regiſter.

Patronage of the chapel.

Although Thomas Walton was appointed chaplain of Poplar in 1654, by Mr. Greenhill, as vicar of Stepney, it does not appear that the vicar ever claimed the patronage in future. It ſeems that the inhabitants, in conſequence of the noble benefactions they had received from them, proffered it to the Eaſt India Company, ſo early as the year 1656. Their right of nomination was diſputed, nevertheleſs, by future inhabitants; and though the matter was generally compromiſed (the Company nominating as of their own right the

perſon choſen by the inhabitants, or the inhabitants accepting the perſon nominated by the Company), yet the right of appointing was not decided till the year 1721, when the inhabitants applying to the Company with a requeſt that they would repair the chapel, they conſented, and engaged to keep it in repair for the future, on condition that their appointment of the chaplain ſhould never be again conteſted [179].

The Eaſt India Company formerly allowed 20l. per annum to the chaplain, apartments in their hoſpital, a garden and field [180]. In Dr. Ridley's time the ſalary was increaſed to 50l. it is now 100l. In addition to which, the chaplain has the pew rents and burial fees. Mrs. Heſter Hawes left the ſum of 20s. to the miniſter of Poplar for preaching a ſermon on Whit-Monday; Mr. William Curtis, the ſame ſum for a ſermon on the firſt Thurſday in July; and Mr. Thomas Perkins, the ſame ſum for a ſermon on St. Thomas's day.

Miniſters.

Samuel Peck, choſen miniſter of Poplar in 1670 [181], publiſhed two ſingle ſermons. Dr. Joſiah Woodward, choſen in 1690 [182], publiſhed eight ſermons, preached at Boyle's lectures, and a great many ſingle diſcourſes. Some account of Dr. Gloſter Ridley, who was appointed by the Eaſt India Company in 1729, has been already given. He was ſucceeded in 1774, by the preſent chaplain the Rev. John Wheler, LL. D.

Alms-houſes belonging to the Eaſt India Company.

Adjoining to Poplar chapel is a hoſpital (containing 22 tenements) founded by the Eaſt India Company [183], for the widows of inferior officers and ſeamen who receive weekly or quarterly penſions, varying according to the rank which their huſbands bore in the ſer-

[179] Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.
[180] Ibid.
[181] Ibid.
[182] Ibid.
[183] I have not been able to diſcover the date of the foundation. It appears by ſome extracts from the court-books of the Eaſt India Company (among the papers communicated by Mr. Wheler), that they were founded before 1632:

vice.

vice [184]. The Company formerly ſupported a ſchool at Poplar for ſeamen's children, but it has been diſcontinued for many years.

The manor of Poplar has been treated of already [185].

Stepney-marſh, or the Iſle of Dogs [186], adjoining to Poplar, is a tract of land lying within the curve which the Thames forms between Ratcliffe and Blackwall. Its extent, according to a ſurvey taken in 1740, is 836 acres. It is ſtated in an inquiſition taken in the reign of Edward II. relating to the repairs of the embankments in *Stebbenheth*-marſh, that a former lord of the manor had recovered 100 acres of land from the river by making of banks and ditches, which, when neglected to be repaired, were liable to be overflown; that the ſame lord afterwards granted 42 acres and a half of this land in parcels to his freemen, and the reſidue to his bondmen; each perſon being required to repair the banks upon his own land. It appears that the freemen had done what was requiſite on their parts, but that the bondmen had ſuffered the banks upon their land to go to decay; in conſequence of which, they and the Biſhop of London (as lord of the manor) were by the ſheriff of the county required to repair them; which was done accordingly. Soon afterwards, in the year 1324, a great flood happened, which cauſed a breach upon the land of one of the biſhop's tenants; when a queſtion aroſe, Whether the expence of this repair ſhould fall only on the landholder where the breach happened, or whether the other proprietors of the marſh ſhould be obliged to join in bearing the expence? The matter came to a trial, and was determined in favour of the biſhop's tenant, as may be ſeen more at large in Dugdale on

Stepney-marſh.

Embankments.

[184] The widows of chief mates have 32l. 10s. per annum; ſecond mates', 26l.; boatſwains', gunners', &c. 9l. 12s.; caulkers', 7l. 4s. inferior ſeamen's, 4l. 16s.

[185] See p. 424.

[186] Said to have derived that name from the king's hounds having been kept there when the royal family reſided formerly at Greenwich palace, to which it lies oppoſite. But I much doubt the fact, as it would have been much more convenient to have had their dog-kennels on the other ſide the water.

draining and embanking; where is an account of ſeveral commiſſions for viewing and repairing the banks of Stebbenheth-marſh.

Rich paſture. This marſh is celebrated for the uncommon richneſs of its paſture, which is ſuch, that lean cattle, when turned into it, ſoon fatten, and grow to a great ſize. It is ſaid in the Circuit-walk (annexed to Stow's Survey), publiſhed in 1720, that oxen fed in this marſh had been known to ſell for 34 l. a-piece. A ſtory is there told of a butcher who undertook to furniſh a weekly club at Blackwall, all the year round, with a leg of mutton of 28 lb. in weight, cut from a ſheep fed in Stepney-marſh.

Ancient chapel in the Iſle of Dogs. In the Iſle of Dogs ſtood an ancient chapel, called the Chapel of St. Mary, in Stepney-marſh. It is mentioned by that name in a will of the 15th century [186]. The object of its foundation does not appear. It is not likely that the marſh ſhould ever have had many inhabitants. Perhaps it was an hermitage, founded by ſome devout perſon, for the purpoſe of ſaying maſſes for the ſouls of mariners. This chapel has been converted into a neat farm-houſe, which ſtands upon the ſame foundation, and is the only dwelling-place upon the marſh. It exhibits no remains of antiquity, except in the lower part of the walls, which are of ſmall ſtones and flints. A Gothic window was removed about three years ago.

In the year 1769, an ancient Town-hall, belonging to this hamlet (ſuppoſed to have been given by Captain Crowthers), which ſtood in the highway near the Green Dragon, was pulled down. The preſent Town-hall was built in the enſuing year [187].

Sir Richard Steele. Poplar was for ſome time the reſidence of Sir Richard Steele, who had a laboratory there, and is ſaid to have expended conſiderable ſums in the ſtudy of alchemy [188].

[186] See the Circuit-walk annexed to the laſt edition of Stow's Survey.

[187] From the information of John Salter, Eſq. to whom I am indebted for ſome other particulars reſpecting this hamlet.

[188] Tatler, new edition, vol. i. p. 69. notes.

Blackwall,

Blackwall, ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of this hamlet, has been long noted for its ſhip-yard and docks; which, when Strype wrote his Circuit-walk, belonged to Sir Henry Johnſon and his ſon. They are now the property of John Perry, Eſq. who, in the year 1789, made a ſpacious new dock [189] as a harbour for ſhipping, called the Brunſwick-dock. It is capable of receiving 28 Eaſt Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ſhips of ſmaller burthen. Its extent, with the embankments and adjoining yard, is 19 ſuperficial acres. BLACKWALL. The dock and ſhip-yard.

On the ſouth quay (which meaſures 1100 feet from eaſt to weſt) are four cranes for landing guns and heavy ſtores. On the eaſt quay are conveniencies for receiving blubber from the Greenland ſhips; and adjoining to the quay, coppers for boiling, and warehouſes for ſtoring the whalebone. On the weſt quay is a machine, 120 feet in height, for maſting and diſmaſting the Eaſt India ſhips, by which the practice of raiſing ſheers on the decks, ſo injurious to the ſhips, and ſo dangerous to the workmen, is avoided. The firſt ſhip maſted by this machine was the Lord Macartney Eaſt Indiaman, on the 25th of October 1791. Her whole ſuit of maſts and bowſprit were raiſed and fixed in three hours and 40 minutes, by half the number of men uſually employed two days in that ſervice. The baſons without the dock-gate are ſo contrived, that ſhips may be laid on the ſtocks and their bottoms inſpected, without the neceſſity of putting them into dry docks, by which means much time and expence are ſaved. During the preſent war, the cavalry which have been ſent to the Continent have embarked at Mr. Perry's dock; the convenience for that purpoſe being ſuch, that an embarkation of cavalry, which has formerly occupied three days, has been completed in as many hours. The average number of hands employed by Mr. Perry in his dock and ſhip-yard, is about 300 [190].

[189] In making this dock, a great quantity of foſſil nuts, and wood were found.

[190] The above particulars relating to Mr. Perry's dock were obligingly communicated by John Powſey, Eſq. of Poplar.

The

Charity-school.

The united charity-ſchool for the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall and the pariſh of Limehouſe has been already mentioned [191]. It was revived by Dr. Ridley in the year 1737. The benefactions which have been given to the poor of this hamlet excluſively have been as follows: Captain John Crowther gave a tenement, with a yard and garden, for the uſe of the town, either to be divided into apartments for poor aged ſeamen or their widows, or to be diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, and the profits diſtributed in bread to the ſame objects. This houſe is ſuppoſed to have been the old town-hall, under which were three tenements for poor perſons. An alms-houſe for eight poor widows was built by Col. Blunt, and rebuilt in 1676 by Capt. Harman [192]. Sir Henry Johnſon, by his will bearing date 1683, left the ſum of 300l. for the purpoſe of building ſix alms-houſes for poor ſhip-carpenters of the age of 60 years or upwards; the penſioners to receive 2s. 6d. a-week each, and on Chriſtmas-eve a blue gown of 30s. value, and an additional half-crown. The payment of theſe penſions was charged upon his eſtate at Blackwall. The benevolent purpoſes of this will were ſhamefully neglected by his heirs. The houſes were indeed built, but appropriated to other uſes; till after the Earl of Strafford, who married the donor's granddaughter, had ſold the eſtate at Blackwall in 1722, when the inhabitants of the hamlet took up the matter; the Earl of Strafford then conſented to pay the ſum of 300l. for building other houſes, without farther litigation, the inhabitants remitting the arrears; which they were induced the rather to do, as Sir Henry Johnſon the younger, though he had neglected to pay the penſions, had provided ſeveral poor carpenters with habitations rent free, and his ſhip-yard had been of great ſervice to the hamlet. Though the eſtate was ſold by the Earl of Strafford ſubject to this charity, it appears to have been withheld through the pretence of want of proper objects, as

Alms-houſes in Poplar and Blackwall.

[191] P. 240. [192] Strype's Circuit-walk. This alms-houſe does not now exiſt.

deſcribed

deſcribed in the donor's will, till about the year 1756, when, through the exertions of Dr. Ridley, ſome benefit at length accrued from the charity [193], and the houſes are now occupied purſuant to the donor's intention.

An alms-houſe for ſix poor widows was founded by Mrs. Eſther Hawes, in 1686, and endowed with 9l. per annum. Mr. John Tell, by his will, bearing date 1742, appointed four alms-houſes to be built at Blackwall for poor watermen who had gained a ſettlement by ſerving their apprenticeſhip in this hamlet, and charged his eſtate with 3l. per annum for repairs, but left no endowment. The penſioners to be nominated by his heirs, or on failure of heirs, by the miniſter and church-wardens [194]. Mr. William Hunt, in 1648, gave 5l. per annum, to purchaſe bread for ſix poor widows. Mr. John Weſt, in 1665, gave a rent-charge of 12l. to be diſtributed on St. Thomas's days, in ſums of 10s. each, to 12 poor men and 12 women. Mr. Tomlins, in 1676, gave the ſum of 25l. to be kept as a ſtock for the purpoſe of purchaſing coals in the ſummer, to be repaid in the winter at prime coſt. Mr. Thomas Perkins, in 1702, gave 4l. per annum, to be diſtributed in ſums of 2s. 6d. each, to 16 poor ſeamen, and the ſame number of ſeamen's widows. John Perry, Eſq. who died in 1771, gave the intereſt of 200l. to be diſtributed in bread to the poor. This hamlet receives the ſum of 8l. per annum for bread, and 6l. for apprenticing children, out of the benefactions of Captain William Curtis.

Other benefactions to this hamlet.

The quota paid to the land-tax in this hamlet is 1020l. 12s. 1d. raiſed by a rate of 2s. 5d. in the pound.

In the year 1655, an attempt was made by the inhabitants of Poplar and Blackwall, to get this hamlet made a diſtinct pariſh [195]. It was attempted a ſecond time in 1673 [196], at which time the inha-

[193] Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.
[194] Ibid. I underſtand theſe houſes are not occupied purſuant to the founder's intention.
[195] Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.
[196] Ibid.

bitants,

bitants, desiring the concurrence of the East India Company, consented that they should have the sole patronage of the benefice, upon their engaging to render permanent their voluntary stipend to the minister, which was then 20 l. per annum. When the fifty new churches were built, and some other hamlets were separated from Stepney, it was again in contemplation to make Poplar a parish church [197], but it still remains, as heretofore, a hamlet of that parish.

Hamlet of Ratcliffe.

The hamlet of Ratcliffe [198] lies in the western division of the parish. It is about two miles and a half in circumference; and contained about 1150 houses, of which 455 [199], with 36 warehouses, were de-

Dreadful fire.

stroyed by the dreadful fire which broke out on the 23d of July 1794. The immediate distress of the poor inhabitants was very great; but quickly relieved as far as circumstances would admit. Tents were pitched in the neighbouring fields for their present accommodation, and very active subscriptions set on foot for their more effectual relief. So ready and so liberal were the donations, that the hand of public charity was stopped long before it would have ceased to contribute, by an intimation from the gentlemen who had humanely taken upon themselves the management of the money, that the sum already collected was fully adequate to the necessary relief of the poor sufferers [200].

The quota paid to the land-tax in Ratcliffe is 1976 l. 9s. 4d. which (since the fire) is at the rate of 4s. in the pound.

In this hamlet are situated the church, the quakers' meeting, and the cemetery belonging to the presbyterian dissenters; all of which

Dissenters' school and alms-houses.

have been already spoken of. Adjoining to the said cemetery are some alms-houses for seven poor persons, supported by the dissenters,

[197] Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.

[198] Anciently Redclyve; the red cliff or bank.

[199] From the information of Mr. Barnfield, who has been employed in an accurate investigation of the extent of the fire, with a view of publishing a plan of the hamlet as it stood before the late calamity, with the names of the families whose houses were burnt. A plan of the fire, though not taken with that exactness, has been already published.

[200] The whole amount of the subscriptions (including about 470 l. collected on the spot, mostly in halfpence) was nearly 17,000 l.

and

and a ſchool inſtituted by that congregation, anno 1783, in which 40 poor children of all denominations are clothed and educated. The ſchool-houſe was built in 1785[200].

The Mercers' alms-houſes, near the church, founded by Dame Jane, relict of Sir Samuel Mico, for 12 poor widows, who receive 12 l. per annum each, are in the hamlet of Ratcliffe. In this hamlet alſo ſtood the free-ſchool founded by Nicholas Gibſon, ſheriff of London, and Avis, his wife. It had been in a great meaſure rebuilt a few years ago at the expence of the Coopers' company, to whoſe management it had been entruſted. It was deſtroyed by the fire laſt year, and ſtill lies in ruins.

Mercers' alms-houſes.

Gibſon's free-ſchool.

There is a dock in this hamlet belonging to Mr. Meretone, which was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by the fire. Shakeſpear's and Eaſum's rope-walks, and Bowles's celebrated manufacture of window glaſs, eſtabliſhed by the great grandfather of the preſent proprietor, who is ſaid to have been the firſt who manufactured crown glaſs in this kingdom. It has certainly been brought to its preſent improved ſtate by his family.

Dock, and manufactures.

Bowles's glaſs-houſe.

Ratcliffe charity-ſchool, in White-horſe-ſtreet, was inſtituted in 1710; the ſchool-houſe was built by ſubſcription in 1719. Mr. Wakeling gave an eſtate at Edmonton, now let at 10 l. per annum, to this ſchool. Various benefactions in money, to the amount of about 1800 l.[201], have been bequeathed to it. For farther ſupport it depends upon annual ſubſcriptions and collections at charity ſermons. Thirty-five boys and 15 girls are clothed and educated in this ſchool.

Ratcliffe charity-ſchool.

[200] From the information of the Reverend Mr. Brewer.

[201] The principal benefactions have been,
1737, Edward Turner, Eſq. 500l.
Mr. Burnet, 90l.
Mrs. Dawes, 100l.
Mr. Robert Townſend, 100l.
Mrs. Suſanna Warrin, 50l.
An unknown perſon, 100l.

Benefactions to the hamlet of Ratcliffe.

Mr. Edward Johnſon, in 1670, gave the ſum of 400 l. to be laid out for the benefit of the poor of Ratcliffe and Limehouſe, in equal portions. This money was laid out in the purchaſe of a houſe, which is now let at 20 l. per annum. Thomas Jones left 40s. per annum to this hamlet [202].

Hamlet of MILE-END OLD-TOWN.

The hamlet of Mile-end Old-town occupies the greater part of the north ſide of the pariſh. It is about five miles and three quarters in circumference, and contains about 1300 houſes.

The quota paid to the land-tax in this hamlet is 1052 l. which is raiſed by a rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound.

Encampments and fortifications at Mile-end.

In Jack Cade's rebellion the commons of Eſſex encamped at Mile-end [203].

Fortifications were made at Mile-end when the city of London was ſurrounded with a trench in 1642. The ſailors (ſays one of the diurnals) are raiſing a mount, and making trenches at Mile-end, where women of good faſhion and children labour hard at the work [204]. Sir Kenelm Digby was taken into cuſtody as he was viewing the fortifications at this place in diſguiſe [205].

Whitechapel Mount.

The fortreſs, which was intended to defend the approach to the city from the eaſtern road, is ſituated within the pariſh of Whitechapel, and is now known by the name of Whitechapel Mount. Its dimenſions are 329 feet in length at the baſe, and 182 in breadth. The height above the level of the ground is about 25 feet. The eaſt end remains very perfect. On the weſt ſide ſome houſes have been built. The ſurface on the top, except where it has been dug away, is perfectly level. This Mount is deſcribed in Sir Chriſtopher Wren's plan of the new buildings at Mile-end, and is there called the Fort [206]. It ſeems probable that a fortreſs was erected to defend each of the principal roads leading to the metropolis. That at

[202] Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey. Oct. 24, 1642.
[203] Stow's Annals, p. 644. 4to.
[204] England's Memorable Occurrences,
[205] Ibid. Nov. 14.
[206] See p. 447.

Mile-

Mile-end was called a Mount [207] in the diurnals of the laſt century. We have traces of ſeveral Mounts in the ſuburbs of London, all of which were near the great roads. Holywell Mount, now levelled, was near the Hertfordſhire road. There are the remains of another as you go to Iſlington, near the great north road.

The manor of Mile-end has been already mentioned, and Worceſter-houſe, an ancient manſion in this hamlet, the gateway of which is yet remaining.

In the hamlet of Mile-end Old-town are Mr. Brewer's meeting-houſe, and a chapel belonging to the Methodiſts in Union-ſtreet.

Burial-grounds of the Jews.

On the north ſide of the Mile-end road are two large cemeteries belonging to the Portugueſe Jews, whoſe ſynagogue is in Bevis Marks; and a third which belongs to the German or Dutch Jews, whoſe ſynagogue in Duke's Place was lately rebuilt, principally at the expence of Mrs. Judith Levy, of Richmond. Theſe cemeteries are called בת החיים, or the Houſe of the Living.

Old ground belonging to the Portugueſe Jews.

The old burying-ground belonging to the Portugueſe Jews was firſt uſed for that purpoſe about the year 1657. In this ground the dead are interred in rows, a certain ſpace being allowed for each grave. The ſpot contiguous to that laſt occupied, is uſed for the next perſon who dies, whether rich or poor; except in a few inſtances, where a burial-place purchaſed for a conſiderable ſum has been reſerved near the grave of ſome near relation. The ſame grave is never opened a ſecond time, it being reckoned a moſt impious and ſacrilegious act to diſturb the aſhes of the deceaſed. The tombs are ſome of free ſtone, others of marble. The bye-laws of the ſynagogue direct that thoſe of adults ſhall be ſix feet and a half long, three wide, and one foot and a half high, including the ledger-ſtone. The tombs of children are of the ſame height, but

Deſcription of the tombs.

[207] A miſtaken idea has prevailed, that this Mount was made of the rubbiſh occaſioned by the great fire of London in 1666.

only four feet long, and two and a half broad [208]. Some of the tombs are ornamented with emblematical devices [209], and baſſo relievos, repreſenting portions of ſcripture hiſtory [210]. The inſcriptions are principally in Hebrew and Portugueſe, ſome are in Engliſh. The funeral ceremonies uſed by the Portugueſe Jews are as follows: When the body of the deceaſed has been waſhed and dreſſed, which, except for children, is done by perſons of the ſame ſex, it is put into the coffin, which is generally plain deal, or covered with black. It is then conveyed to a brick building adjoining to the cemetery, called a Hall, where thoſe who attend the funeral, if the deceaſed is a male of more than 13 years of age, go ſeven times round the corpſe, repeating a prayer [211]. It is then carried to the grave; and being there depoſited, the neareſt relation of the deceaſed firſt throws in earth, the other attendants aſſiſt in filling up the grave, while the 91ſt pſalm is repeated in Hebrew. Perſons who have been notoriouſly wicked are interred in a place apart from the congregation, without any funeral ceremonies. There is a fund (ariſing from legacies which are recorded on boards in the hall) for aſſiſting the

Funeral ceremonies.

[208] From the information of Mr. Daniel J. de Caſtro, ſecretary of the ſynagogue, to whom I am indebted for ſeveral particulars relating to this cemetery.

[209] Sometimes a hand cutting down a tree, breaking off a ſprig, or plucking a roſe, according to the age or ſex of the perſon interred. On the tomb of Mrs. Ximenes, who died in childbed, is a roſe juſt plucked, a bud remaining on the ſtalk, with this inſcription, "O ſpare "the bud!" The hands raiſed in the attitude of bleſſing, allude to the Cohens, or deſcendants of Aaron, who were commanded to bleſs the people. See Numbers, ch. vi. ver. 23. The hand pouring water out of a cup, alludes to the Levites, whoſe office it is to pour water upon the hands of the Cohens.

[210] On Mr. Gideon's tomb is the ſtory of Joſeph and his brethren; on others, Jacob wreſtling with the angel, &c.

[211] "צדיק אתה Thou, O Lord! art "righteous, and thy judgments are upright. "The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and beneficent in all his works. Thy righteouſneſs "is everlaſting righteouſneſs, and thy law is "truth. The judgments of the Lord are true "and uniformly juſt; where the word of the "King is, there is power: and who can ſay "unto him, What doeſt thou? for he is of "one mind; and who can alter it? and what "his ſoul deſireth, he doeth. He is the rock, "whoſe work is perfect, for all his ways are "juſt. The God of truth, and without iniquity; juſt and upright is he. He is the "true Judge; and judgeth with righteouſneſs "and truth. Bleſſed be the true Judge; for "all his judgments are juſt and true."

ſick

ſick poor at their own houſes, and burying their dead; a hearſe and two coaches are always allowed for the attendance of relations, and a certain ſum to maintain the family during the שבעה, or mourning week [212], during which, the precepts of their religion do not permit the Jews to work. A prieſt is appointed for the ſole purpoſe of officiating at this cemetery, and reading the daily ſervice, if required, at the houſes of mourners.

Among the perſons interred in the old ground are Iſaac Britto, 1657; Jacob Berachel, 1676; Abraham Iſrael Sequeira, *alias* Gomes Rodrigues, 1678; George Roiz Francia, 1679; Domingo Roiz Francia, 1687; Iſaac, *alias* Simon Francia, 1694; Moſes Francia, merchant, 1703; Jacob, *alias* Francis Francia, 1711; Mr. Jacob Francia, 1723; Rabbi Joſhua de Silva, miniſter of the old ſynagogue in London, 1679; Iſaac Alvares Nunez [213], 1683; Iſaac Fernandes Nunez, merchant, 1732; Rabbi Jacob Abendana, 1686; Anthony Rodrigues Marques, *alias* Lamel Haim [214], 1689; Abigail, wife of Abraham Franks, 1695; Rachel, wife of Samſon Gideon, 1700; Rabbi Jacob Tidanque, 1702; Jacob Gomes Serra, 1707; Jacob

Tombs of principal perſons.

[212] During the ſeven days immediately following the deceaſe of a near relation, the family muſt ſit on the ground without ſhoes; mean time they are viſited not only by their friends and acquaintance, who come to condole with them, but even by ſtrangers of their own nation. The firſt meal which they make after the burial, muſt not be of their own providing. Immediately after the death of a near relation they rend their garments; which is done by giving the garment a cut with a knife, and then rending it a hand's breadth. For a father or mother, it is done in all the garments on the left ſide: for other near relations, only in the upper garment on the right ſide. For thirty days after the death of all near relations they neither bathe, nor ſhave their beards, nor cut their nails. Levy's Ceremonies, p. 274—276.

[213] Inſcription:

"Under this marble all that's left behind
"Of Iſaac Alvares Nunez lyes confin'd;
"Of Hebrew race, by birth a Portugall,
"In London his abode and funerall:
"Whoſe far-gain'd knowledge in myſterious gains
"Sparkled in the European diadems.
"A loving huſband, a tender parent, a true
"friend,
"Sincere in all his dealings to the end:
"And this, to give his name continu'd life,
"The monument of a moſt loving wife."

[214] He left a fund of 50l. per annum as a marriage portion for an orphan girl of the Portugueſe Jews, provided ſhe ſhould marry with conſent of the rulers.

Teixier

Teixier de Mattos, 1708; Iſaac Telles da Coſta, merchant, 1710; Joſeph Mendes da Coſta, 1726; Moſes da Coſta, Eſq. of Totteridge, 1770; Emanuel Mendes da Coſta [215], 1791; Dr. Moſes Mendes [216], 1722; Solomon Mendes, merchant, 1762; Manuel Cortiſſoz, 1727; David Nieto [217], Rabbi, 1728; Jacob de Meza, merchant, 1729; Iſaac Aboab Cardozo, 1729; and Abraham da Coſta Villa Reall, 1737.

In the new ground (purchaſed in the year 1733) are the tombs of Jacob Salvador, 1749; Moſes Gomes de Meſquita, Rabbi, 1751; Abraham de Sola, Rabbi, 1753; Solomon da Coſta, 1769; Abraham Hiſquiau Gabay Iſidro, Rabbi of the congregation at Barbadoes,

[215] Librarian to the Royal Society; author of the Elements of Conchology, and a Natural Hiſtory of Foſſils.

[216] Dr. Mendes was removed from his private place of interment after he had been buried 20 years. He was phyſician to Charles the Second's queen, and grandfather of Moſes Mendes, author of the Chaplet a dramatic entertainment, and ſeveral poems. (From the information of Mr. De Caſtro.)

[217] Inſcription *:

מצבת

קבורה החכם השלם הישיש הנכבד
החסיד העניו הדיין המצוין הרופא
המובהק כמוהרר דוד ניטו נתבקש
בישיבה של מעלה ביום מלאת לו
עד שנה יום שק כה לחדש טבת שנת
התפח ח

תנצבה

" Sª (ſepultura) do Bemaventurado Emi-
" nente e Inſigne H. H. et Dr. R. David Netto
" Rab. que foy deſte K. K. e recolheu Deos
" para ſua Santa Gloria em dia de Sabath
" 28 Tebet 5488 (1728) ſendo omeſimo Dia
" que cumprio 74 annos. S. B. A. G. D. G.
(Sua benedetta alma goze da gloria).
" Theologo ſublime, Sabio fundo,
" Medico inſigne, Aſtronomo famoſo,
" Poeta doce, Pregador facundo,
" Logico arguto, Phyſico engenioſo,
" Rhetorico fluente, Autor jucundo,
" Nas linguas prompto, Hiſtorias noticioſo.
" Poſto que tanto em pouco, a quy ſe en-
" cerra
" Que O muito pouco em morte he pouca
" terra."

Rabbi David Nieto was a native of Venice. He ſtudied at the univerſity of Padua, where, on account of his religion, he took his degrees in phyſic. He was afterwards one of the preachers at Leghorn, where he wrote a treatiſe in Italian on the alterations of the Calendar, entitled *Paſcalogia*. During his reſidence in London he publiſhed a defence of the oral tradition, in Hebrew and Spaniſh, called Matteh Dan, a work in great repute among the Jews. (From the information of Mr. De Caſtro.)

* The tombſtone over the ſepulchre of that erudite man, reſpectable, pious, meek, a ſignalized judge, a moſt ſkilful phyſician, our reſpected maſter and monitor, the Rabbi David Nieto, who was called to the tribunal above on the day of his completing his 74th year, being on the holy Sabbath-day the 25th of the month Tebeth, in the year 5488 (1728). May his ſoul reſt in glory.

1755;

1755; Abraham Franco, 1758; Moſes Franco, 1774; Jacob Franco, 1784; Moſes Lopes Pereira Baron de Aguilar, 1759; Jacob Pereira, 1760; Samſon Gideon, Eſq. 1762; Benjamin Mendes da Coſta, 1764; Iſaac Lamego, 1768; Marco Naſſo, Eſq. 1780; Abraham de Prado, Eſq. 1782; Mrs. Eſther Prado, 1788; Sarah, wife of David Alves Rebello, merchant, 1784; Iſaac Almoſnino, Rabbi at Gibraltar, 1785; Moſes Cohen de Azevedo, Rabbi, 1785; David de Craſto, reader, 1785; Abraham Fernandes Nunes, 1786; Abraham Buzaglo, 1788[218]; Hanania Modigliani, Eſq. 1789; Jacob de Caſtro, M. D. 1789; Abraham de Paz, Rabbi, 1790; Iſaac Mendes Beliſario[219], Rabbi, 1791; Mr. Moſes Machorro, 1793; Aaron Fernandes da Sylva[220], 1793, &c. &c.

The following inſtances of longevity occur in this cemetery:

Inſtances of longevity.

Abigail de —— aged 90.
B—— wife of Moſes D—— 92, 1743.
Mr. Bona, 92, 1749.
Abigail Lopes Cordeva, 96, 1749.
Joſeph Abbady, 93, 1749.
Abrah. Lopes Olivera, 93, 1750.
Abigail Mendoſa, 98, 1751.
Samuel Calormo, 100, 1753.
Sarah Cardoſſa, 95, 1754.
Lura Canſino, 90, 1755.
Rachel Nunes Correa, 94, 1757.

[218] Buzaglo was firſt diſtinguiſhed by his introduction of ſtoves on a new conſtruction, for the purpoſe of heating large public buildings. He afterwards commenced Gout doctor, profeſſing to cure that diſeaſe without medicine, by muſcular exerciſe only. Whatever was the real efficacy of his method, the advertiſements which he inſerted in the newſpapers abound with ſuch abſurd puffs, that he was generally conſidered as an empiric. His patients were to be free from pain, and out of danger in a few hours, perfectly cured within a week or ten days at fartheſt, to enjoy afterwards a better ſtate of health than before, and to receive additional vigour both in body and mind. In the ſame bill he promiſes to rectify corpulency, want of appetite, and indigeſtion, to any wiſhed degree; and adds, at the cloſe of all, that his patients may agree for a perfect cure, or by the month, or by the year, or for life. All this was parodied with much humour by the late facetious Capt. Groſe, in a handbill, given with a caricature, entitled, "Patent "Exerciſe, or Les Caprices de la Goute, Ballet "Arthritique."

[219] Author of a ſermon, in Engliſh, on the acceſſion of George II. His funeral was attended with a very numerous train of carriages and a great concourſe of people.

[220] Murdered at his houſe at Chelſea, with his maid ſervant, on the 16th of January. His nephew Mr. Mendez was taken up on ſuſpicion, but diſcharged. A few days afterwards he deſtroyed himſelf by ſwallowing arſenic.

Eſther

Eſther Rodrigues, 90, 1759.
Hannah Ergas, 91, 1759.
Jacob Dias, 95, 1767.
Eſther Gomes Henriquez, 92, 1772.
Eſther Fernandes Valencin, 96, 1775.
Judith Netto, 95, 1775.
Jacob Franco, 91, 1777.
Iſaac Nunes Meranda, 90.
Hannah Pereira, 90, 1783.
Iſaac Aboab, merchant, 90, 1786.
Mrs. Sarah Mattos, of the kingdom of Portugal, 98, 1792.

Cemetery of the Dutch Jews.

In the cemetery belonging to the Dutch Jews the rows are not kept ſo regularly, and the tombs reſemble more thoſe in our burial grounds. The inſcriptions are entirely Hebrew. The two congregations were ſeparated about the beginning of the preſent century, and differ in many of their cuſtoms and ceremonies. The Dutch Jews are equally averſe from diſturbing the bones of the dead; and if their cemetery is full, they cover it with a ſtratum of earth, of ſufficient depth to make freſh graves; but the Portugueſe always purchaſe new ground. The funeral ceremonies vary alſo; the Dutch Jews uſe a different prayer [220] in the hall, and do not go ſeven times round the

Funeral ceremonies.

[220] "The Lord is our rock, his work is perfect, for all his ways are judgment; a God of truth, and without iniquity, juſt and right is he; he is the rock, perfect in all his works; who ſhall ſay unto him, What doeſt thou? He ruleth in heaven and in earth; he killeth, and maketh alive; he bringeth down to the grave, and bringeth up; he is the rock, perfect in all his works; who ſhall ſay unto him, What doeſt thou? He ſpeaketh, and it is done. Shew mercy freely unto us; and, for the merit of him who was bound on the altar like a lamb, hearken and do: He is juſt in all his ways; he is the rock, and perfect; long-ſuffering, abundant in mercy. Have pity, and ſpare, we beſeech thee, the fathers with the children; for to thee, O Lord, belong mercies and forgiveneſs; thou art juſt in killing and making alive, and in thine hand is the viſitation of all ſpirits. Far be it from thee to blot out our memory, but let thine eyes be open with mercy upon us, for to thee, O Lord, belong mercies and forgiveneſs. If a man lives one year, or a thouſand years, what profit hath he ſince he is as though he had not been. Bleſſed be the judge of truth, who killeth and maketh alive; bleſſed be he, for his judgment is true, his eyes perceive all things, he rewardeth every man according to his works; let all men, therefore, praiſe his name. We know, O Lord, that thy judgments are righteous; thou art juſt when thou giveſt ſentence, and pure when thou judgeſt; let none, therefore, preſume to ſearch into thy juſtice. Righteous art thou, O Lord, and true are thy judgments. He is the righteous judge, and judgeth upright

the corpſe. When the bier has been carried a few paces from the hall towards the grave, it is ſet down, and a ſhort prayer or ejaculation uſed [221]. The grave is filled up by the perſons who are appointed by the ſynagogue to perform the laſt offices for the dead, who when they leave the ground pluck ſome graſs, and ſay, "They "ſhall ſpring forth from the city as the graſs of the earth." On returning to the hall they waſh their hands, ſaying, "He will ſwallow "up death for ever, and the Lord God will wipe away the tears "from all faces, and the rebuke of his people will he remove from "off all the earth, for the Lord hath ſpoken it [222]."

The cemetery belonging to the Dutch Jews was ſet apart for that purpoſe about the beginning of the preſent century. In this ground

"right and truly: bleſſed be he, for all his "judgments are juſt and true. The ſoul of "every living creature is in thy hands: thy "right hand is full of righteouſneſs: have "mercy on the remnant of thy ſheep; and "ſay unto thy angel, Stay now thine hand. "Great in council, and mighty in works; "whoſe eyes are open upon all the ways of "the ſons of man, to reward every one ac-"cording to his ways, according to the fruit "of his deeds. I will ſhew that the Lord is "upright; he is my fortreſs, and there is no "unrighteouſneſs in him. The Lord gave, "and the Lord hath taken away; bleſſed be "the name of the Lord. He is merciful, and "forgiveth iniquity, and deſtroyeth not; yea, "many a time turneth he his wrath away, and "ſuffereth not his whole diſpleaſure to be "wakened."

The following prayer is ſaid after the funeral by ſons of the deceaſed only, and repeated by them every morning and evening at the ſynagogue for twelve months:

"Bleſſed art thou, O Lord our God, King "of the univerſe; who formed us in judgment, "ſuſtaineth us in judgment, knoweth our num-"ber in judgment, and hereafter will return "us to life in judgment. Thou, O Lord, "art powerful for ever; thou reſtoreth life to "the dead, and art mighty to ſave: thou "ſuſtaineſt with thy mercy all living, and "with thy great clemency make the dead to "live: thou ſupporteſt them that fall, healeſt "the ſick, looſeſt the captives, and per-"formeſt faithfully with thoſe that lay in the "duſt. Who is like thee, moſt mighty? and "who is comparable to thee, O King? who "killeth and reviveth, and cauſeſt ſalvation to "ſpring forth; and thou art faithful to raiſe "the dead to life. Bleſſed art thou, O Lord, "the reſtorer of life to the dead."

[221] "Bleſſed art thou, O Lord God, King "of the univerſe, who hath formed you "(meaning the dead) in judgment, and fed "and cheriſhed you in judgment, and killed "you in judgment, and knows the number "of you all in judgment, and in future time "will cauſe ye to live again in judgment. "Bleſſed art thou, O Lord, the reſtorer of "life to the dead."

[222] Levy's Ceremonies of the Jews, p. 170.

are the tombs of Jacob Eliahu Hacohen de Azevedo, Rabbi, 1705; Moſes Franks, Eſq. 1710; Abraham Franks, 1748; Philas, wife of Naphthali Franks, Eſq. 1765; Aaron Franks, Eſq. 1777; Joſeph Levy, merchant, 1722; Elias Levy, Eſq. 1750; Sarah Phillips, aged 90, 1733; Aaron Hart, a learned Rabbi [222]; Moſes Hart, Eſq. 1756; Jacob Hart, Gent. of New York, 1785; Dr. De Folk, Rabbi; Hart Weſſels, M. D. 1767; Judith Joſeph, aged 90, 1771; Michael Adolphus, Eſq. 1785; Nathan Mitchell, M. D. 1785; Naphthali Hart Myers, Eſq. 1789; Lepy Reuben, aged 95, 1787; and Solomon Shiph, chief Rabbi (who performed the ceremony of conſecrating the new ſynagogue), 1792.

Hoſpital of the Portugueſe Jews.

A hoſpital for the ſick and diſeaſed poor, and lying-in married women, belonging to the Portugueſe Jews, was inſtituted in the year 1748. Their new hoſpital at Mile-end, which is extremely neat and commodious, was built in 1793. It is ſupported chiefly by voluntary ſubſcriptions [223], and contains 40 beds. Adjoining to the hoſpital is an alms-houſe for 12 aged perſons, who are provided with food and clothing. In this alms-houſe there are now one woman aged 96, two aged 81, one aged 80, and one man aged 82. The number of poor among the Portugueſe Jews is about 1100, including men, women, and children.

Alms-houſe.

Reſervoir of Weſtham waterworks.

On the north ſide of the Mile-end road, near Bicknell's brewery, is a reſervoir belonging to the Weſtham water-works. The principal manufactures in this hamlet are, Mr. Miniſh's hartſhorn manufacture, Cocke's manufacture of patent ſpunges for ſhips, and Lacy and Stephens's, Ellis's and Harris's rope-walks. In this hamlet alſo are three large breweries belonging to Charington, Jackſon, and Bicknell.

[222] Aaron Hart, who died about the year 1754, wrote ſome controverſial tracts in Hebrew.

[223] The elders of the congregation grant from 270l. to 300l. annually from the general fund of charity. (From the information of Mr. De Caſtro.)

There

There was formerly a Lazar-houſe, or hoſpital, at Mile-end, dedicated to our Saviour and St. Mary Magdalen, of which John Mills was proctor in 1551 [224], and Henry Smith, in 1589 [225].

On the north ſide of the Mile-end road, within this hamlet, are five alms-houſes belonging to public bodies, which have no immediate connection with the pariſh of Stepney. The Trinity alms-houſes were founded in the year 1695, by the corporation of the Trinity-houſe (on ground given for that purpoſe by Captain Henry Mudd). They are 28 in number, and intended for the reſidence of decayed commanders of ſhips, or mates, and their wives or widows. Their penſions are 18 l. per annum, and a chaldron and a half of coals. In the centre of the quadrangle is the ſtatue of Capt. Sandes, who died in 1721, having bequeathed the ſum of 100 l. and the reverſion of an eſtate in Lincolnſhire of 147 l. per annum, to theſe alms-houſes. The ſtatue was put up in 1746, at which time the eſtate had dropped in. On the north ſide of the quadrangle is a very neat chapel, in the windows of which are ſome coats of arms [226] in ſtained glaſs, which were removed from the old hall of the Trinity-houſe at Deptford, when it was taken down in 1786. They were put up in this chapel in 1793; ſome additions are about to be made to them. Trinity alms-houſes.

Bancroft's hoſpital was founded by Francis Bancroft, citizen and draper of London, who by his will, bearing date 1727, directed the ſum of 4000 l. or 5000 l. to be employed in purchaſing ground Bancroft's hoſpital.

[224] Pariſh Regiſter at Stratford-Bow.

[225] In that year he had the King's letters patent, empowering him to collect alms for its ſupport.

[226] 1. Gules, an anchor Argent, impaling, Vert three creſcents, Or. 2. Ermine, on a bend Sable three martlets Or, on a canton of the laſt a roſe, Gules.—Thomas Wilkins, Warden, 1729. 3. Arg. a chevron G. between three trefoils ſlipped Azure.—Lewis Foſt, 1715. 4. Arg. on a chevron G. between three owls Sable, as many lozenges Ermine, on a chief Azure three hazle-branches Or.—John Hazlewood, 1710. 5. Vert, a griffin ſegreant Or.—Henry Collins, 1701. 6. Arg. two flaunches Sable, each charged with a leopard's face Or.—John Denne, 1728. 7. Vert, two bars Ermine, in chief a leopard paſſant, Or.—David Greenhill, 1730.

within the bills of mortality, and building thereon alms-houſes for 24 poor old men, with a convenient chapel, a ſchool-room for 100 boys, and dwelling-houſes for two maſters. He left the whole of his fortune, after paying a few legacies and the above-mentioned expences of building, &c. for the endowment of the hoſpital. The men, who, if proper objects can be found, are to be members of the Drapers' company, are allowed by the founder's will 8 l. per annum, and coals; the maſters 30 l. per annum each, fire, candles, &c. Theſe ſalaries and penſions, in conſequence of the improvement of the eſtate, have been augmented. The penſioners receive now 18 l. per annum. The boys, who are appointed by the Drapers' company, are clothed, and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of 7 and 10, and ſuffered to remain till 15, when they are allowed by Mr. Bancroft's will 4 l. as an apprentice-fee, or 2 l. 10 s. to fit them out for ſervice. The will is in print [227], as well as the rules and orders for the penſioners and boys.

This hoſpital, which ſtands on the north ſide of the Mile-end road, at a conſiderable diſtance beyond the turnpike, occupies three ſides of a ſpacious quadrangle. On the eaſt and weſt ſides are the habitations of the penſioners. In the centre of the north ſide is the chapel, which has a handſome ſtone portico, ſupported by pillars of the Ionic order. The ſchool and the dwelling-houſes of the maſter adjoin to the chapel.

Skinners' alms-houſes.

The Skinners' alms-houſes, adjoining to thoſe belonging to the Trinity-houſe, were founded by Lewis Newbury for 12 poor widows.

[227] The following ſingular clauſe is deſerving of notice: "My body I deſire may be embalmed within ſix days after my death, and my entrails to be put in a leaden box, and included in my coffin, or placed in my vault next the ſame, as ſhall be moſt convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead; and that the top or lid thereof be hung with ſtrong hinges, neither to be nailed, ſcrewed, locked down, or faſtened any other way, but to open freely, and without any trouble, like to the top of a trunk."

They

They were built in the year 1698. The penſioners in theſe houſes have an allowance of 18 l. per annum each.

Vintners' alms-houſes.

The Vintners' alms-houſes, a little more to the eaſt, were founded for 12 poor widows, who have 5s. 3d. a week each.

Mr. Fuller's, Mrs. Bowry's, and Cook's alms-houſes, ſituated in Mile-end Old-town, but founded for the benefit of the whole pariſh collectively, will be treated of hereafter.

Mile-end Old-town charity-ſchool.

Mile-end Old-town charity-ſchool was inſtituted about the year 1724. Mr. Jonathan Raven, in 1790, left 11 l. per annum to this ſchool. Benefactions in money have been given to the amount of nearly 1700l.[228]; of which only 1000l. (the gift of Mr. Innes) now remains, the reſt having been expended, in the year 1787, in building the preſent ſchool-houſe, a very neat and commodious ſtructure. With this fund, aided by annual ſubſcriptions, and collections at charity ſermons, 50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated.

Benefactions belonging to that hamlet.

The other benefactions, which belong excluſively to this hamlet, are, 3l. per annum, given by Thomas Perkins in 1702, for ſeamens' widows, and the ſum of 300l. laid out in South Sea annuities, for the benefit of the poor not receiving alms, being parcel of the ſum of 1000 l. left by Edward Owen, in 1704, to charitable uſes, and appropriated by an order of the Court of Chancery to this hamlet.

Hamlet of MILE-END NEW-TOWN.

The hamlet of Mile-end New-town is about two miles in circumference. It ſtands detached from the reſt of the pariſh, inſulated by Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, and Spitalfields. It contains about 620 houſes. In this hamlet is no public building except Mr. Cottingham's chapel already mentioned. His congregation ſupport a ſchool

School ſupported by the Methodiſts.

[228] The principal benefactors have been,
1735, Captain Brown, 100l.
1752, Mr. Ratford, 100l.
1771, Henry Thompſon, Eſq, 100l.
1777, S. Jones, Eſq. 1000l. 3 per cents.
1786, Mrs. Suſanna Jones, 100l.

for

for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are clothed and educated, being the only charitable inſtitution in the hamlet.

The quota paid to the land-tax in this hamlet is 368l. which is raiſed by a rate of 4s. in the pound.

The following benefactions concern all the hamlets of Stepney collectively; and in many of them, the new pariſhes of St. George in the Eaſt, Bethnal-green, &c. have an intereſt:—An alms-houſe

Fuller's alms-houſes.

founded by John Fuller, Eſq. of Biſhop's Hall, in 1592 [229], for 12 poor ſingle men of 50 years of age, or upwards. It is endowed by the founder with a rent-charge of 50l. per annum, iſſuing out of an eſtate in Lincolnſhire. This alms-houſe ſtands in Eagle Place, on the north ſide of the Mile-end road.

Mr. John Pemell, in 1698, founded an alms-houſe, which ſtands within the pariſh of Bethnal-green, for four poor drapers' widows, and four widows of ſeamen belonging to the pariſh of Stepney, who have been in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. They have a penſion of 4l. per annum each; 1l. for a gown, and 1l. for coals.

Mrs. Bowry's.

Mrs. Bowry, by her will, bearing date 1715, deviſed the reſidue of her perſonal property, in truſt, for the purpoſe of building and endowing an alms-houſe for ſuch a number of aged ſeamen or their widows, of this pariſh, as the remainder of the bequeſt, after purchaſing a ſite between Stepney church and Bow, and paying the expence of building, ſhould be ſufficient to maintain; which remainder was to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands. The pariſh were under the neceſſity of inſtituting a Chancery ſuit, at a conſiderable expence, to eſtabliſh this charity. A decree was obtained in the year 1740, ſoon after which the alms-houſe was built. By a report made in Chancery, July 9, 1747, there then remained for the endowment the ſum of 2038l. 12s. 2d. O. S. S. annuities, which has ſince been

[229] Repaired in 1720. Over the door are the arms of Fuller, Arg. three bars Azure.

increaſed

increaſed to 2309l. 5s. 10d. but has not as yet been laid out in the purchaſe of land. The annual income of this alms-houſe is 73l. 14s. 4d. It ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the road, near the entrance of Stratford-Bow. It has eight tenements, one of which is allotted to each of the hamlets of Stepney, and to the pariſhes of Chriſt Church Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, St. Anne Limehouſe, and St. George in the Eaſt. The alms-houſes founded by Lady Rowe, and her firſt huſband Captain James Cook, for poor ſeamen and their widows, are ſituated on the north ſide of the Mile-end road. Lady Rowe's intended endowment has been mentioned in the account of Shadwell. They are inhabited by poor families placed in them by the pariſh.

Various benefactions to the pariſh of Stepney. Money.

John Matthew, in 1560, gave a rent-charge of 40s. per annum to the poor of Stepney, and 3s. 4d. for "a drinking for the church-"wardens:" William Cattle, the ſame ſum in 1625. Captain William Curtis, in 1669, bequeathed a rent-charge of 60l. per annum, to be diſpoſed of to charitable uſes within this pariſh, deducting the ſum of 24l. to be appropriated every other year for the releaſe of poor priſoners. Mrs. Priſca Coburne, by will, in 1701, gave her manor of Covell-hall in Suffolk, now producing a neat rent of 120l. per annum, for the benefit of poor ſeamen's widows in this pariſh. The reſpective ſhares which the new pariſhes (taken out of Stepney) were to receive of this benefaction, were ſettled by a decree in Chancery in 1733. Mrs. Sarah Pritchard, in 1717, gave 5s. per annum each, to 10 poor maids, or widows, of the pariſh of Stepney. Some ſmall ſums have been given to the poors ſtock.

Bread.

Mr. Richard Underhill, in 1671, left the ſum of 60l. to be laid out in land, with the produce of which 12 penny loaves are to be given weekly to 12 ancient people. The reſidue is appropriated to the miniſter for a ſermon. Henrietta Lady Wentworth gave 100l. and Philadelphia Lady Wentworth the like ſum, to this pariſh: in

conſequence

conſequence of a law-ſuit, theſe benefactions were reduced to one half, which was appropriated for bread [230]. Robert Ratford, in 1752, bequeathed the ſum of 100l. for bread. Mrs. Suſan Wilſon, in 1786, gave the ſum of 50l. (laid out in the purchaſe of 67l. 18s. 3d. reduced annuities), the intereſt, when not wanted for the repair of Mr. Wilſon's tomb, to be given away in bread. Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, in 1790, gave the ſum of 100l. South Sea annuities for bread.

Clothes. Mrs. Dorothy Smith, in 1792, gave the intereſt of 232l. 11s. 3d. 3 per cents. to purchaſe flannel petticoats for the poor.

Cockneys' feaſt. There was formerly a yearly meeting of natives of Stepney, called the Cockneys' Feaſt, at which collections were made for the purpoſe of apprenticing poor children to the ſea ſervice. This inſtitution was patronized by ſeveral diſtinguiſhed characters. The Duke of Mountagu and Sir Charles Wager were patrons and ſtewards in 1734 [231]. It was diſcontinued a few years ago, having been in a great meaſure ſuperſeded by a more general inſtitution, the Marine Society.

[230] Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey.

[231] Their names are inſcribed upon two of the bells, which were recaſt at that time.

STRATFORD-BOW.

THIS place takes its name in common with Stratford on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and many others in various parts of the kingdom, from an ancient ford near one of the Roman highways. In the reign of Henry I. a bridge of one arch having been built here over the river Lea, the place came to be diſtinguiſhed by the addition of *atte boghe*, *atte bougbe*, or *at the bow* [1]. In Leland's Collections is the following account of this bridge: "Matilda, wife "of Henry I. having herſelf been well waſhed in the water, cauſed "two bridges to be builded in a place one mile diſtant from the "Old ford, of the which one was ſituated over Lee at the head of "the town of Stratford, nowe called Bowe, becauſe the bridge was "arched like unto a bowe, a rare piece of work, for before that "time the like had never been ſeen in England. The other over "the little brooke, commonly called Chanelſe Bridge. She made "the King's highway of gravel between the two bridges. More-"over, ſhe gave manors and a mill, commonly called Wiggen Mill, "to the Abbeſs of Barking, for the repayringe of the bridges and "highwaie. But afterwards Gilbert de Mountfichet founded the "Abbey of Stratford in the mariſhes, the Abbot whereof, by giving "a piece of money, purchaſed to himſelf the manors and mill afore-

Name and etymology.

Hiſtory of Stratford, commonly called Bow-bridge.

[1] Not, as I imagine, becauſe the arch was more like a bow than thoſe of other bridges; the very word arch is derived from *arcus*, a bow. St. Mary-de-Arcubus and St. Mary-le-Bow are always looked upon as ſynonimous.

" ſaid, and covenanted to repair the bridges and way; till at length " he laid the charge upon one Godfrey Pratt, allowing him certain " loaves of bread daily, that he ſhould repair the bridges and way; " who being holpen by the aid of travellers, did not only perform " the charge, but alſo was a gainer to himſelf; which thing the " Abbot perceiving, withholdeth from him part of the bread pro- " miſed, whereupon Godfrey demandeth a toll of the wayfaring " men; and to them that denied he ſtopped the way, till at length, " wearied with toil, he neglecteth his charge, whereof came the " ruin of the ſtone bridges and way [a]." Leland's account differs in many particulars from the following, which may be regarded as the more authentic, having been given in upon oath, at an inquiſition taken before Robert de Retford and Henry Spigurnell, the King's juſtices, in the year 1303. The jurors declared upon their oath, that at the time when Matilda, the good Queen of England, lived, the road from London to Eſſex was by a place called the Old Ford, where there was no bridge, and during great inundations, was ſo extremely dangerous, that many paſſengers loſt their lives; which coming to the good Queen's ears, ſhe cauſed the road to be turned where it now is, namely between the towns of Stratford and Weſtham; and of her bounty cauſed the bridges and road to be made, except the bridge called Chaner's Bridge, which ought to be made by the Abbot of Stratford. They ſaid farther, that Hugh Pratt, living near the roads and bridges in the reign of King John, did of his own authority, begging the aid of paſſengers, keep them in repair. After his death, his ſon William did the ſame for ſome time, and

[a] Collectan. vol. i. p. 55. Stow, ſpeaking of the bridges over the Lea, ſays, " Now " concerning theſe three middle bridges of " Lee, of the which two be builded of ſtone, " they be proper to three mills, whereof one " the maſter of St. Thomas of Acres in Lon- " don made; the others, the maiſters of the " Bridgehouſe of London. Two of them, " which belong to Eſſex, the Abbot of Strat- " ford is bound to repair; the third, the " bridgemaſters of London; for the land was " eſcheated 37 Hen. III." Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 197, 198.

afterwards,

afterwards, through the intereſt of Robert Paſſelewe, the King's juſtice, obtained a toll, which enabled him to make an iron railing upon a certain bridge, called Lockbridge, from which circumſtance he altered his name from Pratt to Bridgwryght; and thus were the bridges repaired till Philip Baſſet and the Abbot of Waltham, being hindered from paſſing that way with their waggons in the late reign, broke down the railing, whereby the ſaid William, being no longer able to repair it, left the bridge in ruins; in which ſtate it remained, till Queen Eleanor of her bounty ordered it to be repaired, committing the charge of it to William de Capella, keeper of her chapel. After which one William de Carlton, yet living, repaired all the bridges with the effects of Bartholomew de Caſtello, deceaſed. The jurors added, that the bridges and roads had been always repaired by bounties, and that there were no lands or tenements charged with their repair, except for Chaner's bridge, which the Abbot of Stratford was bound to keep in repair [3]. In the year 1366, a toll was granted for the repair of Stratford bridge, to continue during three years, it being very ruinous, and no one obliged to repair it [4].

Situation of the pariſh of Stratford-Bow.

The pariſh of Stratford-Bow was ſeparated from that of Stepney, of which it was formerly a hamlet, about the year 1720. The village of Bow, as it is uſually called (dropping its original name of Stratford, and preſerving only the diſtinction), is ſituated two miles to the eaſt of London on the Eſſex road. The pariſh lies within the hundred of Oſſulſton, and is bounded on the eaſt by the river Lea, which ſeparates it from Low-layton and Weſtham in Eſſex; on the north by Hackney; on the north-weſt by Bethnal-green; on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by Stepney; and on the ſouth-eaſt by St. Leonard Bromley. It contains about 465 acres of land, of which 218 are arable, the remainder paſture, upland paſture, and marſh-

Boundaries and extent.

[3] Cl. 31 Edw. I. N° 170. [4] Pat. 40 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 12.

land, except 13 acres occupied by nurſery gardens. Mr. Gordon, who has grounds both in this pariſh and in that of St. Leonard Bromley, is well known for his extenſive culture of exotic plants.

Soil, and land-tax.

The ſoil at Stratford-Bow is various, loam, ſand, and gravel. This pariſh pays the ſum of 459l. 9s. 10d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound.

Manufactures.

The principal manufacture at this place is that of calico printing, once in a very flouriſhing ſtate; there is now only one ground of any extent, which belongs to MacMurdo, Lane, and Tibbalds. Scarlet-dying, for the Eaſt India Company, was carried on to a great extent about forty years ago, but there are no dyers now in the pariſh. The celebrated manufacture of China, which took its name from this place, was carried on at Stratford, on the other ſide of the water. It has been ſome time dropped. Stratford-Bow is ſaid to have been famous formerly for its number of bakers, who ſupplied a great part of the metropolis.

Stratford-abbey.

Frequent mention is made, both in printed books and in the calendars at the Tower, of a convent at Stratford-Bow; but upon carefully examining all the charters to which they refer, it appears that they all apply either to the convent of Monks at Stratford in Eſſex, or that of Nuns at St. Leonard Bromley.

Heretics burnt.

On the 7th of June 1556, thirteen perſons were burnt to death at this place for what was then deemed hereſy[5].

The old place at Oldford.

At Oldford, a hamlet in this pariſh (ſo called from the ford beforementioned), are the remains of an ancient manſion, vulgarly called King John's Palace. Mr. Bagford, in his letter prefixed to the firſt volume of Leland's Collectanea, ſays it was a palace of Henry VIII. I have met with no record or memorial of any kind to prove that it ever was in the crown. I ſuppoſe it to have been the ſame manſion

[5] Stow's Annals, p. 1043, 4to.

which

which was formerly called Giffing-place, or Petersfield, which *place*, with 19 acres of land in Oldford, was conveyed, anno 1418, by John Geſt, to Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, William Louthir, and others [6]; and by Louthir, the ſame year, to Nicholas Hulme, Ralph Shakerly, and their heirs [7]. As early as Queen Elizabeth's time, the "old place," or "great place," at Oldford, was divided into tenements, as appears by frequent entries in the regiſter of baptiſms and burials. Only one gateway of very ancient brick-work now remains. The baſes of the arches under the gateway are of ſtone, and terminate with figures of angels holding ſhields, and ſome groteſque repreſentations. The ſite of this manſion was given to Chriſt's hoſpital, in the year 1665, by William Williams, citizen of London [8]. The governors of the hoſpital have no records belonging to it of an older date.

Sir William Furnival, who died in 1383, was ſeiſed of a meſſuage and garden in Oldford, held of the Biſhop of London, Joan, his daughter, wife of Thomas Nevill, being his heir [9].

Edmund Lord Sheffield, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſea-fight againſt the Spaniſh Armada, reſided at Stratford-Bow in 1613 [10]. Edmund Lord Sheffield.
John le Neve, author of the Monumenta Anglicana, had a houſe there [11]. John le Neve.
It was the reſidence alſo of Dr. Samuel Jebb, an eminent phyſician, who publiſhed a life of Mary Queen of Scots, in Latin; editions of Ariſtides; Bacon's Opus Majus; Caius de Canibus, &c. [12] Samuel Jebb.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built as a chapel of eaſe to Stepney, in the early part of the 14th century. The Pariſh church.

[6] Cl. 6 Hen. V. m. 12. and 14.
[7] Ibid.
[8] From the information of Richard Corp, Eſq. ſecretary.
[9] Eſch. 6 Ric. II. N° 41.
[10] Strafford Letters, vol. i. p. 2.
[11] Vertue's MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill.
[12] Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 33, and 80.

chantry-

chantry-roll at the Augmentation-office ſays, that it was founded by Edward III. on a piece of ground, which was part of the King's highway. The original ſtructure, which is of flint and ſtones, ſtill remains. It conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and two aiſles, ſeparated from the nave by octagonal pillars, and pointed arches. The tower Monuments. is of ſtone, ſquare and plain, not embattled. On the ſouth wall of the chancel is the monument of James Walker, Eſq. [14], 1707, with buſts in white marble of the deceaſed and his wife. On the north wall is a monument for Mr. Thomas Jorden [15], merchant, 1671; he married Katherine, daughter of Richard Whitlock. On the floor are the tombs of James Harriſon, Eſq. 1699; Thomas Salwey, merchant, 1705; the Rev. Thomas White, A. M. prebendary of Litchfield, rector of Stepney, and miniſter of Stratford-Bow (ob. 1710); and the Rev. Thomas Foxley, 30 years rector of Stratford-Bow, 1770.

Alice Coburne. At the eaſt end of the north aiſle is the monument of Alice, daughter of Thomas Coburne, Gent. 1689, with a buſt of the deceaſed in white marble [16]. In the ſouth aiſle are the monuments of Grace,

[14] Arms—On a chevron between three creſcents, as many annulets, quartering, three peacocks—the coat of Peacock of Finchley. Mr. Walker's mother was a coheir of that family.

[15] Arms—Sab. an eagle diſplayed in bend Or, cottiſed Argent.

[16] Inſcription—" אין שלטרן ביום תפות. " —Infra ſiti ſunt cineres Aliciæ Coburne, filiæ " unicæ Thomæ Coburne, generoſi de Strat- " ford-le-Bow, quæ (licet defunctâ inter pa- " riendum matre defuncto, item decem poſt " menſibus patre, tamen inauditâ novercæ " Priſcæ Coburne curâ liberaliter educatâ) " cum attigiſſet annum decimum quintum, " ſuprà ætatem longè prudentiâ animiſque " dotibus ornata, ſupra quotidianas formas " miris modis elegans et venuſta, ſuprà præ- " cepta Philoſophorum cunctis virtutis nume- " ris abſoluta, ſuprà fidem omnibus æqua et " benigna, omnibus viciſſim grata, ſuorum " denique deliciæ, ſpes ſola familiæ tandem " (ea erat vis formæ et virtutis) attraxit ad " ſe amantem (W. W.) qui veniendo vi- " dendo victus eam ſolam ſibi ſperavit uxo- " rem, eam ſolam comitem vitæ thalamique " participem, proſperè omnia procedere viſa, " alter alterius ignes æquaverunt fixos in utri- " uſque medullis penitiſſimis, amoris perenne " fœdus percuſſum, dies nuptialis appetivit, " totique erant in conceſſis quæ jam inſtabant " gaudiis; cum inopinato variolarum morbo " correpta nupturiens puella magno omnium " cum luctu, amantis maximo obiit (infan- " dum)! obiit 7 Id. Maii, anno Chriſti nati " 1689, et ipſiſſimo die nuptiis deſtinato ſe- " pulta hic recubuit quaſi mortali amplexui " præponens Abrahami ſinum, ubi jam ſuavi " obvoluta

Grace, daughter of John Wylforde, and wife of John Amcotts [17], citizen of London, 1551; and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Summers, aged 95, 1764. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Charles Maxfield Forſter Gerrard Hallſey, 1756; and Mr. William Vanleute, 1758. In the nave is the monument of Mrs. Priſca Coburne [18], a liberal benefactor to the pariſhes of Stepney and Stratford-Bow, 1701; and a hatchment to the memory of Rachel, daughter of George Wilmer, Eſq. [19], 1670. At the weſt end of the church is the monument of Edward Ruſt, citizen and draper, 1704. Priſca Coburne.

There were formerly in this church the monuments of Thomas Beaufiz, juſtice of peace and coroner, 1458; Henry Wilſon, of Oldford, 1502; John Tate, 1508; and Richard Gray, 1532 [20]. In the church-yard are the tombs of Philip Ludwell, Eſq. 1716; Mr. Wil-

" obvoluta requie manet ανασασιν juſtorum, " eo primùm die viſura terreno ſuo corpore " corpora pulchriora, virtutem ſuâ dum in " vivis erat perfectiorem, amorem vel ſuo " erga procum vel proci erga ſeipſam arden- " tiorem. In id tempus duret hoc qualecun- " que monumentum, mœſtiſſimi amatoris opus, " dimidiâ tantùm parte ſuperſtitis, memoriæ " virginis της μακαριτιδος, utriuſque amori ſa- " crum."

This epitaph was written by Mr. Wollaſton, the lady's lover.

[17] Arms—Quarterly of eight: 1. Arg. a tower between three covered cups Azure.—Amcots. 2. Arg. a feſſe between three eſcallops Gules.—Sutton. 3. Barry of eight A. and G. a lion ſaltant Sable.—Waſthouſe. 4. G. gutty Arg. a caſtle triple towered Or. Hawburgh. 5. G. on a bend Arg. double-cottiſed O. three eſcallops Sable. 6. Arg. on a bend cottiſed Sab. three griffins' heads eraſed of the field, beaked Or.—Sawley. 7. Barry of ſix G. and Erm.—Kirton. 8. Arg. three annulets G. between two bendlets Sable.—Dawery.

[18] Arms—Arg. on a chevron between three buglehorns Sab. as many mullets Or.—Foſter. Mrs. Coburne was daughter of Mr. Foſter, miniſter of Stratford-Bow.

[19] Arms—Quarterly of eight: 1. G. a chevron vairé between three eagles diſplayed Or.—Wilmer. 2. Arg. a chevron G. between three popinjays.—Thwenge. 3. Arg. a lion rampant purple.—Bruſe, of Skelton. 4. Arg. two bars G. on a canton of the ſecond, a lion paſſant Or.—Lancaſter. 5. Arg. three Hurts. 6. Arg. a chevron between three ſquirrels Gules—the coat of Kinſey. 7. Or on a canton Vert a falcon riſing of the field. 8. G. three creſcents Erm. a border engrailed of the ſecond—borne by Aldon. George Wilmer, of Stratford-Bow, was ſon of George Wilmer by Suſanna, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke Thwenge, of Yorkſhire; who, after his death, was re-married to Henry, ſon of Thomas Viſcount Fairfax. Harl. MSS. N° 1551.

[20] Harl. MSS. N° 1551.

liam

liam de Young, 1729; Mrs. Mary Skinner, 1765; Sarah, wife of Mr. William Gilbert Matthews, 1780; and Mrs. Anne Willis, 1786. On the outside of the church are the monuments of Mrs. Joyce Hunt, 1758; and John Cook, collar-maker to his Majesty, 1763.

Stratford-Bow church built as a chapel of ease.

In the year 1311, a licence was granted by Bishop Baldock (dated from Stepney) to the inhabitants of Stratford and Oldford, to build a chapel for the convenience of attending divine service, they being so far distant from their parish church, and the roads in winter impassable by reason of the floods [21]. By the terms of this licence, the inhabitants were to assign a sufficient income for the chaplain to attend divine service on all the great holidays at the mother-church, and contribute to its repair. Long after this, some differences having arisen between the inhabitants of Stepney and those of Stratford, who seem to have been desirous of rendering themselves independent of the mother church, they were compromised in the year 1497, and an agreement was then drawn up, whereby the inhabitants of Stratford promised for the future to acknowledge themselves parishioners of Stepney, and their chapel subject to that church; the inhabitants of Stepney, on their part, agreed to accept of 24s. per annum, in lieu of all charges for repairs of the mother church, and to dispense with their attendance there, except on the feast of their patron, St. Dunstan; and on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, when they were to accompany the rest of the parishioners in procession to St. Paul's cathedral [22]. In the reign of Henry VIII. when Westminster was made a bishopric, the parish of Stepney was excused from this procession to St. Paul's, upon condition, that the rector and church-wardens of Stepney, and the curate and chapel-wardens

[21] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 742. [22] Ibid.

of

of Stratford, ſhould attend on the ſaid day, and make an offering at St. Peter's, Weſtminſter [23].

Hellen Hilliard gave certain lands and tenements, valued at 50 s. per annum, for a chantry in the chapel at Stratford-Bow. Various perſons gave lands and tenements, valued in the whole at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. to augment the prieſt's wages [24]. When the chantries and guilds were ſeized by the King, the lands belonging to this chapel ſhared the general fate. The inhabitants, thinking that the endowment of this chapel did not come within the ſtatute, attempted to recover them, but it appears that their endeavours were ineffectual [25]. In the inventory of goods [26], &c. belonging to pariſh churches, taken by order of the government in the firſt year of Edward the Sixth, is the following entry: "Payd for a learned counſell, at ſuche tyme as "the Kyng's commiſſioners demaunded our lands, whyche we "thought had been without the compas of the ſtatute, 5 l. Mem. "that all the olde Latin boks were caryed to the chancellor of the "Biſhop of Weſtminſter, according to the ſtatute." The curate of Stratford-Bow was appointed by the vicar of Stepney; his ſalary in Henry VIII's time was 8 l. per annum. Lands left to the chapel.

In the year 1654, the ſum of 92 l. per annum was voted to Fulk Bellers, miniſter of Stratford-Bow [27].

The chapel at Stratford-Bow was conſecrated as a pariſh church, on the 26th of March 1719. In the year 1730, an act of parliament paſſed for providing a maintenance for the rector. By this act, the ſum of 3500 l. (out of certain monies raiſed by a duty on coals, for endowing the fifty new churches) was allotted to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, or other hereditaments, in fee-ſimple [28], for Made a pariſh church and rectory.

[23] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 742.
[24] Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office.
[25] The lands were ſold to Thomas Bocher and Henry Jenner. Record in the Augmentation-office.
[26] In the Augmentation-office.
[27] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. vii. p. 464.
[28] This money ſtill remains in South Sea ſtock.

the rector of Stratford, who receives under the same act, the sum of 40l. per annum out of the money which the church-wardens are authorized to receive for graves, vaults, &c. He is entitled also to the customary dues for reading the burial-service, and other surplice-fees. The great tithes were reserved by the act to Brazen Nose College. The rector of Stratford was to pay 10l. per annum to each of the portionists of Stepney, during their respective incumbencies. This rectory is not to be held *in commendam.* The rector enjoys the sum of 8l. per annum, said to have been a benefaction of Edward VI.[28] Perhaps it was settled on the minister in lieu of the lands which were seised, as mentioned in the preceding page.

Mrs. Prisca Coburne, who died in 1701, left 20l. per annum, for ever, to the minister of Stratford-Bow, and 4l. to the clerk.

Rectors. Robert Warren, &c.

The first rector of Stratford-Bow was Dr. Robert Warren, of whom mention has been made in the account of Hampstead[29]. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Eccles, M. A. who succeeded Thomas Foxley in 1770.

Register.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, begins in 1538, and has been ever since kept distinctly from that at Stepney.

Comparative state of population.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	21 3/10	24 3/5
1630—1639	25 1/5	26 1/2
1680—1689	27 2/5	39 9/10
1730—1739	40 3/10	——
1771—1780	64 2/5	——
1781—1785	——	51

This place appears to have increased within the two last centuries, in a proportion of three to one. The present number of houses is about 330.

[28] From the information of Mr. Eccles, to whom I am indebted for some other particulars relating to this place.

[29] See vol. ii. p. 541.

In

In 1603, there were 130 burials; 89 perſons died of the plague. In 1625, there were 102 burials, of which 30 only are marked (plague). In 1665, there were 139 burials. Plague years.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" Humphrey, ſon of Sir Humphrey Brown, Knt. baptized " Dec. 15, 1554."

" John Harman, Eſquyer, one of the gentilmen huſhers of the " chambre of our ſoverayn Lady the Quene, and the excellent Lady " Dame Dorothye Gwydott, widow, late of the town of Southamp- " ton, married Dec. 21, 1557."

" Dugles, daughter of Henry Howard, Eſq. [30], baptized Jan. 29, " 1571--2; Henry [31], ſon of Henry Lord Howard, baptized May 16, " 1585."

" William Gowge, the ſon of Thomas Gowge, was chriſtened " the 6th of November, 1575." William Gouge, whoſe baptiſm is here recorded, was an eminent divine among the Puritans. He was miniſter of Blackfriars. Neale ſays he was for many years eſteemed the father of the London miniſters [32]. He ſat in the aſſembly of divines, and frequently ſupplied the moderator's place. His works are, "The whole armour of God;" commentaries on the epiſtle to the Hebrews, and on Canticles; a tract on the calling of the Jews; ſeveral ſermons; an expoſition of the Lord's prayer, &c. [33] Dr. William Gouge.

His ſon, Thomas Gouge, a perſon of eminence alſo, was baptized at Stratford-Bow, on the 29th of Sept. 1605. He eſtabliſhed numerous ſchools in Wales, at which he cauſed to be educated at his own expence near 2000 children, who were taught the Engliſh Thomas Gouge.

[30] Afterwards the ſecond Lord Howard of Bindon. His only daughter Douglas married Sir Arthur Gorge.

[31] He died in his infancy.

[32] Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 433.

[33] Ant. Wood.

language.

language. He printed 8000 Welch Bibles, 1000 of which he gave away, and directed the remainder to be ſold at a cheap rate in the principal towns in Wales [34]. Thomas Gouge publiſhed ſeveral devotional and religious tracts [35], a volume of ſermons, and ſome ſingle diſcourſes. He died in 1681. Archbiſhop Tillotſon preached his funeral ſermon.

" Mary, daughter of Hugh Vere, Gent. [36], baptized Aug. 10, " 1581; John, ſon of John Vere, Gent. [37], 1582."

Birth of Henry Earl of Holland.

" Henry, ſon of the Right Hon^ble Robert Lord Rich, baptized " Aug. 19, 1590." This Henry was the celebrated Earl of Holland, of whom anecdotes have been given in the account of Kenſington [38].

A King of Portugal at Stratford-Bow.

" A Portugalle, beinge Treaſurer to the Kinge of Portugall, dyed " in the howſe of Robert Ridgdaile, inholder, at the Peter and " Powle, when the ſaid King laid in this pariſh, and was buried the " firſt daie of Aprill 1591." The King of Portugal, here mentioned, was Don Antonio Perez, prior of Crato, who pretended to the crown of that kingdom in oppoſition to Phillip II. King of Spain. He was crowned at Liſbon, but was ſoon obliged to quit his new dominions by the ſuperior power of Philip. He came to England in 1581, where he met with a kind reception from Queen Elizabeth [39].

Marriage of Dr. Whitaker.

" William Whitaker [40], Doctor Theologiæ, of Cambridge, wi- " dower, and Joan Fenner, widow, married April 8, 1591."

" Mrs. Mary Yorke, daughter of Sir Edmund Yorke, Knt. buried " Dec. 29, 1591."

[34] Neale, vol. ii. p. 730.

[35] The Principles of Religion explained, in Queſtion and Anſwer; A Word to Sinners; The ſureſt Way to thrive by Charity to the Poor; Chriſtian Directions to walk with God; The Young Man's Guide; The Chriſtian Houſeholder, &c. (Calamy's Silenced Miniſters, vol. i. p. 147, 148.)

[36]—[37] John and Hugh Vere were grandſons of John Earl of Oxford, the fifth of that name.

[38] See p. 176, 177.

[39] Rapin's Hiſtory of England, vol. ii. p. 114, 115.

[40] A celebrated theological writer; his works were publiſhed in 1610, in two volumes in folio.

" William

" William Maſham [41], of the Inner Temple, Gent. and Dame " Elizabeth Altham [42], of Hatfield Broad-oak, Eſſex, late wife of " Sir James Altham, Knt. married June 26, 1611."

" Sr Gerard Samms, Knt. and Urſula Saxy, widow, married Nov. 4, " 1619."

" Thomas, ſon of Sir Arthur Ingram [43], Knt. baptized June 20, " 1616."

" Sr Thomas Hynton, of Chilton Foliot, Knt. and the Lady Mary " Harvie, late wife of Sir Sebaſtian Harvie, Knt. married Oct. 1, " 1622."

" Roſe, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neale, and Martha, baptized " Nov. 30, 1631."

" Sir Laurence Smith, Knt. buried Feb. 24, 1665--6."

" Sir Harry Fitzjames, Knt. buried Mar. 5, 1685--6; Lady Fitz- " james, May 13, 1689."

" Mary, daughter of the Hon. William Maynard [44], buried in " Eſſex, Feb. 20, 1687--8."

" William Penkethman [45], batchelor, of St. Paul's Covent Garden, " and Elizabeth Hill, maiden, of St. Paul Shadwell, married Nov. 22, " 1714." Marriage of William Penkethman.

" The Rev. John Henley [46], of St. Andrew, Holborn, and Mary " Clifford, married Feb. 1, 1725--6." Marriage of Orator Henley.

Sir John Jolles, anno 1613, founded a ſchool in this place for 35 boys of Stratford-Bow and St. Leonard Bromley. Mrs. Priſca Coburne, who died in 1701, gave a rent-charge of 50l. per annum to a ſchoolmaſter and his wife for inſtructing poor children, not to Charity-ſchools.

[41] Created a baronet in 1621; anceſtor of Lord Maſham.

[42] The peerages call her Winifred, daughter of Sir Francis Barrington.

[43] A Spaniſh merchant and citizen of London. Stow's Survey, b. ii. p. 154.

[44] Second ſon of William the ſecond Lord Maynard. He married the daughter and heir of Thomas Evans, Eſq. of Stratford-Bow.

[45] The celebrated comedian.

[46] The famous Orator Henley.

exceed

exceed 50 in number, which ſchool might either be incorporated with that of Sir John Jolles or not, as her executors ſhould think beſt [47]. Mrs. Meliora Prieſtley, a few years ago, founded a ſchool for ſix girls.

Benefactions to the poor.

The ſaid Mrs. Coburne alſo gave the ſum of 20 l. per annum, to poor inhabitants of this place not receiving alms. Theſe benefactions ſhe charged upon her eſtates at Stratford and Bocking. Mrs. Elizabeth Summers, who died in 1764, gave the intereſt of 200l. to be diſtributed annually among the poor on New Year's day.

Mrs. Prieſtley left 20 ſixpenny loaves, to be diſtributed among the poor once a month.

Sir John Jolles founded an alms-houſe in St. Leonard Bromley, for four poor belonging to that pariſh, and four belonging to Stratford-Bow [48].

[47] They were incorporated, and ſtill remain ſo. There are 25 boys and the ſame number of girls on Mrs. Coburne's foundation.

[48] See vol. ii. p. 68.

TEDDINGTON.

THIS place is called in old records Todynton, and Totyngton, the latter is the more ancient [1]. The etymology, whatever it be, is the ſame, it is probable, as that of Tooting in Surrey. Ing, a meadow, is very frequently found in the names of places derived from the Saxon. The meaning of Tot, or Tote [2], which I ſuppoſe to have been deſcriptive, is no where, I think, ſatisfactorily defined. It occurs in the names of many places beſides thoſe above mentioned, as Toteham in Eſſex, Toteham or Totham, now Tottenham in Middleſex, Totehele or Totehall, now Tottenham Court, in the pariſh of Pancras, Totteridge, &c. Name and etymology.

Teddington is ſituated in the hundred of Spelthorne, being nearly 12 miles diſtant from Hyde-park-corner. The pariſh is bounded by Hampton and Twickenham, and by the river Thames. It contains about 500 acres of arable land, and 50 of paſture, beſides common. The ſoil is for the moſt part light and ſandy. Situation, boundaries, and extent.

[1] Some have ſuppoſed the name of this place to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village—Tide-end-town, or, in the Saxon, Tyd-end-ton. There can be no other objection to this etymology than that the place is called Totyngton in all records for ſeveral centuries after its name firſt occurs.

[2] Baxter ſuppoſes Tote to be a corruption of Theoda, the people; Bedwell derives Totenham from the word Toten, to wind like a horn; Parkins, in his Hiſtory of Norfolk, conjectures Tot to be the name of a river.

This

This parish pays the sum of 166l. 6s. 8d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of about 8½d. in the pound.

Manor. The manor of Teddington, formerly an appurtenance of Stanes, is supposed to have been given to Westminster Abbey, by the founder, Sebert the first Christian King of the East Saxons [4]. In the year 1547, it was surrendered to Henry the VIIIth, by the abbot and convent of Westminster [5]. King Edward, in 1551, granted a lease of it for 21 years, to George Gates, Esq. [6] In 1568, a lease was granted to Richard Brown, Esq. for 31 years, to commence after the expiration of Gates's term [7]; and in 1582, another reversionary lease for 40 years, to Sir Amias Pawlet [8]. The rent reserved to the crown was 8l. 6s. King James, in 1603, granted the reversion of the manor, subject to a fee-farm rent of 8l. to John Hill, Esq. and his heirs [9]. At this time Sir Amias Pawlet's term of 40 years was just commencing. The manor continued in the family of Hill till the year 1736, when it was sold by Edward Hill, Esq. to Mr. Matthias Perkins, surgeon, of Twickenham [10]. In the year 1786, John David, eldest son and tenant in tail after the decease of his father John Perkins, Esq. conveyed the reversion of this manor to George Peters, Esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England. Mr. Perkins, the father, died in the month of August 1794, when Mr. Peters, who is the present lord of the manor, came into possession.

Manor-house. The present manor-house appears to have been built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst, whose arms, with his crest and supporters,

[4] Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 7.
[5] Record in the Augmentation-office.
[6] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 755.
[7] Ibid. p. 756.
[8] Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 13. May 23.
[9] Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 13. Sept. 12.
[10] Obligingly communicated by Rowland Wimburn, Esq. from the title deeds of the manor.

and

and the date 1602, were lately removed from the chimney-piece of one of the principal apartments. Perhaps he had the aſſignment of Sir Amias Pawlet's leaſe. The houſe is now in the occupation of Captain Smith and his lady, the Dowager Lady Dudley. In one of the bed-chambers is a ſtate bed given by the Emperor Charles VI. to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that celebrated officer, the one taken when he was a young man, the other after he became an admiral. They were the property of the Hon. Frances Rooke, aunt to the late Lord Dudley, and wife of George Rooke, Eſq. ſon and heir of the admiral.

State-bed and portraits of Sir George Rooke.

The Earl of Leiceſter appears to have reſided at Teddington in 1570 [11]. William Penn, the celebrated Quaker, lived there in 1688. The letter, wherein he clears himſelf from the charge of being a Papiſt, is dated thence Oct. 24th, in that year [12]. Francis Manning, author of a volume of poems, two comedies, a tranſlation of the life of Theodoſius the Great, from the French, &c. lived many years at Teddington [13].

Eminent inhabitants.

At the ſeat of Robert Udney, Eſq. in this pariſh, is a large and valuable collection of pictures, by the old maſters, principally of the Italian ſchool.

Mr. Udney's collection of pictures.

The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall brick ſtructure, conſiſting of a chancel, nave, and two aiſles. The ſouth aiſle appears to have been built, and the chancel repaired, in the early part of the 16th century. The eaſt window is much more ancient. The north aiſle was added in 1753, principally at the expence of Dr. Hales, who rebuilt the tower in 1754 [14]. Near the communion-table is

Pariſh church.

[11] Burleigh Papers, vol. i. p. 603.

[12] Wood's Athen. Oxon. 2d edit. vol. ii.

[13] The preface to the tranſlation of Theodoſius, one of his earlieſt works, was dated from Teddington, where he reſided alſo when he publiſhed his poems ſeveral years afterwards.

[14] The coſt of both was 592l. Of this ſum 130l. was raiſed by the ſale of pews. Pariſh Regiſter.

Sir Orlando Bridgman.

the monument of Sir Orlando Bridgman[15]. On the floor are the tombs of Richard Parſons, Eſq. of Taunton, 1613; and William Terreman, of Whimple, Devon, yeoman in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and uſher to King James, 1618. On the eaſt wall of the north aiſle is

Margaret Woffington.

the monument of Margaret Woffington[16], 1760; and on the north wall one to the memory of Thomas Fitch[17], Gent. 1701; Judith, relict of Mr. Richard Hawkes, and ſiſter of Thomas Fitch[17], 1707;

[15] Inſcription—"M. S. Orlandi Bridgman, "equitis aurati et Baronetti, (Johannis Bridg- "man non ita pridem Ceſtren. Epiſc. filii natu "& gloriâ maximi,) ab interiori templo pri- "mùm auſpicatus; apud Ceſtriam deinde Vice "Camerarius; Principique Carolo deinde So- "licitor Generalis, necnon curiæ wardorum & "liberationum attornatus efficitur. Redeunte "autem Carolo Secundo, in capitalem Scac- "carii Baronem, Summum Communis Banci "Juſticiarium ac Magni Angliæ Sigilli Cuſto- "dem meritò aſcitus eſt. Uxorem primitus "Juditham Joannis Kynaſton de Morton in "agro Salop filiam et cohæredem duxit e quâ "filium unicum Johannem modò Baronettum "ſuſcepit: poſtmodò Dorotheam Johannis "Sanders, M.D. filiam & cohæredem (Geor- "gii Cradock de Caverſwall caſtro in Com. "Staff. relictam) quæ filios Orlandum itidem "Baronettum & Franciſcum equitem auratum "filiamque nomine Charlotam ſibi peperit. "Diem obiit 25 Junii anno Salutis humanæ "1674; ætatis 66. Optimo patri, Johannes "primogenitus, hoc lugens poſuit." Arms—Sab. ten plates, 4, 3, 2, 1; on a chief Arg. a lion paſſant Ermines, with two impalements; Arg. a lion ramp. Sable.—Kynaſton, and Per chevron S. and Arg. three elephants' heads eraſed and counterchanged.—Sanders.

The eminent lawyer, whoſe monument is here deſcribed, is ſpoken of in very high terms by Lord Clarendon in his Hiſtory. He was much in the confidence of Charles I. by whom he was appointed to attend as one of his commiſſioners at the treaty at Uxbridge. After the Reſtoration he was created a baronet, and roſe to the higheſt honours of his profeſſion, as mentioned in his epitaph. Dorothy, relict of Sir Orlando Bridgman, was buried at Teddington, Jan. 12, 1696-7.

[16] Inſcription—"Near this monument lies "the body of Margaret Woffington, ſpinſter, "born Oct. 18, 1720, who departed this life "Mar. 28, 1760, aged 39 years." Arms—Or three leopards' faces Gules. This celebrated actreſs was a native of Dublin. In the year 1728, being then a child, ſhe gained great applauſe by acting Polly in the Beggars' Opera, in Madame Violante's Lilliputian Company. Her firſt ſpeaking character on the Dublin ſtage was Ophelia, which ſhe performed on the 12th of February 1737. Her firſt appearance in London was on the 6th of November 1740, when ſhe played Sylvia in the Recruiting Officer at Covent Garden. The next ſeaſon ſhe removed to Drury-lane. On the 17th of May 1757, being acting the character of Roſalind at Covent Garden (where ſhe was then engaged) for a benefit, ſhe was ſeized, whilſt ſpeaking the epilogue, with an alarming indiſpoſition, which ſhe never recovered, though ſhe lingered till the 28th of May 1760. Sir Harry Wildair was one of her moſt admired characters. She ſhone in the higher walks of comedy; and in ſome characters, particularly in Mrs. Loveit, is ſaid to have ſurpaſſed Mrs. Oldfield. In tragedy alſo ſhe had conſiderable merit, but had not the power of touching the paſſions like Mrs. Cibber or Mrs. Pritchard. Among her beſt characters were Cleopatra, Roxana, and the Diſtreſſed Mother.

[17] Arms—Vert a chevron between three leopards' faces Or.

and

and Martha, daughter of —— Hawkes, and wife of Needler Webb, 1703. In the nave are the tombs of John Michell, of Tewkſbury, 1660; and Captain Robert Wells, 1710. In the ſouth aiſle thoſe of John Goodyere, 1506, and Thomaſyne, his wife (with ſmall figures in braſs of the deceaſed); Mrs. Mary Blanchard, 1711; Mr. Richard Hooper, 1717; Frances, his wife, daughter of Cranmer Herris, barriſter-at-law, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir John Honeywood; Mrs. Mary, wife of Stephen Hales, D. D. coheireſs of the ancient family of Newce, of Much-Hadham [18], 1721. At the weſt end lies a broken monument of Anne, wife of Paul Whitehead, Eſq. of Twickenham, daughter of Sir Swinerton Dyer, Bart. and niece of William Belitha, Eſq. of Teddington, 1768.

In the veſtry is the tomb of Dr. Stephen Hales [19]. Dr. Hales.

At the weſt end of the church, on the outſide, is the monument of Henry Flitcroft, the architect [20]; on the ſouth wall that of Mr. Richard Buſhnell, 1740; and on the north wall that of Benjamin Glentworth, Gent. 1763. Henry Flitcroft.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Henry Beckett, Gent. 1627; Mary, ſole daughter of Thomas Powys, ſerjeant-at-law, 1633; John Bach, Gent. 1747; William Belitha, Eſq. 1759; Mrs. Anna Jones, 1760; Mary, daughter of John Perkins, Eſq. 1766; Thomas Thirkell, Gent. 1766; Iſabella, Counteſs Dowager of Denbigh [21], 1769; John Twells, Eſq. 1777; Robert Hudſon, Eſq. 1779;

[18] She was daughter of Dr. Henry Newce, of that place.

[19] Inſcription—"Here is interred the body "of Stephen Hales, D. D. clerk of the cloſet "to the Princeſs of Wales, who was miniſter "of this pariſh 51 years. He died the 4th "of January 1761, in the 84th year of his "age."

[20] Inſcription—"Manibus Henrici Flit-"croft ſui temporis architectûn facile prin-"cipis, hoc marmor dicavit Henricus Flit-"croft filius. Virtutes ejus laude nullâ ſe-"pulchrali indigent, omni majores.—

"Non aliter fleri quam me fleturus ademp-"tum

"Ille fuit.——

"Natus 3 Cal. Sep. 1697;

"Denatus 5 Cal. Martii 1769."

Flitcroft was an architect, much employed about the year 1750. He built the churches of St. Giles's in the Fields and St. Olave's, Southwark.

[21] Relict of William the fifth Earl of Denbigh, daughter of Peter de Jong, or Yong, of Utrecht,

1779; Mary, wife of Auguſtus Noverre, Eſq. 1781; Capt. Charles Hamilton, 1784; Frances, relict of John Alexander, Eſq. 1788; William Simpſon, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, 1789; and Anne, wife of Mr. James Wilſon, 1790.

Curacy.

The church of Teddington was formerly a chapel to Stanes. In the inſtrument by which William Biſhop of London (either Courtney or Gray) appropriates the church of Stanes to Weſtminſter Abbey, it is directed, that the vicar of that pariſh ſhall appoint the curates of the other chapels within its precincts, but that the Abbot of Weſtminſter ſhall nominate the chaplain at *Totyngton*, and provide him a ſufficient maintenance [23]. In the taxation of 1372, the great tithes of this place were rated at nine marks [24]. A ſtipulation was made in all the leaſes of the manor and rectory of Teddington from the crown, that the leſſee ſhould allow the curate 6l. per annum, and 4s. for ſacramentals. By King James's grant, the ſame ſtipend is charged on the manor and rectory, to be paid at the four uſual feſtivals, under a penalty of forfeiting, for every default, the ſum of 5l. to the curate. The patronage of the curacy was veſted ſolely in the lord of the manor till the year 1671, when the alternate preſentation was given to Sir Orlando Bridgman and his heirs, in conſequence of his augmenting the curacy with fee-farm rents, to the amount of about 80l. [25] This curacy is not within the Biſhop of London's juriſdiction.

Vicars.

Matthew Randall.

Matthew Rendall, or Randall, who was appointed to the curacy of Teddington in 1638, is ſaid by Neale to have been ſuſpended for preaching a ſermon more than an hour long [26].

Thomas Traherne.

Thomas Traherne, curate of this place, was author of "Chriſtian "Ethics," and another work, entitled "Roman Forgeries, or the

Utrecht, and ſiſter of the Marchioneſs of Blandford. Having cultivated a friendſhip with Dr. Hales, from a ſimilarity of taſtes and purſuits, ſhe deſired to be buried near him, as appears by ſome verſes on her tomb.

[23] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 732.

[24] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 60.

[25] Pariſh Regiſter.

[26] Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 584.

"impoſtures

"impoſtures and counterfeit antiquities of the church of Rome." He died in Sir Orlando Bridgman's houſe on the 10th of October 1674 [27].

The celebrated Dr. Stephen Hales, who was appointed to the cure of Teddington in 1706, was grandſon of Sir Robert, and brother of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. of Beakſbourn, in Kent [28]. He received his education at Bennet College in Cambridge, where, at an early age, he began to attach himſelf to the ſciences of natural hiſtory, and experimental philoſophy in its various branches, which continued to be his favourite ſtudies during a long life. In 1718, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1733, was preſented with a diploma degree, by the Univerſity of Oxford. Dr. Hales was much eſteemed by Frederick Prince of Wales, who frequently viſited him at Teddington. After his Royal Highneſs's death, he was appointed clerk of the cloſet to the Princeſs Dowager, and had a ſhare in the education of his preſent Majeſty. The late King offered him a canonry of Windſor, which he declined, preferring his retirement at Teddington, as more favourable to his philoſophical purſuits [29]. He died on the 4th of January 1761, after a long and uſeful life, and was buried on the 10th, under the tower which he had erected at his own expence. Dr. Hales is well known in the literary world, by his excellent treatiſes on ſtatics, his book on ventilators, and ſome other valuable publications [30]. In all his projects and experiments he diſplayed a truly benevolent mind, he had always ſomething in view that might tend to the benefit of his fellow-creatures; deviſing means to ſtop the progreſs of infection, to render more

Stephen Hales.

[27] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.
[28] Baronetage.
[29] Biograph. Brit.
[30] Friendly Admonitions to Dram-drinkers; Philoſophical Experiments; Experiments on Medicines for diſſolving the Stone; A Treatiſe on Tar-water; Conſiderations on the Cauſes of Earthquakes; and ſeveral memoirs in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

wholeſome

wholeſome gaols, hoſpitals, ſhips, and other crowded places; analyſing mineral waters, and detecting the impoſition of thoſe who would have recommended common ſpring water to the public, as a ſpecific for all diſorders [31]. Theſe uſeful labours and experiments he continued, preſerving his faculties unimpaired to a great age. In a letter to Dr. Swithin Adee, of Oxford [32], dated Auguſt 22, 1757, he expreſſes great pleaſure, that by ſeveral preſſing letters he had at length procured the ſame means to be uſed for ſecuring the health of the Engliſh priſoners in France, which had been practiſed for nearly two years in England, to the great benefit of the French priſoners, namely ventilating the hoſpitals and gaols. In another letter, dated Dec. 15, 1760, about a fortnight before his death, being then in his 84th year, he ſpeaks of an intention of publiſhing a new edition of his book on ventilators, mentions ſome experiments he had lately made on the different degree of ſaltneſs in the ſea-water brought from different latitudes, and a paper which he had communicated to the Royal Society, on the benefits to be derived from wetting the body with ſalt water [33]. "If the trial," ſays he, "were made in 20 tents to wet the ſoldiers' bodies with ſalt water "in very cold weather, it would probably give ſome light into "the matter; but I know by much experience, that the *vis* "*inertiæ* of mankind is too great to attempt uſeful diſcoveries by

[31] Particularly the Glaſtonbury waters, a ſpring near Godſtone called the Iron-pear-tree water, and another rival water near it, which were puffed very much in the newſpapers ſome years ago for their great virtues; but clearly ſhewn by Dr. Hales to poſſeſs no other properties than common ſpring water.

[32] The originals of this and the letter next mentioned, with many other letters and MSS. of Dr Hales's, (for which he is indebted to the Miſs Adees,) are now in the author's poſſeſſion.

[33] Experience has confirmed the truth of the Doctor's hypotheſis. Amidſt the difficulties and diſtreſs which Captain Bligh and his men ſuffered during their long and dangerous voyage in an open boat, the wringing their clothes through the ſea-water, and putting them on wet, was found not only a great refreſhment, but the beſt preſervative againſt cold and rheumatiſm, as appears by frequent paſſages in Captain Bligh's intereſting narrative.

"proper

" proper trials, and without them uſeful diſcoveries cannot be " made." A monument was erected to the memory of Dr. Hales, in Weſtminſter Abbey, at the expence of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales [34]. Dr. Hales was ſucceeded by John Coſens, D. D. author of a poem, called the Œconomy of Beauty, in a ſeries of Fables addreſſed to the Ladies; the Tears of Twickenham, &c. He died in 1791. Since his death, two volumes of his ſermons have been publiſhed.

The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Leonard Chapelow, M. A. appointed by Sir Henry Bridgman, Bart. (now Lord Bradford), in 1791.

The moſt ancient pariſh regiſter which I have been able to find in this place, commences in 1695. In Dr. Hales's time, there was one extant which began in 1558. The averages of baptiſms, previouſly to the preſent century, are taken from Dr. Hales's MSS. beforementioned. Pariſh regiſter.

Average of Baptiſms.

			Comparative ſtate of population.
1560—1592	-	4	
1620—1639	-	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	
1640—1659	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1660—1679	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1680—1699	-	13	
1700—1719	-	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	

[34] Inſcription—" Stephano Hales, S. T. P. " Auguſta Georgii Tertii, Regis Optimi, Ma- " ter P. Quæ viventem ut ſibi in ſacris miniſ- " traret, elegit; mortuum Prid. Non. Jan. " 1761, octogeſimum quartum argentum an- " num hoc marmore ornavit.

" Haleſi ad tumulum nitido quem ſurgere " ſaxo
" Auguſta, et meritum juſſit habere decus;
" Et pietas, et cana fides, et maxima virtus,
" Perpetuas fundant ſacra cohors lachrymas;
" At ſupra extinctum ſapientia dia Propheta
" Prædicat, Ille hominum doctus adeſſe " malis;
" Ille opera indagare Dei, nec ſera vetuſtas
" Laudem, Haleſe, tuam nec titulos minuet:
" Anglia te primis inſertum jactat alumnis,
" Anglia Newtono terra ſuperba ſuo."

1720—

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1720—1739 -	12 $\frac{19}{20}$	- 12
1740—1759 -	13 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 18 $\frac{3}{10}$
1760—1779 -	15	- 18 $\frac{9}{20}$
1780—1794 -	19 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 26 $\frac{4}{5}$

Number of inhabitants in 1740 and 1794.

In the year 1740 there were 119 families in Teddington, and 11 empty houſes. The number of inhabitants was 471, of which 175 were under 16 years of age. The number of males in the pariſh was 212, of females 259. There were 82 married couples, nine widowers, and 35 widows [33]. The preſent number of houſes is 118, of inhabitants about 580.

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.

" James Ruſhout, of Northwick in Worceſterſhire, Baronet, and " Arabella Vernon [34], married Feb. 12, 1699—1700."

" Charles, ſecond ſon [35] of Sir Roger Bradſhaw, Bart. of the " county of Lancaſter, buried Sep. 13, 1703."

" Mary Duncombe, mother to Sir Charles Duncombe, and aged " 97 years, was buried Nov. 7, 1716." Sir Charles Duncombe (uncle of Anthony Lord Feverſham) was Lord Mayor of London in 1709. The houſe in which he lived at Teddington was, in 1755, in the occupation of the Earl of Thanet. It was built and fitted up at a great expence in the latter part of the laſt century; the cielings were painted by Verrio, and the carving executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons [36]. Two rooms thus ornamented ſtill remain. The houſe is now the reſidence of William Douglas, Eſq.

[33] Dr. Hales's MSS.

[34] Daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, of London.

[35] This muſt have been an infant; Charles, his ſecond ſurviving ſon, was gentleman uſher to the Princeſs Amelia.

[36] Poem on Teddington-houſe, addreſſed to Sir Charles Duncombe, by Francis Manning. —See his poems, octavo, p. 80.

" Sir

" Sir Robert Furneſe, Bart. [37], of Walderſhare in Kent, and Lady " Anne Shirley [38], of Twickenham, married May 15, 1729."

" The Hon. Edward Windſor, buried July 8, 1741; Mrs. " Ephraim Windſor, his widow, Sep. 29, 1741."

" James Parſons, who had often eat a ſhoulder of mutton, or a James Parſons, a great eater. " peck of haſty pudding, at a time, which cauſed his death, buried " March 7, 1743--4, aged 36."

" John Wray, ſon of Sir John Wray, Bart. buried Oct. 15, 1748."

" Sarah Coſter, widow, aged 90, buried June 13, 1751." Longevity.

" Mrs. Sarah Finch [39], ſiſter to the Counteſs of Ferrers [40], buried " Dec. 13, 1753."

" Paul Whitehead, Eſq. buried Jan. 4, 1775." Mr. Whitehead Paul Whitehead. was born in the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holbourn, in 1710. He was originally apprenticed to a mercer, but afterwards became a member of the Temple, and ſtudied the law. His chief purſuits, nevertheleſs, appears to have been politics and poetry. He publiſhed a pamphlet in vindication of Mr. Alexander Murray; and attaching himſelf to the Prince of Wales's party, became a violent patriot, and " the champion and bard of Leiceſter-houſe [41]." When his patron Lord Le Deſpencer came into power, he accepted a lucrative place, which ſubjected him to much cenſure and ridicule, from thoſe with whom he had formerly acted in oppoſition to the court. Mr. Whitehead was a member of the famous Mednam club, inſtituted by Lord Le Deſpencer, of which Mr. Wilkes, I believe, is now the only ſurvivor. His principal poems were, the State Dunces, the Gymnaſiad, or Boxing-match, and an Epiſtle to Dr. Thompſon, which, with ſome others, were collected into a quarto volume, and pub-

[37] Henry Furneſe was created a baronet in 1706. The title is extinct.

[38] Daughter of Robert the firſt Earl Ferrers.

[39] Daughter of George Finch, Eſq.

[40] Selina, ſecond wife and relict of the firſt Earl.

[41] Life of Whitehead by Capt. Thompſon, prefixed to his poems.

liſhed by Captain Edward Thompſon in 1777. He wrote alſo a pamphlet on the conduct of the managers of Covent Garden theatre, and is ſaid to have planned the mock proceſſion of the Free-maſons, and to have deſigned the print which was engraved of it. His principal reſidence was on Twickenham-heath. By his will, he bequeathed the ſum of 50l. to be expended on a marble urn, in which he directed, that his heart ſhould be incloſed and depoſited in the mauſoleum of his patron at Wycomb. On the 13th of Auguſt, in the year after his death, a mauſoleum having been erected for that purpoſe in Lord Le Deſpencer's garden at High Wycomb, Whitehead's heart was depoſited there with very ſingular ceremonies, in imitation of the ancients. The urn was followed from the houſe by a military proceſſion, attended by a choir of vocal performers, conducted by Atterbury and Mulſo. Before the urn was depoſited in the mauſoleum, the following incantation, written for the purpoſe, and compoſed by Dr. Arne, was ſung:

" From earth to heav'n Whitehead's ſoul is fled,
" Refulgent glories beam about his head!
" His Muſe concording with reſounding ſtrings
" Gives angels words to praiſe the King of Kings."

The following inſcription was placed on the urn. " Paul White-
" head, Eſq. of Twickenham, ob. Dec. 30, 1774."

" Unhallow'd hands this urn forbear.
" No gems or orient ſpoil lie here conceal'd:
" ——But what's more rare,
" A heart that knew no guile."

The oratorio of Goliah, compoſed for the occaſion, was performed the ſame day in Weſt Wycomb church, before a crowded audience, all perſons being admitted upon contributing ſomething to the poor's box [42]. There is no memorial to Mr. Whitehead at Teddington.

[42] Life of Whitehead.

The

The following epitaph, written by Mr. Garrick [43], if ever inſcribed on his tomb, does not now exiſt [44]. "Near this place are depoſited "the remains of Paul Whitehead, Eſq. who was born Jan. 25, 1710, "and died Dec. 30, 1774, aged 65."

"Here lies a man misfortune could not bend;
"Prais'd as a poet, honour'd as a friend:
"Though his youth kindled with the love of fame,
"Within his boſom glow'd a brighter flame;
"Whene'er his friends with ſharp affliction bled,
"And from the wounded deer the herd was fled,
"WHITEHEAD ſtood forth, the healing balm apply'd;
"Nor quitted their diſtreſſes till he dyed."

"Richard Bentley, Eſq. from London, buried Oct. 26, 1782." Richard Bentley.
Son of Dr. Bentley, the celebrated critic. He was author of a poem called Patriotiſm, reprinted in Dilly's repoſitory; Philodamus, a tragedy, and the Wiſhes, a comedy, which was acted in 1761. Mr. Bentley had a very happy talent in deſigning. His vignettes and frontiſpieces for Gray's poems are remarkably elegant and appropriate.

"The Hon. Mrs. Deborah Chetwynd [45], buried Oct. 11, 1788."

Lady Bridgman, who died in 1697, gave the ſum of 40 l. to the pariſh of Teddington, with which lands and tenements were purchaſed, now let at 50 s. per annum, appropriated to the teaching ſix poor girls to knit and read. Mrs. Becliffe, in 1780, gave the ſum of 100 l. ſhort annuities, producing 8 l. 6s. 8d. per annum, for the purpoſe of clothing and educating three girls; the ſurplus, if any, to be diſtributed in bread. Benefactions. Schools.

[43] Life of Whitehead.

[44] Parts of a broken monument, on which is an inſcription to Mrs. Whitehead, have been mentioned as now lying in the ſouth aiſle of the church. See p. 507.

[45] Siſter of the late Viſcount Chetwynd.

Alms-houſe and fuel.

Matthias Perkins, Eſq. lord of the manor, in the year 1738, gave a piece of the common, containing nearly three acres, for the ſite of an alms-houſe, and for the purpoſe of providing fuel for the poor. The alms-houſe, conſiſting of five tenements, was built with the ſum of 50l. given by Sir Francis Bridgman. The ground adjoining was incloſed, and now produces a rent of 40 s. which is appropriated to the purchaſe of fuel.

Bread.

Henry Becket, Gent. in 1627, gave a rent-charge of 1 l. 6 s. per annum, to buy bread for the poor.

Mrs. Anne Hyde, in 1687, gave a rent-charge of 20 s. per annum to the poor.

Supply of freſh water.

In the year 1754, a channel of freſh water was brought through the town (from ſome ſprings on the common) at the expence of 45l. which was raiſed by ſubſcription, the lord of the manor contributing 15 guineas. The ſupply of water produced by this means (viz. 30 tons in a day) being found not ſufficient, the drains acroſs the ſprings were lengthened in 1756, under the direction of Dr. Hales, and a double quantity was then procured. The particulars were inſerted at length in the pariſh regiſter by Dr. Hales, who obſerves, that a larger ſupply, if wanted at any future time, may be obtained by the ſame means.

TOTTENHAM.

THIS place in ancient records is called Toteham, and Totham. Ham ſignifies a dwelling; the meaning of Tot or Tote, which occurs very frequently in the names of many pariſhes in various parts of the kingdom, is uncertain [1]. Name.

The village of Tottenham is ſituated in the hundred of Edmonton, about five miles to the north of London. The pariſh is about 15 miles in circumference [2], and is bounded on the eaſt by the river Lea, which divides it from Walthamſtow in Eſſex; on the north by Edmonton; on the weſt by Hornſey and Friarn Barnet; and on the ſouth by Hackney and Stoke-Newington. It is computed that it contains about 4000 acres of land, of which about one eighth is arable, the remainder graſs [3]. The ſoil is various, clay, loam, and brick earth. This pariſh pays the ſum of 1069l. 14s. 2d. to the land-tax, which in the year 1794, was at the rate of 1s. 10d. in the pound on land, and 1s. 4d. on houſes. Situation, extent, boundaries, &c.

Tottenham is divided into four diſtricts, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Middle, Lower, High-croſs, and Wood-green Wards. There is an overſeer and a conſtable for each ward, and two church-wardens for the whole pariſh. Diviſion into wards.

The only manufactures in the pariſh are an oil mill, the property of Mr. Edward Wyburd, and a large tannery belonging to Mr. Abraham.

[1] See p. 503.

[2] Bedwell's Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 104, edit. 1717.

[3] There are two hundred and ninety-three acres of marſh land.

The

New-river. The New-river paſſes with a very circuitous courſe through the weſtern part of this pariſh. A little brook, called, by Bedwell, the Moſe or Moſell, riſing at Muſwell-hill, in the pariſh of Hornſey, runs between Hornſey and Tottenham-woods, and paſſing through the village of Tottenham, falls into a branch of the Lea [2].

The croſs. On the eaſt ſide of the high road, nearly in the centre of the village, ſtands an ancient wooden croſs, whence the place is ſaid to have obtained the appellation of Tottenham High Croſs [3]. About the year 1580, Bedwell "obſerved it to be a columne of wood, co-"vered with a ſquare ſheet of leade to ſhoote the water off every "way, underſet by four ſpurres [4]." This being decayed and rotten, was taken down about the year 1600, by Dean Wood, who erected on its ſite an octangular brick column (ending pyramidically), which ſtill remains.

The manor. The hiſtory of the manor of Tottenham affords a very ſtriking inſtance of the inſtability of honours and property, in the early periods of our annals. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it was the property of Earl Waltheof (in the ſurvey of Doomſday [5] called Wallef), ſon to the famous Siward Earl of Northumberland, who defeated Macbeth the uſurper of the crown of Scotland [6]. In the year 1072, Goſpatric Earl of Northumberland having been deprived of his

[2] Bedwell's Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 110. edit. 1717.

[3] The "hie croſſe" is mentioned in a court-roll, anno 1456.

[4] Bedwell's Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 122.

[5] The manor, which in that record is ſaid to be rated at five hides *, is thus deſcribed: The land is ten carucates; in demeſne are two carucates, beſides the ſaid five hides; the lord has two ploughs, the villans twelve; the prieſt has half a hide; there are ſix villans, who hold as many virgates; 24 who hold half a virgate each, 12 bordars who hold five acres each, and 17 cottars; there is meadow equal to twelve ploughlands, and 20s. more; there is paſture for the cattle of the town; wood for 500 hogs; three ſhilling rent from a wear. In the whole valued at 25l. 15s. and three ounces of gold; in King Edward's time at 26l.

[6] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 4.

* A hide in this manor conſiſted of 128 acres, as appears by note 22. in p. 520. where a virgate, which was always the fourth part of a hide, is ſaid to have been 32 acres.

Earldom,

Earldom, King William the Conqueror gave it, with the Earldoms of Huntingdon and Northampton, to the ſaid Waltheof, who had married his niece Judith, daughter of Odo Earl of Albemarle [7]. Not many years afterwards Waltheof was accuſed of deſigns againſt the King, and beheaded at Wincheſter [8], being the firſt nobleman, as it is ſaid, who ſuffered that death in England. His widow Judith, who is ſuppoſed to have incenſed the King againſt him, and to have haſtened his death [9], was in poſſeſſion of this manor when the ſurvey of Doomſday was taken. It paſſed afterwards to her eldeſt daughter Maud, who married firſt Simon de St. Liz (a Norman nobleman, who is ſaid to have been refuſed by her mother becauſe he was lame of one leg) [10]; and ſecondly, David, ſon of Malcolm III. King of Scotland. By the favour of King Henry I. this David, who ſucceeded afterwards to his father's throne, poſſeſſed the Earldom of Huntingdon, and all the lands which had been Earl Waltheof's [11]. The manor of Tottenham continued to be annexed to the Earldom of Huntingdon, and paſſed with it, by royal grants, to Henry [12], ſon of David King of Scotland, in 1134; to Simon de St. Liz, ſon of the above-mentioned Earl of that name, 1136; to Malcolm IV. King of Scots [13] (ſon of Henry), 1152; to his brother William, ſurnamed the Lion, King of Scots, 1165; to Simon de St. Liz, the third of that name, and the right heir, 1174: on his death, which happened in 1184 [14], King Henry II. gave the Earldom to William King of Scots, who immediately gave it to his brother David [15], to whom

[7] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 55.
[8] Ibid. [9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid. p. 56. [11] Ibid, p. 58.
[12] A deed of this Henry (who ſtiles himſelf Earl Henry, ſon of the King of Scots), granting certain premiſes in Tottenham, is in the Britiſh Muſeum. Cart. Ant. XVIII. 46.
[13] There is a deed alſo of King Malcolm in the Muſeum; by which he grants to Robert, the ſon of Swain, 140 acres of land in Tottenham Hangre, half a holm, four trunks of trees for fuel, and paſture for ten hogs. Cart. Ant. XV. 19. Robert Fitz-Swein granted theſe lands to the monks of Clerkenwell; which grant was confirmed about the year 1190, by a charter of William the Lion, King of Scotland; the original of which is in the collection of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. F. R. A. S.
[14] Dugdale, vol. i. p. 59.
[15] Ibid.

the

the manor of Tottenham was confirmed by King John in 1199 [17]. This David, who was Earl of Angus, Galloway, and Huntingdon, died in 1219, having married Maud, daughter and heir of Hugh Kevelioc, Earl of Chester, who in the same year had the manor of Tottenham, among other lands, assigned as her dower, having been part of her *frank* marriage [18]. Their only son, John Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, was poisoned in the year 1237, by his wife Helen, daughter of Llewellin Prince of Wales [19]. Soon after her husband's death, she married Robert de Quincy, a younger brother of Roger, the last Earl of Winchester of that family, who, in 1238, had livery of the manor of Tottenham and other lands, till such time as his wife's dower should be made out [20].

Division of the manor into three parts.

Hitherto the manor of Tottenham remained entire. In the year 1254, an extent or survey was taken of the lands of Helen, formerly the wife of John Earl of Chester, to the intent that they might be divided between Robert de Brus, John de Baliol, and Henry de Hastings, as coheirs [21] of the said Earl. The particulars of the survey, as far as it relates to Tottenham, are given in the note [22]. The manor, being divided into three portions, formed as many distinct manors,

[17] Cart. 1 John, pt. 1. N° 7.

[18] Dugdale, vol. i. p. 609.

[19] Ibid. vol. i. p. 45.

[20] Ibid. p. 46. and 688.

[21] Isabel, one of the sisters of John Earl of Chester, married Robert de Brus; Margaret married Alan de Galway, whose eldest daughter Devorguilla married John Baliol, founder of Baliol College in Oxford; Ada married Henry de Hastings. Maud died unmarried.

[22] There are in demesne (says the record) 527 acres of arable land, valued at 9l. 17s. There are in villanage 40 virgates; each of which contains 32 acres, and pays a rent of 10s. or 3¼d. an acre, besides certain rents from the cottars valued at 3s. 4½d. There are 92 acres of meadow; from which deducting nine for the tithes, there remain 83, valued at 12l. 5s. A piece of pasture, containing 26 acres, valued at 52s. A watermill, producing 4l. after deducting the tithe. The pasture of the manor is farmed at 56s. The quit-rents payable by the freeholders valued at 4l. 10s. 4d. There are two woods of uncertain extent, the value not specified. The whole value of the manor, 57l. 15s. 6d.; the third, 19l. 5s. 2d. Esch. 38 Hen. III. N° 40. In the same bundle, N° 31. is the following valuation of the manor-house, &c. The mansion, with out-houses, &c. 33s. 6d. The fruit of the garden, 12d. The herbage, 1s. 6d.; the fish-ponds, 2s.; the curtilage, 2s.: in the whole, 40s.

some

ſome of which were ſubdivided, and acquired alſo the name of manors, being called after their different poſſeſſors.

The portion allotted to Robert de Brus (who was competitor for the crown of Scotland with Baliol) was called the Manor of Bruſes, by which name it is ſtill diſtinguiſhed. Richard de Brus, a younger ſon of Robert, who held this manor for life by grant from his father, died ſeiſed of it, anno 1287 [23]. His father ſurvived him, and died in 1295 [24]. Robert Earl of Annandale, and in right of his wife Earl of Carrick (eldeſt ſon of Robert de Brus above-mentioned), after his return from the holy war retired to England [25], and it is probable made Tottenham his reſidence, whence the manſion-houſe belonging to this manor obtained, I ſuppoſe, the name of Brus, or Bruce Caſtle. He died in 1303, leaving Robert his ſon and heir [26], who, revolting from England in 1306, and claiming the crown of Scotland, King Edward II. ſeized all his lands in this kingdom [27]. The manor of Bruſes, in Tottenham, continued in the crown till

Manor of Bruſes.

[23] Eſch. 15 Edw. I. N° 12.

[24] Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 129.

[25] Ibid. p. 130. His father was in England for a ſhort time, ſoon after the crown of Scotland was adjudged to Baliol. Ibid. p. 129.

[26] Robert de Brus (father of Robert I. King of Scotland) died, 32 Edw. I. ſeiſed of lands, &c. in Tottenham; namely, a meſſuage valued at 12d.; a garden, &c. 12d.; 100 acres of arable land valued at 2d. an acre; 22 of meadow, at 2s.; 10 of paſture, at 8d.; 100 of wood, at 6d.; quit-rents, 47s. 4½d. of which 4s. 4d. was to be paid to John de Britannia; chief-rents from the copyholders, 62s. 6d.; a third part of a watermill, 10s.; fines, profits of court, frank-pledge, &c. 6s. 8d.; cuſtomary aids, 6s. 8d.; pannage, called *Gerſhaſe*, 12d.; from three virgates of land 72 days' work each, every day's work valued at ¼d.; from five other virgates 42 days' work and a half each, and from eight acres 10 days and a half, each day's work valued at one penny; from ſix cottars and two molmen * 36 days' work, of which 24 are valued at 1½d. each, and 12 at 1d. The whole value of the manor was 14l. 3s. Robert de Brus, ſon and heir of the deceaſed, was 30 years of age. Eſch. 32 Edw. I. N° 46.

[27] The cuſtody of the manor of Totyngham, forfeited to the crown by Robert de Brus, was given to Roger Wateville in 1326. Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 18.

* A molman is defined by Spelman to be a ſervant belonging to a monaſtery.

1335, when Edward III. granted a third part of it at firſt for life, and afterwards, it appears, in fee to Richard Spigurnell, in conſideration of his good ſervices to his father and grandfather, in Chancery [28]. A few years afterwards (anno 1340) the King granted the reverſion of all the lands in Tottenham, which had been Robert de Brus's (then held by Walter Shobbedon for term of life), to Sir Thomas Hethe, for his life; in conſequence of which Hethe claimed the portion formerly granted to Richard Spigurnell; but upon Spigurnell's application to the crown, the grant to Hethe, ſo far as it related to the ſaid third part, was revoked [29]. Sir Thomas Hethe died in the year 1374 [30], when the other two parts (ſtill called the manor of Bruſes) reverted to the crown, and were granted the ſame year for life to Edmund de Cheſthunte, one of the King's falconers [31]. In 1376, in conſideration of his good ſervices, this manor was granted to him in fee [32]. He died ſeiſed of it, anno 1399 [33]. His ſon Robert de Cheſthunte, *alias* Fauconer, who was at his father's death 26 years of age, ſold it in 1400 to John Walden, Eſq. and others [34]. John Walden died ſeiſed of it in 1417 [35], his wife Idonea in 1427, when by virtue of ſeveral former deeds and releaſes, the reverſion of this manor, then indiſcriminately called Bruſes

[28] See Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 11. and Pat. 14 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 9.

[29] Cl. 14 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 16.

[30] Sir Thomas Hethe's manor of Bruſes is thus valued in the inquiſition: A toft, 6d.; 80 acres of arable, 4d. an acre (the value of the land having been doubled ſince Robert de Brus's death in 1303); 15 acres of meadow, at 3s. 4d. (they were valued at 2s. in 1303); 7 acres of paſture, at 1s.; 66 acres of wood, producing 6s. 8d. per annum; nine copyholders, who pay 5s. per annum each; quit-rents of the freeholders, 5s.; the third of a watermill, in ruins, of no value. Eſch. 48 Edw. III. N° 36.

[31] Pat. 48 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 12.

[32] Pat. 50 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 5.

[33] Eſch. 21 Rich. II. N° 27. The manor was then valued at 12l. 17s. 5¼d. per annum.

[34] Cl. 22 Rich. II. pt. 1. m. 12. d.

[35] Eſch. 5 Hen. V. N° 48. At John Walden's death the reverſion of this manor, after the death of his wife Idonea, was veſted (as appears by this inquiſition) in John Teynton and his heirs. John Teynton afterwards releaſed his right to the Gedeneys, as is ſpecified in the record next quoted.

or

or Fauconer's, came to John Gedeney, alderman of London in the year 1429 [36], in whom all the manors were united.

Manor of Baliols, or Dawbeneys.

The manor of Baliols, afterwards called Dawbeneys, was ſeized by Edward I. upon the revolt of John Baliol King of Scotland, and granted to John Duke of Britanny and Earl of Cornwall [37]. This Duke of Britanny, who was ſon of the preceding Duke, by Beatrix, daughter of King Henry III. [38], died in 1334 [39]. As he left an heir, and there is no record of any forfeiture, it is to be preſumed that he ſurrendered this manor to the crown; for it appears, that in the year 1337, King Edward gave it to William Dawbeny, in conſideration of his military ſervices [40]. This William died in 1374, having ſome years before ſettled the manor of Baliols on Sir Giles Dawbeny and his heirs [41]. John Cavendiſh held a court as lord of the manor of Daubeneys, in 1377 [42]. John Northampton held his firſt court in 1391. James Northampton died ſeiſed of it in 1409 [43], when it was inherited by his couſin William Cumberton, then ſix years old, who died under age in 1421, leaving Richard his brother and heir, who was of age in 1425 [44]. This Richard was in poſſeſſion of the ſaid eſtate in 1434 [45]. John Gedeney, in whom all

[36] Eſch. 5 Hen. VI. N° 58. In 1444, was held the firſt court of Joan Large, widow; the ſame year, the court of John Gedeney and Joan his wife; and in 1449, the firſt court of Joan Gedeney, after the death of John Gedeney her late huſband.

[37] Cart. 2 Edw. II. (1309.) N° 45, 46. A rent of 20l. out of the manor of Tottenham had been granted to John de Britanny by Cl. 33 Edw. I. (1305.) m. 5.

[38] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 51.

[39] The inquiſition taken after his death deſcribes the eſtate thus: A houſe much out of repair; one acre of meadow, 1s.; 171 acres of arable, at 4d. an acre; 31½ of meadow, at 2s. 6d.; 10 of paſture, at 10d.; 110 acres of underwood, of which 11 are cut yearly, 27s.; the third of a windmill, 3s. 4d.; the third of a watermill, 10s.; rents of aſſize, 7l. 5s. 6d.; profits of court, 13s. 4d. Eſch. 8 Edw. III. N° 70. This grant, ſays the record, was only for life.

[40] Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 26.

[41] See Eſch. 32 Edw. III. N° 67. 2d Numb. and Eſch. 48 Edw. III. N° 21.

[42] From a curious ancient leger-book, on vellum, containing an abſtract of the court-rolls, obligingly communicated by Thomas Smith, Eſq. lord of the manor.

[43] Eſch. 10 Hen. IV. N° 44.

[44] Eſch. 3 Hen. VI. N° 7.

[45] Eſch. 12 Hen. VI. N° 44.

the Tottenham manors centered, died ſeiſed of the manor of Dawbeneys (ſometimes called Northamptons), anno 1449 [47].

Manor of Pembrokes.

The third part of the manor of Tottenham, which was aſſigned to Henry de Haſtings, deſcended to Lawrence de Haſtings [48], who by reaſon of his deſcent from Iſabel, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was declared heir to that title by Edward III. in the year 1339. His grandſon John, the laſt Earl of that family, was killed at a tournament in the year 1390, being only 17 years of age [49]. His widow Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, married, after his death, Richard Earl of Arundel, who had an aſſignment of his wife's dower, of which this manor in Tottenham was a part [50]. She died ſeiſed of it in 1401 [51], when the reverſion, in conſequence of a deed of William

[47] See Eſch. 27 Hen. VI. N° 18.

[48] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 576. John de Haſtings granted the capital meſſuage and the demeſne lands of Tottenham to Hugh de Kendale, clerk, for life. See Cart. 20 Edw. I. N° 32. The ſame John de Haſtings dying, I ſuppoſe, before Hugh de Kendale, in 1313 was ſeiſed only of 110 acres of wood in Tottenham, valued at 41s. 3d.; the third part of a watermill, 1 mark; and rents of aſſize, 4d. Eſch. 6 Edw. II. N° 56. John de Haſtings his ſon, Lord Bergavenny, who in 1313 was 25 years of age, died anno 1325, ſeiſed of a manor in Tottenham thus valued: 172 acres of arable, at 2d. an acre; 30 of meadow, at 2s.; 10 of paſture, at 12d.; 110 of underwood; rents of the copyholders, 6l. 6s. 4d.; of the freeholders, 27s. 4d.; 432 days' work valued all together at 27s.; 318 others, at 26s. 6d.; 142 others called *Opera Minuta*, at 5s. 11d.; a third part of a watermill, and a fiſhery, 13s. 4d.; profits of court, 20s. Eſch. 18 Edw. II. N° 83. Lawrence de Haſtings, Earl of Pembroke, died anno 1348, ſeiſed of a third of the manor of Tottenham; viz. 172 acres of arable, 27 of meadow, 10 of paſture, and 110 of wood. Eſch. 22 Edw. III. N° 47. His ſon *John* Earl of Pembroke died ſeiſed of this manor, then valued at 20l. anno 1375. Eſch. 49 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 70. Anne Counteſs of Pembroke died ſeiſed of it in dower anno 1384. Eſch. 7 Ric. II. N° 67.

[49] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 578. The inquiſition taken after his death (in the county of Middleſex) makes Reginald de Grey his next heir. Other inquiſitions found Hugh de Haſtings his heir. The reverſion of the manor of Tottenham appears to have been veſted, under a grant of John Earl of Pembroke (who died anno 1375), in William de Beauchamp, his couſin. See Dugdale's Baronage, as above.

[50] Ibid. vol. i. p. 319.

[51] Eſch. 2 Hen. IV. N° 54. Richard Earl of Arundel, her ſecond huſband, died before her, ſeiſed of this manor, anno 1398. See Eſch. 21 Ric. II. N° 2. It was then in the tenure of Roger Walden, Biſhop of London.

de

de Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, dated 1396 [52], came to Roger Walden, Biſhop of London, and Lord High Treaſurer of England, and paſſed afterwards with the manor of Bruſes to John Gedeney, as beforementioned.

Manor of Mockings, a portion of Bruſes.

The manor of Mockings I ſuppoſe to have been that third part of the manor of Bruſes (called Breuſe-hagh) which was granted to Richard Spigurnell [53], and ſold by him to John Mocking, who died ſeiſed of it in 1347 [54]. His wife, Nichola, died ſeiſed of it the next year [55]. This Nichola had alſo at the time of her death the manor of Pembrokes, eſcheated to the crown by the death of Lawrence de Haſtings. So ſays the record at leaſt; yet it is certain that Lawrence de Haſtings left a ſon who had the manor of Pembrokes, and that it continued ſome time longer in that family, as appears by the records before quoted. John Mocking, junior, died ſeiſed of the eſtate above mentioned, in the year 1360 [56]. Elmingus Leget died ſeiſed of the manor of Mockings (valued at ſix marks), in 1412 [57]; leaving his ſon Thomas, eight years of age, his heir [58]. His widow, Alice, died ſeiſed of it in 1420 [59]. Soon afterwards it came to the Gedeneys, in whom the other manors were centered.

[52] Lord Colerane's MSS. printed in the Appendix to Oldfield and Dyſon's Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 42. Edmund Grey, Lord Haſtings, releaſed all right in this manor to John Gedeney, anno 1445. Cl. 23 Hen. VI. m. 6.

[53] See p. 521.

[54] Eſch. 21 Edw. III. N° 35.

[55] Eſch. 22 Edw. III. N° 25.

[56] Eſch. 34 Edw. III. N° 82.

[57] See Eſch. 5 Hen. VI. N° 33. It appears by an inquiſition taken anno 1372 (Eſch. 46 Edw. III. N° 10.), that this manor was then in the Mocking family. Elmingus Legett, father (perhaps) of Elmingus who died in 1412, is frequently mentioned in a mutilated record of the inquiſition taken after the death of John de Mocking in 1347. It is probable, therefore, that the Legetts were connected with the Mockings by marriage.

[58] Leger-book of Tottenham Manors.

[59] Eſch. 8 Hen. V. N° 3. An inquiſition taken anno 1427, at which time Thomas Legett, ſon and heir of Elmingus, was 23 years of age, deſcribes the manor of Mockings as containing 100 acres of arable, valued at 3d. an acre; 30 of meadow, at 2s.; and 40s. rents of aſſize. It was then held of John Gedeney (whoſe property it afterwards was) by a quit-rent of 33s. and ſuit of court. Eſch. 5 Hen. VI. N° 33.

Other

Other ſmall eſtates, called in the calendars at the Tower, Manors, were found, upon recurring to the records, to have been ſmall portions of ſome of the manors before mentioned, having no diſtinct names, as may be ſeen in the note [58].

Manors of Bruſes, Pembrokes, Dawbeneys, and Mockings united.

The manors of Bruſes, Pembrokes, Dawbeneys, and Mockings, having been united, as already ſhewn, in the Gedeney family, have ever ſince paſſed through the ſame hands. John Gedeney died ſeiſed of theſe manors in 1449 [59]. After the death of his widow, Joan, in 1462, they came to her ſon (by a former huſband [60]) Richard Turnant, and his wife Joan, daughter of John Stokton, alderman of London, with remainder to William Biſhop of Wincheſter, and others, as truſtees under the will of the ſaid Richard, who at the time of his mother's death was 34 years of age [61]. Richard Turnant's daughter and heir, Thomaſine, married Sir John Riſley [62], at whoſe death, for want of heirs [63], his eſtates eſcheated

[58] Idonea, wife of Simon de Benington, died anno 1361, ſeiſed of a moiety of a third part of the manor of Tottenham—John de Abyngdon, her ſon, being her heir. Eſch. 35 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 42. John de Abyngdon died (under age) the next year, when Margaret, wife of Roger Shipbrook, was found to be the next heir. Eſch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 12. Elmingus Legett died anno 1412, ſeiſed of 36 acres of arable, 8 of meadow, and 33 of wood, parcel of the manor of Bruſes, with view of frank-pledge upon the ſaid eſtate. See Eſch. 5 Hen. VI. N° 33. His widow died ſeiſed of the ſame lands, deſcribed as a third part of the manor of Bruſes. Eſch. 8 Hen. V. N° 3. Richard Cumberton, being ſeiſed of a third part of the manor of Tottenham, in the year 1434 aliened a third part of that third to Richard Chippenham and others. Eſch. 12 Hen. VI. N° 44.

[59] Eſch. 27 Hen. VI. N° 18. The manor of Bruſes held by knights-ſervice was valued at 10l. The manor of Pembrokes, valued at 20l. was held by the ſervice of rendering to the King a pair of gilt ſpurs upon his taking the order of knighthood, if demanded. The manor of Dawbeneys, valued at 20 marks, was held by knights-ſervice. The manor of Mockings, valued at 20 marks, was held of the King by fealty, homage, and the render of a pound of cummin.

[60] Joan Gedeney's ſecond huſband was Robert Large, as appears by an inquiſition taken anno 1458, exemplifying the liberties and privileges of theſe manors, and their right to a tumbrell, pillory, gallows, view of frank-pledge, free warren, &c. &c. Eſch. 36 Hen. VI. N° 16.

[61] Eſch. 2 Edw. IV. N° 21. Some releaſes and enfeoffments of theſe manors, to which the Gedeneys were parties, may be ſeen by conſulting Cl. 29 Hen. VI. m. 20. Cl. 33 Hen. VI. m. 16. Cl. 3 Edw. IV. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 16. and Cl. 4 Edw. IV. m. 21.

[62] Recited in the grant quoted in note 64.

[63] It is not ſo ſpecified in the grant of theſe manors, but appears from another grant to Sir William Compton of ſome of Sir John Riſley's lands. See vol. ii. p. 457.

to

to the crown, and theſe manors were granted in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. to Sir William Compton [64]. In the year 1592, being veſted in Anne, relict of Henry Lord Compton, ſhe, by her deed of that date, granted them under a proviſo to William Lord Compton, her huſband's heir by a former wife [65]. This Lord Compton, in the year 1600, mortgaged them to Thomas Sutton and Thomas Wheeler [66]. In 1605, Thomas Earl of Dorſet purchaſed them of Wheeler, in whom the mortgage was then veſted [67]. They continued in the Dorſet family [68] till the year 1625, when Edward Earl of Dorſet conveyed them to Hugh Audley, Eſq. and Thomas Audley [69], by whom they were ſold the next year to Hugh Lord Colerane [70], from whom they deſcended to Henry Lord Colerane, who died in 1749 without male iſſue, having bequeathed all his eſtates to Henrietta Roſa Peregrina, his daughter by Mrs. Roſe Dupleſſis (born at Crema in Italy, in 1745), as ſoon as ſhe ſhould attain the age of 21; but the deviſee being an alien, theſe manors eſcheated to the crown. A grant of them was afterwards obtained for the late James Townſend, Eſq. alderman of London, who married Miſs Dupleſſis. They were ſold in 1792 by his ſon Henry Hare Townſend, Eſq. to Thomas Smith, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, who is now lord of the ſaid manors.

Bruce Caſtle, the ſite of the ancient manor of Bruſes, may now be conſidered as the manor-houſe of Tottenham, the others (except Mockings) Bruce Caſtle.

[64] Pat. 5 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 30. Sir William Compton died anno 1529, ſeiſed of the manors of Bruſes, Pembrokes, Daubeneys, and Mockings in Tottenham; 20 meſſuages, 1000 acres of arable, 100 of meadow, 1000 of paſture, 500 of wood, and 20l. rents. Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. 758.

[65] Lord Colerane's MSS. printed in the Appendix to Dyſon and Oldfield's Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 10.

[66] Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 17. Nov. 8.

[67] Lord Colerane's MSS.—Hiſtory of Tottenham, Appendix, p. 11.

[68] Thomas Earl of Dorſet died ſeiſed of theſe manors in 1608. Cole's Abſtract of Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 760.

[69] Pat. 1 Car. I. pt. 21. Dec. 2. N° 90.

[70] Court Rolls of the Manor, obligingly communicated by Thomas Smith, Eſq. the preſent lord of the manor.

having

having been ſeparated from the eſtate. It is a large brick manſion, exhibiting in its preſent ſtate few remains of antiquity. It is probable that Sir William Compton rebuilt it ſoon after he became poſſeſſed of the manor, and that it was finiſhed in readineſs to receive his royal gueſts, in 1516; for we find, that on the Saturday after Aſcenſion-day that year, King Henry VIII. met his ſiſter Margaret Queen of Scots at "Maiſter Compton's houſe beſids Tottnam [71]." Queen Elizabeth paid a viſit to his grandſon Henry Lord Compton in May 1578 [72]. Bruce Caſtle was repaired and altered in the latter part of the laſt century by Henry Lord Colerane, at which time, as he himſelf informs us, he removed the arms of Compton from the old porch, and placed them over the entrance on the inſide [73]. It is probable that the detached brick tower which ſtands in the front of the houſe was built by the Comptons.

Manor-houſe of Pembrokes.

The manor-houſe of Pembrokes, which has long been alienated from the eſtate [74], is now the property of Stephen Jermyn, Eſq. who inherited it from the Hobbys. It is a moated houſe, ſituated about three quarters of a mile from the high road, in the lane leading to Wood Green.

Mockings-houſe.

Mockings-houſe, ſurrounded alſo with a moat, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Marſh-lane, about a quarter of a mile from the London road. It is ſtill attached to the manor.

Willoughby-houſe.

An account of the manor of Willoughbies, in Edmonton and Tottenham, has been given already [75]. The ancient ſite of the manor was in Edmonton. The preſent Willoughby-houſe, which ſtands in the pariſh of Tottenham, was in 1697 the property of Charles

[71] Lodge's Illuſtrations of Engliſh Hiſtory, vol. i. p. 12.

[72] Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, publiſhed by Nichols, and Lodge's Illuſtrations, vol. ii. p. 171.

[73] Appendix to Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 38.

[74] I have not been able to aſcertain at what time, or through what hands it paſſed before it came to the Hobbys.

[75] See vol. ii. p. 255, 256.

Pryor,

Pryor, Eſq. Some years ago it belonged to Daniel Booth, Eſq. governor of the Bank of England [76], who ſold it to Mr. Mendes de Coſta; from him it paſſed to Stephen Briggs, Eſq. who, in 1779, ſold it to Andrew Jordaine, Eſq. Mr. Jordaine, in 1792, ſold it to Mr. Richard Welch, who ſoon afterwards conveyed it to the preſent proprietor, William Willſon, Eſq.

Manor of Ducketts.

The hiſtory of the manor of Ducketts, till the grant to Sir Robert Cecil, has been given in the account of Hornſey [77]. Ancient records deſcribe it as in that pariſh and Tottenham. As Hornſey is always mentioned firſt, it is to be ſuppoſed that the manor-houſe formerly ſtood in that pariſh. In the year 1555, the manor of Ducketts was conveyed by Edward Lord North to William Parker [78]. It appears by Lord Colerane's MSS. that Anne Lady Compton had Ducketts farm, and that after her death the reverſion was veſted in Thomas Sutton, Eſq. [79]. From him it deſcended to Sir Francis Popham [80], who, in 1638, ſold it to Sir Edward Scott [81]; of whoſe heirs it was purchaſed, about the year 1673, by Dr. Edmund Trench [82]. This eſtate is now divided into two ſhares, the greater of which is the property of Thomas Berney, Eſq. of Norfolk; the other of Richard Muilman Trench Chiſwell, Eſq. whoſe maternal grandfather, Richard Chiſwell, Eſq. married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Trench, Eſq.

Manor of Twyford, or Marteines.

The manor of Twyford was in 1414 the property of John Twyford, who held it of the manor of Bruſes by a quit-rent of 1d. [83] In the year 1524, Thomas Elrington, Eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Twyford

[76] From the information of Andrew Jordaine, Eſq.

[77] See p. 280. of this volume.

[78] Pat. 1 and 2 P. & M. pt. 12. Sept. 1.

[79] Appendix to the Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 10.

[80] See p. 281. of this volume.

[81] Pat. 14 Car. I. pt. 33. April 2. N° 75.

[82] Life of the Rev. Edmund Trench, from his own Diary, p. 43, 47, &c. where Mr. Trench, who was ſon of the purchaſer, expreſſes the ſcruples he had in keeping poſſeſſion of lands alienated from the church, and the manner in which he got the better of them.

[83] Leger-book of the manor of Tottenham.

in Tottenham, valued at 10l. held of the manor of Tottenham, by a quit-rent of 5s. leaving Thomas his ſon and heir, aged two years [83]. Matthew de Quæſtor died ſeiſed of the manor of Twyford, alias Marteines, in 1624 [84], leaving his only daughter and heir, Matthea, three years of age. A field (near Stamford-hill) called Twyford, being a part, it is probable, of this eſtate, is now the property of Mr. Stonard.

Manor of Stoneleys.

The manor, or manor-farm, of Stoneleaſe or Stoneleys, formerly part of the demeſne lands, was alienated by Lord Buckhurſt to —— Pynſon [85]; it afterwards became the property of Balthazar Sanchez [86], whoſe brother-in-law and heir, Chriſtopher Scurrow, ſold it to John Moyſe [87], who died ſeiſed of it in 1618 [88]. I have not been able to learn any thing farther relating to this eſtate, than that it is now the property of Mr. Edward Scales, of Stoke-Newington.

Sir Michael Foſter.

Grove Houſe, now the ſeat of Thomas Smith, Eſq. lord of the manor of Tottenham, was for ſeveral years the reſidence of Sir Michael Foſter, judge of the King's Bench, and author of ſome profeſſional works in great eſtimation. He died at Tottenham in 1763.

The pariſh church.

The pariſh church, dedicated to All-Saints, is ſituated about a quarter of a mile to the weſt of the high road. It is a Gothic ſtructure, built of hewn ſtone, flints, and pebbles, and conſiſting of a chancel, nave, two aiſles (with octagonal pillars and pointed arches), and a ſquare embattled tower. Lord Colerane mentions, that in his time it was overgrown with ivy to the upper windows, for which green livery he ſays it was indebted to the lord of the manor

[83] Cole's Abſtract of Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 759.

[84] Cole's Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. N° 758.

[85] Mr. Smith's records.

[86] The founder of alms-houſes in Tottenham. See Lord Colerane's MSS.—Appendix to Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 17.

[87] See Lord Colerane's MSS.—Appendix to Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 19.

[88] Cole's Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. N° 756. Moyſe's widow married afterwards Anthony Bowyer. Her epitaph ſays that *ſhe* bought Stoneleys during her widowhood; but it appears by this record that her huſband died ſeiſed of it, which agrees with Lord Colerane's account of Scurrow's ſelling it to John Moyſe.

(himſelf),

(himſelf), who, in 1690, employed workmen to lay up all the leading branches, and tack them to the ſteeple. Lord Colerane adds, that there was formerly a high croſs of wood on the ſteeple, which was deſtroyed in the civil war with great difficulty and hazard, and that one of the perſons employed to do it broke his leg [89]. The great bell, before it was recaſt in 1612, had this inſcription: "Robertus Bacar & Chriſtiana uxor ejus, me fieri fecerunt in ho- "norem beatæ Mariæ virginis." The weight of the bell was then 2011 pounds, the expence of recaſting 9l. 10s. [90] On the ſouth ſide of the church is a large brick porch, built, as appears by the architecture, about the beginning of the 16th century. Over it is a room originally intended, as I ſuppoſe, for a church-houſe, a building, of which traces are to be found in the records of almoſt every pariſh. They were, as our veſtries (improperly ſo called [91], nevertheleſs, when uſed in this ſenſe) are now, places where the inhabitants aſſembled to tranſact the pariſh buſineſs, generally contiguous to the church-yard, and ſometimes, as here, over the church porch. They were frequently built at the expence of ſome opulent benefactor. Lord Colerane mentions a tradition, that this building at Tottenham (which he ſuppoſes might have been a ſchool) was the gift of a widow lady. It was long appropriated to the reſidence of ſome poor penſioner, which Lord Colerane, nearly a hundred years ago, complained of as a great nuiſance, and "a horrible abuſe [92]." It is now uſed for the Sunday-ſchool. At the eaſt end of the north aiſle is the veſtry, erected at the expence of Henry Lord Colerane in 1696 [93], and repaired, purſuant to his will, in 1790. The

Great bell.

South porch.

Veſtry.

[89] Appendix to the Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 7, 8.

[90] Pariſh Regiſter.

[91] The veſtry (from veſtiarium) is properly the place for the miniſter to put on the dreſs in which he officiates.

[92] Appendix to the Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 12.

[93] Inſcription—"A.D. MDCXCVI. Nob. "Hen. D^nus de Colerane Veſtiarium hoc fecit "erigi Cryptamque ſuffodi ſibi et ſuis."

building is ſemicircular at the eaſt end, its roof is in the ſhape of a dome. Underneath is Lord Colerane's vault.

Monuments in the church.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. James Davies, M. A. curate, who died in 1748. The inſcription gives a very high character of the deceaſed. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of William Bedwell, vicar, 1632 [94]; Margaret, his daughter, wife of —— Clarke, B. D. 1663; and the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Colerane, daughter of Henry Earl of Mancheſter (by his wife Lady Catherine Spencer), and wife of Hugh Hare, Baron of Colerane, 1681. In the chancel are the tombs alſo of Hugh Hare, Eſq. ſon of Hugh Lord Colerane, and Lady Lucy his wife, 1685; Jeffrey Walkdine, Eſq. citizen and ſkinner, and free of the merchant adventurers, 1599; Thomas Goddard, citizen and ironmonger, 1609; Elizabeth, wife of John Burrough, Gent. 1616; Humphrey Weſtwood, citizen and goldſmith, 1622; James Pagitt (or Paget), Baron of the Exchequer [95], 1638; Mrs. Mary Hobby, daughter of Stephen Beale, Eſq. 1707; and Mrs.

[94] Inſcription—"Here lyes interred in this "chancel Mr. William Bedwell, ſometime "vicar of this church, and one of King "James's tranſlators of the Bible, and for "the Eaſterne tongues as learned a man as "moſt lived in theſe moderne times. Aged "70. Dyed May the 5th, 1632."

[95] Inſcription—"Sacred to the honored "memory of James Pagitt, Eſq. whome his "owne worth and Prince's favour lighted to "the dignity of a Baron of his Majeſty's Ex-"chequer; in whome birth, merit, place, "made up the body of unblemiſhed honor. "He was the prudent huſband of three wives; "by the firſt, the provident father of foure "children: a ſevere maſter of himſelfe, a ſin-"cere ſervant of his God; lived conſcionable; "charitable toward his Prince, himſelf, his "neighbour; in his religion, catholique, con-"ſtant, orthodoxe; honoring goodneſs in all "places, times, perſons, his life was a well-"acted ſtory of himſelfe. His death a willing "paſſage from himſelfe to Glory. He died "in the yeare of nature, 57; grace, 1638." Arms—Sab. a croſs engrailed Arg. in the dexter quarter an eſcallop-ſhell of the ſecond. The creſt a hand, holding a deed inſcribed "Deo Pagit." James Pagitt (who died at Tottenham on the 3d of September) was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1631. His firſt wife was Catherine, daughter of Dr. Lewin; his ſecond wife Bridget Moyſe, widow; his third wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Harris, Eſq. His eldeſt ſon, Sir Juſtinian Pagitt, was of Hadley.

Margaretta

Margaretta Maria Jermyn, relict of Stephen Jermyn, Esq. and daughter of Mr. John Hobby, 1735.

At the east end of the north aisle is the monument of Bridget [96], daughter of Anthony Bowyer, Esq. (by Bridget daughter of Thomas Fitch, Esq. of Warwickshire) wife, first of John Moyse, by whom she had three sons, John, Erasmus, and Anthony; afterwards of James Pagitt, Esq. (after her death), Baron of the Exchequer (ob. 1626). On the north wall, near the vestry door, is a very handsome monument to the memory of Maria, daughter of Richard Wilcocks, of Tottenham, and wife of Sir Robert Barkham [97], of Wainfleet in the county of Lincoln, who died in 1644. This monument is ornamented with busts of the deceased and her husband, very well executed in white marble. Sir Robert is represented in armour, with a peaked beard and whiskers. His lady is habited in a veil, a necklace, and a handkerchief and stomacher, very richly ornamented with lace. Beneath are the effigies of their children (four sons and eight daughters). The sculptor's name was Edward Marshall. On the same wall is the monument of Ephraim Beauchamp [98], citizen of London, erected by his widow, Letitia, daughter of John Coppin, Esq. of Bedfordshire, 1739; and that of Mrs. Hannah, daughter of Stephen Estwike, alderman of London, 1705. On the south wall is that of Jane, daughter of William and Elizabeth Skinner, 1787. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Hynningham (son of George), 1512 (with a figure in brass of the deceased); Mr. John Bavine, 1740; Mr. Richard Morse, 1751; Michael Massey, Esq. 1779; John Ardesoif, Esq. 1789; and Arthur Deane, Esq. 1789.

[96] Bridget Moyse's sister married Ashmole, the herald and antiquary. John Moyse was a confectioner. (Ashmole's Diary, annexed to Lilly's Life, p. 289.)

[97] Arms—Paly of six (A. & G.) over all a chevron (O).

[98] Arms—G. a fesse between six billets O. a chief Ermine, impaling, O. a chief vairé.—Coppin.

In

In the ſouth aiſle is a monument to the memory of Richard Candeler, Eſq. [98], 1602; Eliza, his wife, daughter and ſole heir of Matthew Lock, ſecond ſon of Sir William Lock, 1622; Sir Ferdinando Heyborne [99], gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., 1618; and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Candeler, 1615. The monument is of veined marble, and has two arches, under which are the effigies of the deceaſed in kneeling attitudes. Candeler is habited in a gown, Sir Ferdinando Heyborne is in armour. In the ſame aiſle is another monument of veined marble, to the memory of Sir John Melton, Knt. [100], keeper of the great ſeal for the north of England, who died in 1640. He was thrice married, firſt to Elizabeth, relict of Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, by whom he had four children (of which Francis and Elizabeth ſurvived him); his ſecond wife was Catherine, daughter of Alan Currance, Eſq. by whom he had three ſons and one daughter, all ſurviving at his death; his laſt wife and relict was Margaret, widow of Samuel Alderſey, Eſq. In the ſouth aiſle are monuments alſo of Richard James, merchant, 1658; and the Rev. Daniel Chadwicke [101], 1697 (erected by his widow, Martha, daughter of Iſaac King, of the county of Hertford, Gent.). On the floor are the tombs of Ralph Harwood, Eſq. 1749; James Harwood, his brother, 1762; Mrs. Mary Harwood, 1768; Mrs. Timothy Walker, 1777, &c.

On the north wall of the nave is the monument of Mr. Thomas Rennoldſon, 1789. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Hynningham, 1499; William Hynningham (ſon of George), 1507;

[98] Arms—(A.) three pellets in bend cottiſed (S.) between two pellets, impaling, Per feſſe (A. & O.) three falcons of the ſecond.—Lock.

[99] Arms—On a chevron a cinquefoil between two lions paſſ. counterpaſſant, impaling Candeler and Lock, quarterly.

[100] Arms—Az. a croſs patonce voided Arg. in the centre a beſant, impaling, Arg. on a feſſe between three church-bells G. as many croſs croſslets of the field.

[101] Arms—G. an ineſcutcheon within an orle of martlets Arg. impaling, Az. a chevron Arg. in chief a lion rampant, in baſe a branch of a tree proper.—King.

Umfray

Umfray Povy (ſon of Walter), 1510 (with a figure in braſs of the deceaſed); and Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, and wife of Sir Anthony Irby, of Boſton in Lincolnſhire, 1640.

In the chriſtening-pew is the tomb of Anna, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edmund Jennings, Bart. of Rippon in Yorkſhire, 1691.

The font is octagonal, richly ornamented with Gothic tracery, and the devices of a mermaid, a pelican, &c. Font.

Weever mentions [102] the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Turnant, 1457; Margaret, daughter of Sir William Compton, 1517; George Hynningham, Eſq. "ſome time ſervant, and greatly favoured "of King Henry the VIII. [103], who founded here an hoſpitall, or "alms-houſe, for three poore widowes, and died anno 1536;" Thomas Billington (ſaid in Lord Colerane's MSS. where the inſcription is preſerved at length, to have been a benefactor to the town), 1539; and a mutilated inſcription to one of the Gedeney family. In 1742, there remained in the north aiſle a braſs plate, (with a figure of the deceaſed,) to the memory of Walter Hunt, vicar of Tottenham, who died in 1411 [104]. Tombs mentioned by Weever.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Helen, daughter of Richard Standley, of Derbyſhire, and wife of Edmund Conold, 1681; Mary, wife of Benjamin Naylor, citizen of London, and daughter of William Tod, 1698; John Johnſon, 1706; Henry Beale, Gent. 1715; Edward Tyſon, Gent. 1723; Edward Tyſon, Eſq. 1784; Henry Tombs in the church-yard.

[102] Funeral Monuments, p. 535.

[103] This George Hynningham lived in a manſion called the Black Houſe, oppoſite to White-Hart-lane. Bedwell, who publiſhed the hiſtory of Tottenham in 1631, ſays that he had read the following inſcription in a chamber over the hall: "In this chamber King Henry "the VIII. hath often lyen. It is now," ſays he, "part of the backer-houſing of Mr. Ge-"rard Gore." Bedwell's Hiſtory, edit. 1717, p. 118. This houſe, which was ſome time afterwards occupied by the Smithſons, was pulled down above fifty years ago. Northumberland-row now ſtands on or near the ſite. Oldfield and Dyſon's Hiſtory of Tottenham, p. 95, 96.

[104] Ibid. p. 59.

Mulcaſter,

Mulcaſter, Gent. 1725; Mr. Daniel Alavoine, 1727; Moſes Delahaize, Eſq. and Mary his wife, daughter of Daniel Alavoine; Philip Delahaize, Eſq. 1769; Mr. Samuel Alavoine, 1746; Eſther Deheulle, his daughter, 1739; Mr. Abraham Deheulle, 1763; Eſther his daughter, wife of Richard Dalton, Eſq. 1782; Mary Terron, daughter of Samuel Alavoine, 1767; John Terron, her huſband, aged 91, 1776; Abraham Loeffs, 1731; Captain Thomas Hebert, 1734; Mr. William Clarke, citizen and merchant, 1736; Samuel Smith, citizen of London, 1737; Elizabeth his daughter, wife of the Rev. Capel Berrow, rector of Roſſington in Nottinghamſhire, 1766; Mr. Robert Smith, 1747; Mr. John Reynolds, merchant, 1758; Anne, wife of Francis Maxwell, M. A. 1759; Richard Cheſlyn, Eſq. of Doctors Commons, 1761; Thomas Rock, his grandfather (no date); Mr. Vincent Leggat, 1763 (his only daughter married Thomas Butterworth Bayley, Eſq. of Lancaſhire); Anne, wife of James White, 1764; Samuel Bignell, Eſq. 1764; Captain James Herbert, 1768; —— Herbert, Eſq. of Bermondſey, 1782; Mr. Richard Toll, 1767; Mr. John Stephens, 1770; Suſanna, wife of John Champante, Gent. 1771; Mr. Randall Dyſon, 1772; Thomas Daubuz, Eſq. 1775; Joſiah Cottin, Eſq. 1776; Richard Kee, Eſq. 1776; Byatt Walker, ſurgeon, of Caſtle Hedingham, 1783; Sarah, wife of John Brown, Eſq. 1785; William Calvert, Eſq. 1786; Mr. Thomas Huggon, maſter of the free ſchool, 1790; and Thomas Cock, Eſq. 1791. The church-yard was enlarged in 1792; in the north-eaſt corner is a tablet againſt the wall, in memory of the Rev. Samuel Hardy, who died in 1793.

The rectorial manor and advowſon.

The church of Tottenham was given by David, King of Scotland, in the 12th century, to the canons of the Holy Trinity in London[105],

[105] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. ii. p. 80. Mr. Aſtle has an original charter, by which David Earl of Huntingdon (brother of King Malcolm) grants the tithes of hay within all his lands at Tottenham to the ſaid canons, with liberty to carry their tithe corn.

to

to whom it was appropriated till the diſſolution of that monaſtery, when the rectorial manor of Tottenham, with the advowſon of the vicarage, were granted in fee, anno 1538, to William Lord Howard, and his wife Margaret [106], who ſurrendered them again to the crown in 1541 [107]. In 1544, the King granted them to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's [108], in which body they are ſtill veſted.

Leſſees of the rectory.

The canons of the Holy Trinity having leaſed the demeſne lands of the rectorial manor of Tottenham, with the great tithes, to Thomas Bentley, M. D. for 40 years commencing from 1525; the dean and chapter of St. Paul's granted a leaſe of them to Anthony Cole for 60 years, to commence after the expiration of Bentley's term. Before the reſtraining act, another reverſionary leaſe of 40 years was granted to Robert Noel, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, to commence in 1625 [109]. In 1622, the leaſe of the rectory was veſted in Humphrey Weſtwood [110], who died that year, when it was inherited by his ſon Humphrey, who was in poſſeſſion when the parliamentary ſurvey was taken in 1649 [111]. The manor and rectory were then ſold by order of parliament. The purchaſer was Stephen Beale, Eſq. [112]. After the Reſtoration, Mr. Beale became leſſee [113], having made, it is probable, ſome compenſation to the Weſtwoods. The leaſe of the demeſne lands and tithes (having been renewed from time to time) came by intermarriage from the Beales to the Hobbys, and from them to the Jermyns [114]. It is now veſted in the committees of Stephen Jermyn, Eſq.

[106] Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 753.

[107] Record in the Augmentation-office, 32 Hen. VIII.

[108] Ibid. 35 Hen. VIII.

[109] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

[110] Sir Richard Goddard, who died in 1604, had lived at the parſonage; George Kempe, Eſq. died there in 1606; and Mary Lady Woodhouſe, his wife, in 1609 (Pariſh Regiſter): but whether they were in poſſeſſion of the leaſe, or only under-tenants, I am not certain.

[111] Parliamentary Surveys.

[112] Stephen Beale was lord of the manor from 1651 to 1659, as appears by the court-rolls in the muniment-room at St. Paul's.

[113] Mr. Joſhua Beale was leſſee in 1694. Rent-book at St. Paul's.

[114] See p. 532, 533.

Valuations of the rectory.

In the year 1327, the rectory of Tottenham was taxed at 21 marks [114]. According to the parliamentary ſurvey in 1649, there were 110 acres of demeſne lands belonging to the rectorial manor, then valued at 13s. 4d. per acre. The great tithes were valued at 173l. 6s. 8d. The reſerved rent is 19l. 5s. Courts are held by the dean and chapter for this manor.

The vicarage.

William Biſhop of London (ſuppoſed to have been William de St. Maria) endowed a vicarage at this place, reſerving to the vicar all the ſmall tithes, oblations, &c. and a penſion of 20s. per annum out of the treaſury of the canons, the vicar rendering annually to the prior a pound of wax [115]. The vicarage is rated at 14l. per annum in the King's books. There are about 10 acres of glebe belonging to it [116]. The cuſtody of the hoſpital of St. Laurence, Clayhanger, in Devonſhire, was formerly annexed to the vicarage of Tottenham [117].

Vicars.

William Bedwell.

William Bedwell, inſtituted to this vicarage in 1607, was chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton in his embaſſy to Venice, where he is ſaid to have aſſiſted Petro Soave Polano, in compoſing and writing the hiſtory of the council of Trent [118]. King James had ſuch an opinion of his abilities, that he employed him in the tranſlation of the Bible [119]. Mr. Bedwell publiſhed a hiſtory of this pariſh (to which was annexed an ancient poem called the Tournament of Tottenham [120]), and the Traveller's Calendar, ſhowing how the months in various

Tournament of Tottenham.—See the note.

[114] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 60.

[115] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 753.

[116] Ibid. p. 754. and Bedwell's Hiſtory of Tottenham.

[117] See Tanner's Notit. Monaſt. and an ancient valuation of the dioceſe of Middleſex, among the records at the Chapter-houſe at St. Paul's.

[118] Aſhmole's Life of Lilly, p. 34.

[119] See his epitaph, p. 532.

[120] "Or the wooeing, winning, and wedding of Tibb, the Reeve's Daughter." "This poem" (ſays Warton, in his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry) "is a burleſque on the parade and fopperies of chivalry. The author has introduced a parcel of clowns and ruſtics of Tottenham, Iſlington, Highgate, and Hackney (ſuitors for Randall the Reeve's daughter),

various nations anſwer one another. He died in the month of May 1632, and was buried in the chancel at Tottenham. His ſucceſſor, William Wimpew, was ejected in 1643; and having ſuffered great difficulties and diſtreſſes during a ſequeſtration of 17 years, recovered his benefice, and lived till the year 1665 [121]. In 1650, William Bates [122], whom I ſuppoſe to have been the celebrated preſbyterian divine of that name, was miniſter of Tottenham; upon his relinquiſhing the cure, Thomas Sympſon was put in by the Lord Protector, in 1655 [123]. In 1662 (calling himſelf late preacher at Tottenham, High-Croſs), he publiſhed a ſermon, entitled "a Proteſtant "Picture of Jeſus Chriſt."

Edward Sparke, who ſucceeded Wimpew, was author of a book upon the faſts and feaſts of the church, called *Scintilla Altaris;* a few religious tracts, and ſome ſingle diſcourſes [124]. Edward Sparke.

Samuel Pratt, inſtituted in 1693, on the death of Mr. Sparke, was preceptor to the Duke of Gloceſter. He publiſhed ſome ſingle ſermons. Samuel Pratt.

The preſent vicar of Tottenham is the Rev. Thomas Comyn, M. A. who ſucceeded William Dowding in 1771.

The evening lecturer, appointed by the vicar, is the Rev. John Turner.

John Drayton, by his will dated 1456, gave lands and tenements for the maintenance of a prieſt to ſay maſs daily at the altar of the Chantries.

"daughter), who imitate all the ſolemnities "of the barriers. The whole is a mock pa-"rody on the challenge, the various events "of the encounter, the exhibition of the prize, "the devices and eſcucheons, the diſplay of "arms, the triumphant proceſſion of the con-"queror, the oath before the combat, the "ſplendid feaſt which followed, with every "other ceremony and circumſtance which "conſtituted the regular turnament." The language is obſolete; but Warton thinks not of an earlier period than the reign of Henry VII. Biſhop Percy ſeems to think it more ancient. Bedwell ſuppoſes it to have been written by one Gilbert Pilkington; and aſcribes it (as Warton obſerves, with little ſagacity) to the early part of the 14th century.

[121] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 400.

[122] Called, in the Parliamentary Surveys, a pious, able miniſter, approved by Sir Edward Barkham and others who had the ſequeſtration.

[123] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxii. p. 64.

[124] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. Faſti.

bleſſed Virgin Mary and St. Katherine in Tottenham church, and on Wedneſdays and Fridays in the chapel of St. Anne, near the highway called the Hermitage, for the ſouls of Roger Walden, Biſhop of London; John Walden, his brother; and Idonea, his wife; John Waltham, late Biſhop of Saliſbury; his own ſoul; thoſe of his wives Agnes and Anne, and all Chriſtian ſouls [125].

A ſtock of kine, 33 in number, valued at 66 s. are mentioned in the chantry-roll [126], bearing date 1547, as given by various perſons for a prieſt to ſing in the church.

The hermitage or chapel of St. Anne.

The hermitage, mentioned in a court-roll of the manor anno 1430, ſtood, according to Bedwell, about 120 yards ſouth of the croſs, near the highway. It was, in his time, a little ſquare brick building, a pretty dwelling for a ſmall family [127]. In 1638, it was the property of Ferdinando Pulford, and Anne his mother [128].

The Offertory of St. Loy.

On the weſt ſide of the road, near the bridge, ſtood a building, called the Offertory of St. Loy [129]. Bedwell ſays, that it was in his time "a poor houſe."

Meeting-houſes.

There is a conſiderable Quakers' meeting in this pariſh, and a chapel belonging to the Methodiſts.

Pariſh regiſter.

The pariſh regiſter begins in the year 1558, but there are chaſms of a few years both in that and the laſt century. It is very imperfect about the time of the civil wars. The death of Queen Elizabeth, the acceſſion and death of James I., and the acceſſion of Charles I., are recorded in the regiſter with great minuteneſs. After

Proceſſion of James the Firſt through Tottenham.

mentioning the acceſſion of King James, it is remarked, that "not "longe after he came from the kingdome of Skotland into the king- "dome of England, firſt to Barwick, from thence to Durham, then "to Yorke, and ſo came to Tibolls in Hertfordſhire, the 3d day of

[125] Newcourt, vol. i. p. 754.
[126] In the Augmentation-office.
[127] Edit. 1717, p. 122.
[128] Title-deeds of Ch. Snell Chauncy, Eſq. relating to an eſtate in Edmonton.
[129] Adjoining to the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Kingſton upon Thames, were two ſmaller chapels, dedicated to St. Anne and St. Loye. See vol. i. p. 254.

"May

" May 1603; the ſeaventh day of May he rid through the merſhes " to Stanford-Hill, where the Lord Maior of London and all his " brethren met him, with a nomber of citizens in velvet coates and " gold chaines, and ſo conducted him moſt royally to the charter-" howſe, accompanied with the moſt part of the nobilitie of England " and Skotland."

	Average of baptiſms.	Average of burials.
1580—1589	24	$31\frac{1}{10}$
1630—1639	$33\frac{9}{10}$	$37\frac{7}{10}$
1680—1689	$38\frac{1}{10}$	$47\frac{3}{5}$
1730—1739	$37\frac{3}{10}$	$70\frac{9}{10}$
1780—1784	$71\frac{3}{5}$	$88\frac{1}{5}$
1784—1789	$69\frac{3}{5}$	$74\frac{4}{5}$
1790—1794	$81\frac{4}{5}$	$83\frac{3}{5}$

Comparative ſtate of population.

This pariſh is more populous than the above averages denote, a great proportion of the inhabitants conſiſting of Quakers, and other diſſenters. The preſent number of houſes is about 470.

In the year 1603, there were 79 burials at Tottenham, being about double the average of that period; 44 perſons are ſaid to have died of the plague. In 1625, there were 54 burials. There are no entries from 1660 to 1666. Plague year.

Extracts from the Regiſter.

" Edward, ſon of Edward Simpſon, vicar of Tottenham, chriſtened " May 11, 1578." Edward Simpſon, whoſe baptiſm is here recorded, was author of a church hiſtory, publiſhed in 1634, and " *Chronicon Catholicon*, &c." being an univerſal Chronicle from the beginning of the world, publiſhed in 1652.

" John, ſon of Edward Barkham, Eſq. buried Nov. 16, 1597; " Margaret, his daughter, June 15, 1603; another Margaret [130], " chriſtened Dec. 18, 1603; John, chriſtened Dec. 7, 1604; Thomas, Family of Barkham.

[130] She married Sir Anthony Irby, of Boſton in Lincolnſhire.

" June

" June 2, 1606; buried Nov. 29; Edward Barkham, Eſq. ſon of Edward " Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, and Frances Barney, daughter of " Thomas Barney, of Northfolk, Knt. married July 31, 1622; Frances, " daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, junior, Knt. and Bart. and the " Lady Frances, bap. Sep. 16, 1624; Joan, Sep. 8, 1630; William, " Feb. 26, 1638--9; Luce, Feb. 20, 1639--40; Julian, Feb. 22, " 1641--2; Robert Barkham, ſon of Sir Edward Barkham [131], and " Mary Wilcox, daughter of Richard Wilcox, deceaſed, married " Nov. 24, 1625; Dorcas, daughter of Robert Barkham, Eſq. and " Mary, bap. Sep. 29, 1636; John, their ſon, buried Jan. 10, 1637--8; " Robert, Ap. 3, 1641; Robert, bap. Sep. 10, 1643; Dame Mary " Barkham, wife of Sir Robert, buried Dec. 16, 1644; Suſanna, " daughter of Sir Robert, Sep. 20, 1649; Margaret, Jan. 20, 1652--3."

An intention of marriage between Robert Cony, Eſq. of Walpole, Norfolk, and Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Barkham, was publiſhed in Tottenham church, in the month of April 1655, between Edward, ſon and heir of Sir Robert Barkham, and Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lee, Knt. in the month of September, 1656. " Norton " Curtiſe, of Gatton in Surrey, and Mrs. Mary, daughter of Sir " Edward Barkham, were married June 24, 1656; Edward Bark- " ham, of Great Walton, and Mary, daughter of —— Heck, Eſq. " of Peterborough, married June 18, 1634; Edward, ſon of Edward " Barkham, and Mary, bap. June 29, 1638; Mrs. Theodoſia Bark- " ham, buried June 5, 1710; Edward Barkham, Knt. Feb. 15, " 1710--11; Madam Jane Barkham, Oct. 26, 1724."

" Greſſell, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiſton, chriſtened " April 1, 1593."

" Dorcas Marten, the Lady Marten, and wife of Sir Richard " Marten, alderman of London, was buried in the ſouth chancel of

[131] Sir Edward Barkham died at his houſe at Tottenham, Aug. 1, 1667. Sloane MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 886.

" Tottenham

" Tottenham church, the ſecond daye of Sep. 1599, *nocturno tem-*
" *pore;* Richard Martyn, ſon of Sir Richard, May 28, 1616; Sir
" Richard Martyn, July 30, 1617."

Sir Richard Goddard's death is entered in 1604, though he neither died nor was buried at Tottenham, becauſe he had lived ſome time in the parſonage, and had been a benefactor to the pariſh by giving the church clock.

" Edward Terrill, a foole, or innocent, who was brought up in
" Mr. George Kempe's howſe, Eſq. at Tottenham parſonage, and
" at other places where the ſaid Mr. Kempe dwelt, for many yeares,
" was buried upon Wedneſday the 13th day of Januarie, 1607--8;
" the ground in the church-yard ſo hard froſen, that it cold hardlie
" be pearced with a mattock or pickaxe. Note, The Thames froſen
" over." Mr. Bindley, of the Stamp-office, has a very rare pamphlet in the black letter relating to this froſt, called " The Great Froſt [132],

Hard froſt in 1607-8.

" Cold

[132] This froſt began the week before Chriſtmas, and laſted till the latter end of January. The Thames was firſt frozen over near London bridge. It acquired ſuch a firmneſs and conſiſtency, that the greateſt numbers flocked upon it without dread or danger; and it became (to uſe the expreſſion of the pamphlet) the road-way between London and Weſtminſter, and between Southwarke and London. " Thirſt you for beere, ale, uſquibath, or for " victuals? there you buy it, becauſe you may " tell another day how you dined upon the " Thames. Are you cold with going over? " you ſhall, ere you come to the midſt of the " river, ſpie ſome ready with pannes of coales " to warm your fingers. If you want fruit " after you have dined, there ſtand coſter- " mongers to ſerve you at your call. There " were games of nine-holes and pidgeon-holes " in great abundance. Among other things " that will in times to follow look to be re- " memberd, this is one: that there were two " barbers ſhops (in the faſhion of boothes, " with ſignes and other properties of that " trade belonging to them) fixed on the yce; " to which many numbers of people reſorted, " and (albeit they wanted no ſhaving) yet " would they here be trimmed, becauſe an " other day they might report that they loſt " their haire betweene the bankſide and Lon- " don. Both theſe ſhoppes were ſtill ſo full " that the workmen thought every day had " been Saturday: never had they more bar- " barous doinges for the time: there was both " olde polling and cold polling." The following paſſage will remind the reader of the diſtreſs occaſioned by the want of fuel during the late ſevere weather—a diſtreſs which, had it not been alleviated by unexampled benevolence, would have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to the poor. Our anceſtors ſeem not to have been wanting in charity, and to have ſurpaſſed us in providence. " Had " not the provident fathers of this citie (care- " fully,

" Cold Doings in London, &c. a familiar Talke betwene a Coun-
" tryman and a Citizen." A wooden cut is prefixed, repreſenting booths, &c. upon the Thames.

" Dame Marie Woodhouſe [133], of Tottenham rectory, buried
" May 27, 1609."

" Honor, daughter of Sir Walter Aſton [134], baptized July 17, 1610."

Singular duel.

" Memorandum, that upon Thurſdaie, being the eight of November,
" theire was a meting of the neyghbours, to warme Mr. John Syms
" his houſe, the ſeigne of the Swanne at High-croſſe, among whom
" came John Nelham and John Whiſton, whoe having ſome grudge
" or quarrell betwene them, diner being done, they two did uſe
" ſom private ſpeches within themſelves, taking leave of the com-
" panie, went to their houſes, either of them taking his pickſtafe
" in their handes, mett in a felde behinde Mr. Edward Barkam's
" houſe, comonly caulld or knowne by the name of Baldwin's:
" theare they two fought till John Nelham receyved a wound by
" John Whiſton in his throtte, fell downe dead, and never ſpake
" word after; ſo the coroner, upon the Saturdaie next, ſate upon
" him; was buried the ſame daie, being the 10 of Nov. 1610."
This ſingular duel will not fail to remind the reader of the tournament of Tottenham [135].

" fully, charitably, and out of a good and
" godly zeale) diſperſed a reliefe to the poore
" in ſeverall partes and places about the outer
" bounds of the citie (where povertie moſt
" inhabiteth), by ſtoring them beforehand
" with ſeacoale and other fiering at a reaſon-
" able rate, the unconſcionable and unmerci-
" ful raiſing of the prices of fewell by chand-
" lers, woodmongers, &c. (who now meant
" to lay the poore on the racke) would have
" been the death of many a wretched crea-
" ture through the want of ſuccour." During this froſt there was a great lottery for plate in London, of which a very curious account is given in the ſame pamphlet.

[133] Daughter of John Corbett, Eſq. and relict of Sir Robert Woodhouſe, Knt. of Norfolk. She married to her ſecond huſband George Kempe, Eſq. of Tottenham parſonage.

[134] Afterwards created Lord Aſton of Forfar in Scotland.

[135] See p. 538.

" Hugh

" Hugh Broughton, preacher, died the fifth day of Auguſt, out " of Mr. William Bennet's houſe, and was tranſported to London, " and buried in the pariſh church of St. Antholin, upon the ..... " of Auguſt 1612." Hugh Broughton, the celebrated divine, whoſe death is here recorded, was born in 1549 at Oldbury in the county of Salop, and received his education at Chriſt's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards profeſſor of Hebrew in that Univerſity. So highly were his abilities rated, that the church of Rome offered him a Cardinal's hat if he would change his religion [136]. His works (theological, controverſial, and critical) were publiſhed after his death in four volumes folio. He is ſtiled in the title-page, " the great Al- " bionean divine, renowned in many nations for his rare ſkill in " Salem's and Athen's tongues, and for his familiar acquaintance " with all Rabbinical learning." Hugh Broughton.

" Margaret Richardſon, mother of Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, " buried Feb. 22, 1612--3; Anne, wife of Sir Ferdinando, July 11, " 1615; Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, Knt. and Elizabeth, daughter " of Francis More, Eſq. of Suſſex, married April 4, 1616; Ferdi- " nando, ſon of Sir Ferdinando and Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 1, " 1617; Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, buried July 2, 1618; John " Melton, Eſq. of Suſſex, and Dame Elizabeth Heyborne, widow, " married Jan. 20, 1623--4; Anne, daughter of Sir John Melton, " and Lady Heyborne, baptized Mar. 21, 1625; John and Francis, " ſons of Sir John Melton and Dame Elizabeth, baptized Sep. 27, " 1627; Lady Elizabeth Heyborne, buried the ſame day; John, " ſon of Sir John Melton, buried Jan. 27, 1627--8; Chriſtopher " Heyborne, Eſq. Sep. 20, 1630; Sir John Melton, Knt. keeper of " the great ſeale for his Majeſtie in the northe partes, buried Dec. 19, " 1640." Families of Heyborne and Melton.

[136] Biograph. Brit. new edit.

Family of Aldrych.

" Robert —— ſervant to the Lord Digby, buried June 17, 1614."

" Thomas Wollaſton, of London, Eſq. and Sabina, daughter of " Sir George Aldrych, Knt. married Ap. 23, 1618; the Lady " Mincea, wife of Sir George Aldrych, buried June 25, 1621; Sir " George, June 26, 1626."

Family of Paget, or Pagitt.

" Bridget, wife of Thomas Pagett, Gent. buried Oct. 17, 1626; " James Paget, one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Exchequer, " Sep. 10, 1638; Juſtinian Paget [137], and Dorcas Wilcox, married " July 7, 1636; James, ſon of Juſtinian Paget, Eſq. by Dorcas, " bap. July 7, 1637; Mrs. Rachel Paget, of Hadley, buried Sep. 24, " 1657."

Family of Cæſar.

" Edward, ſon of Sir Charles Cæſar, Knt. and LL.D. by Dame " Jane [138], bap. Oct. 10, 1634; Charles, Feb. 23, 1635–6; Hugh, " Feb. 27, 1638–9." Sir Charles Cæſar was Maſter of the Rolls, which high office had been enjoyed by his father, Sir Julius Cæſar, the celebrated civilian, who was born at or near Tottenham, where he reſided in the year 1593. He was the ſon of Julius Cæſar, otherwiſe Cæſar Dalmare, a Venetian, who was phyſician to Queen Elizabeth [139].

Sir Charles Cæſar.

Sir Julius Cæſar.

Family of Garrard.

" Juſtinian Iſam [140], of Lamport in Northamptonſhire, and Jane, " daughter of Sir John Garret [141] of Hertfordſhire, Knt. and Bart. " married Nov. 10, 1634; Margaret Garret, gentlewoman, daughter " of Sir John, and grandchild of the Lady Barkham, buried Feb. 16, " 1646–7."

" Samuel Sandes [142], of Worceſterſhire, and Mary, daughter of " Mrs. Mary Barker, widow [143], married July 12, 1636."

[137] Afterwards Sir Juſtinian Paget, of Hadley. He was *cuſtos brevium* in the Court of King's Bench.

[138] Daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.

[139] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 1551.

[140] Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Bart.

[141] Garrard of Lamer, now extinct.

[142] Grandfather of the firſt Lord Sandys.

[143] Of Dr. Hugh Barker, Dean of the Arches.

" Margaret,

" Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Irbie [144], by Dame Marga- Family of Irby.
" ret [145], bap. Jan. 27, 1636--7; buried May 17, 1637; Jane, bap.
" May 4, 1638; buried Jan. 31, 1639--40; another Margaret, bu-
" ried July 16, 1640; Dame Margaret Irbie, Nov. 28, 1640."

" Henry Sacheverell, Esq. and Anne, daughter of Sir John Cooke,
" Knt. and principal Secretary of State [146], married Nov. 20, 1638."
Sir John Coke lived at Tottenham, in the house which had been the Sir John Coke.
residence of the Hynninghams, then the property of Mr. Gerard Gore [147].

" Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq. [148], of Houghton Family of Walpole.
" in Norfolk, buried June 23, 1642; Jeanne Walpole, Mar. 30,
" 1643."

" Abigail, daughter of Abraham Reynardson, late alderman of
" London, by Helen his wife, baptized March 23, 1649--50." This Sir Abraham Reynardson.
worthy citizen distinguished himself by many brave and loyal actions, during the troubles in the last century. It happened, that the list of his fellow-citizens who had voted against the treaty of 1648, between the King and the Parliament, fell into his hands: by destroying it, he saved the fortunes, if not the lives, of many [149]. In the autumn of 1648, he was chosen Lord Mayor. When a petition for bringing the King to trial was brought forwards in the Common Council, he opposed it in spite of tumults within and without doors; and at last, after a debate of 12 hours, took up the city sword, and withdrew at the hazard of his life, having entered the proceedings on the records of the court. After the King's death, being called upon to proclaim the abolition of Kingly power, he peremptorily refused, for

[144] Grandfather of the first Lord Boston.
[145] Daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.
[146] Appointed in 1632, and displaced in 1639.
[147] See p. 535. note 103.
[148] Ancestor of the Earl of Orford. Elizabeth Walpole died at the age of 27; her sister Jane at the age of 26. They were buried in the vault belonging to the Barkham family. Their mother was Susanna, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London.
[149] Sir Abraham Reynardson's Funeral Sermon.

which he was fined 2000 l., impriſoned for a ſhort time in the Tower, and deprived both of his office of Lord Mayor and alderman [150]. After the Reſtoration, he had the honour of knighthood. Sir Abraham Reynardſon reſided at Tottenham, in a houſe upon the Green (now occupied as a ſchool by Mr. William Foſter), which he had purchaſed in the year 1639, of George Pryor, Eſq. [151] It appears to have been repaired and fitted up in 1647, which date, with the arms of Reynardſon [152], are over the chimney-piece of the hall. Sir Abraham Reynardſon died at his houſe at Tottenham, Oct. 4, 1661 [153], and was buried on the 17th in the church of St. Martin Outwich. "Richard Onſlow [154] and Abigail Reynardſon, "married Aug. 18, 1670; Eleanor, daughter of Abraham Reynard-"ſon, buried Sep. 1, 1651."

Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.

"Lady Thomaſine Swinnerton died Aug. 9, 1650, buried in Al-"dermanbury:"—Relict of the famous Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor of London, whoſe grand-daughter, Thomaſine, married William Dyer, Eſq. of Tottenham, created a baronet in 1678, anceſtor of the preſent Sir John Swinnerton Dyer.

"Richard, ſon of Sir Thomas Halton, Bart. and Elizabeth, his "Lady, buried July 19, 1686; Alexander, Sept. 11, 1689."

Family of Smithſon.

"Heſter, daughter of Hugh Smithſon and Madam Heſter [155], bap. "Mar. 9, 1692--3." Sir Hugh Smithſon, grandfather of this Hugh, died at Tottenham High-Croſs in 1670. His ſecond ſon Anthony, who was of Armine in Yorkſhire, and of Tottenham, married Suſanna, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Bart. by whom he had an only ſon, Hugh, here mentioned, repreſentative for the county of

[150] Sir Abraham Reynardſon's Funeral Sermon.

[151] Pat. 15 Car. I. pt. 24. Nov. 20.

[152] O. two chevrons engrailed G. on a canton of the ſecond a maſcle of the field.

[153] Sloane MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 886.

[154] Third ſon of Sir Richard, anceſtor of Lord Onſlow. He had no iſſue by this marriage.

[155] Daughter of Michael Godfrey, Eſq.

Middleſex

Middlesex in five parliaments. " Anne Mary, buried Oct. 5, 1694; " Susanna, baptized Jan. 7, 1694–5; Anthony, baptized Jan. 10, " 1696–7, buried Ap. 4, 1722; Hester Anne, baptized Oct. 16, " 1698; Hugh, buried July 20, 1704; Michael Godfrey Smithson, " Esq. Ap. 18, 1717; the Hon. Constantia Smithson [156], Ap. 28, " 1726; Hugh Smithson, Esq. Sep. 12, 1740." Mr. Smithson having survived all his children, bequeathed his estates to his cousin Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. afterwards Duke of Northumberland. The house belonging to the Smithsons at Tottenham was formerly the residence of the Hynninghams [157].

" Benjamin, son of Benjamin Whichcote [158] and Anne, baptized " May 12, 1696.

" John, son of Mr. William Baxter, schoolmaster, and Sarah, " baptized Dec. 23, 1697." This eminent scholar and antiquary was nephew of the celebrated Richard Baxter. He was born in the county of Salop, anno 1650. His education had been so much neglected in his early years, that when he had arrived at the age of 18, he had not yet learned to read [159]. When put to school, at length, his rapid progress in literature showed what a valuable mind had been left uncultivated. Mr. Baxter was several years master of the free school at Tottenham, and afterwards of the Mercers' school in London. He published a Grammar, an edition of Anacreon, and an edition of Horace, both, particularly the latter, held in high esteem; a Glossary of British Antiquities; a Glossary of Roman Antiquities he left unfinished, a fragment of it was published after his death. Mr. Baxter was engaged also in the English translation of Plutarch, and wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Some of his letters are printed in the first volume of the Archæologia. William Baxter.

[156] Daughter of Lord Colerane.

[157] See p. 535. note 103. and p. 547.

[158] Qu.—Whether this is not the Benjamin Whichcote said in Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 4. to have died unmarried.

[159] Biograph. Brit. new edit.

He

He left his own life in MS. a copy of which was in the library of Mr. Tutet. Mr. Baxter died in 1723 [160].

Family of Hare Lord Colerane.

" The R[t] Hon. Lady Lucy Colerane [161], buried Feb. 9, 1681--2; " Mr. Hugh Hare, brother to the Right Hon. Henry L[d] Colerane, " buried June 19, 1683; Katherine [162], widow of Hugh Hare, May 4, " 1704; Edward Hare, infant, Aug. 26, 1689; Madam Lydia [163],

Hugh Hare.

" wife of Hugh Hare, Esq. May 22, 1704; Hugh Hare, Esq. " March 1, 1706--7." Father of the last Lord Colerane. He published a charge delivered at the quarter sessions for Surrey in 1693, and a translation of the history of Count Fieske's conspiracy at

Henry Lord Colerane.

Genoa. " The Right Hon. Henry Lord Colerane, buried July 15, " 1708." Lord Colerane published " A Scale of Devotions, musi- " cal and gradual, or Descants on the 15 Psalms of Degrees;" he wrote also a history of Tottenham [164], which he left behind him in MS. It has been printed in the appendix to a history of this place, published by H. G. Oldfield and R. R. Dyson, in 1790. " The " Right Hon. Lady Dowager Colerane [165], aged 90 years, buried Jan. " 19, 1731--2; the Right Hon. Henry Lord Colerane died Aug. 10, " buried the 24th, 1749." The last Lord Colerane of this family. He was much connected with literary men: during three tours into Italy, he made a very valuable collection of prints and drawings, which he bequeathed to Corpus Christi College at Oxford. His numerous prints and drawings relating to English antiquities, he left to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member. " Hon[ble]

[160] Biograph. Brit. new edit.

[161] See p. 532.

[162] Daughter of John Holt, Esq.

[163] Daughter of Matthew Carlton, Esq. of Edmonton.

[164] The MS. of this history was purchased by Dr. Rawlinson at the sale of Dr. Colerane's books; and was left by him, with other MSS. to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is clear, from some passages in the history, that it was drawn up by Lord Colerane, who died in 1708. See Appendix to Oldfield and Dyson's History of Tottenham, p. 38.

[165] Daughter of Sir Henry Lucy, Bart. of Broxburne.

" Hugh

" Hugh Hare, buried June 14, 1720; Hon. Madam Conſtantia,
" Dec. 30, 1721."

" Oct. 22, 1711, Robert Smith was touched for the evil by her
" gracious Majeſty Queen Anne."

" Sir Thomas Ambroſe died in this pariſh, carried to Aldgate to
" be buried, Feb. 27, 1725--6; Lady Ambroſe, carried away Dec. 22,
" 1728."

" Sir George Rivers, Bart. [166], buried Aug. 9, 1734."

" Mary Beauchamp Proctor, buried July 21, 1755; William, ſon of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. May 2, 1759; Jane Lady Beauchamp Proctor, aged 37, buried May 20, 1761." Family of Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.

" The Rev. Samuel Hardy, buried Dec. 17, 1793, aged 73 years." Samuel Hardy. Mr. Hardy, who had been formerly of Emanuel College in Cambridge, reſided many years at Enfield, where he was lecturer and maſter of the free ſchool, both which places he reſigned about two years before his death (his ſalary being continued out of a regard to his merits and long ſervice), and retired to a houſe at Tottenham High-Croſs. Mr. Hardy was author of an anſwer to Mr. Chubb's eſſay concerning redemption; the indiſpenſible neceſſity of conſtantly celebrating the Chriſtian ſacrifice; a ſermon on the Euchariſt; a volume of diſcourſes on the principal prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament; a paraphraſe on the Epiſtle to the Hebrews, and a vindication of ſubſcription to the 39 articles [167].

Inſtances of Longevity.

" Jane Gaſſett, from Sanchez's alms-houſes, aged 94, buried
" Jan. 16, 1772; Elizabeth Strangeways, aged 99, July 31, 1772;
" Ruth Dennis, 91, May 22, 1774; Catherine Leach, 91, Dec. 19,
" 1776; Stephen Petts, 98, Aug. 15, 1778; Amey Weſtcote, of
" Hackney, 93, Dec. 9, 1779; Laurence Lomax, 91, Nov. 28,

[166] Great uncle of the preſent Sir Thomas Rivers. [167] Gent. Mag. Dec. 1793, Obituary.

" 1780;

" 1780; Jane Binfield, 94, Dec. 19, 1780; Eve Shuttleworth, of " Ch. Ch. Spitalfields, 92, Feb. 9, 1781; Thomas Hackett, 90, " Nov. 13, 1785; Thomas Booth, 97, June 8, 1785; Randall " Trunley, 99, Ap. 25, 1786; Sufanna Reynardfon, of Hoddefdon, " 90, Ap. 5, 1787; Mary Collins, 91, Oct. 2, 1790; Nathaniel " Magee, 90, Feb. 10, 1793."

Ancient benefaction.

William Cowrteman, previoufly to the Reformation, gave to the parifh of Tottenham two tenements and fix acres of land (valued in 1547 at 46s. 8d. per annum), for a paſchal light, and for the relief of the poor [168]. Thefe lands and tenements having been forfeited to the crown in the reign of Edward VI. as having been appropriated in part to fuperftitious ufes, were fold to Thomas Bocher and Henry Jenner [169].

Spital-houſe.

An ancient Spital-houſe in this parifh is mentioned in the court rolls as early as the year 1416.

Alms-houſes.

Bedwell fpeaks of an alms-houſe for three poor people, built on the eaft fide of the church-land by Mr. Phefaunt; but, as it appears, not endowed [170], it is probable that it was built by Jafper Phefaunt, Efq. lord of the manor of Willoughby in this parifh and Edmonton, purfuant to an intention of his father-in-law George Hynningham, Efq. who is faid in his epitaph to have founded fuch an alms-houſe for three poor widows. Phefaunt's wife being one of the heirs of Hynningham [171], he obtained the above-mentioned manor and other eftates by that marriage. Thefe tenements, which had from time to time been inhabited by poor families placed in them by the parifh, were taken down in the year 1744, and four others erected in their ftead by the highway fide, near the pound.

Balthafar (or as he wrote his own name Baltafar) Sanchez, " a " Spanyard, borne (but a free denyzen of the realme of England [172])

[168] Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office.
[169] Sale of chantry-lands. Ibid.
[170] Bedwell's Hiftory of Tottenham, p. 132.
[171] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muf. N° 1551.
[172] Parifh Regifter.

" the

" the firſt confectioner, or comfit-maker, and grand maſter of all " that profeſſe that trade in this kingdom," as Bedwell ſtyles him [174], founded in his life-time " eight almes-houſes for four poor " men and four women [175], which almes-houſes being of bricke worke, " all under one roofe in Tottenham-ſtreete, were newe erected, fullie " finiſhed, and ſett up on Monday the 25 day of Auguſt 1600," when the penſioners were admitted, and the keys delivered to them by the founder [176], who charged his farm, called Stone-leaſe or Stone-leys in Tottenham, with the payment of 16l. to the penſioners, beſides a gown of frieze to each once in two years, and 20s. to the vicar, church-wardens, and four more, for an annual recreation when they ſhould viſit the alms-houſes, to ſee that they were kept in good repair, which the proprietors of the ſaid eſtate were bound alſo to do. This alms-houſe ſtands on the eaſt ſide of Tottenham-ſtreet. In the front are the founder's arms [177].

Nicholas Reynardſon, Eſq. (ſon of Sir Abraham) by his will, bearing date 1685, bequeathed the ſum of 2000l., with a part of which he directed that an alms-houſe for ſix poor aged men and ſix women, with a chapel, ſhould be built; and that the reſidue ſhould be laid out in lands [178], to be charged with the repairs of the houſe, and the ſum of 4l. to each penſioner, beſides a gown of black frieze of 20s. value, once in two years. This alms-houſe ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the road at Tottenham High-Croſs. Over the chapel door are the arms of the founder, and an inſcription, by which it appears that the alms-houſe was not built till 1736.

[174] P. 114.

[175] Aged widows and widowers, inhabitants of Tottenham.

[176] Pariſh Regiſter.

[177] A croſs patonce charged with five eſcallop ſhells, impaling, on a bend cottiſed two eſcallop-ſhells, a chief.....

[178] It was laid out, purſuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the purchaſe of 1736l. 8s. 4d. Old S. S. Annuities; the dividends of which are applied according to the donor's will. (From the information of Mr. Th. Smith, the veſtry-clerk.)

Schools.

Mr. Reynardſon directed alſo that a ſalary of 20l. per annum ſhould be allowed out of the lands to be purchaſed as above-mentioned, to a ſchoolmaſter for teaching 20 poor children to read and write, which maſter ſhould officiate alſo as chaplain at the almshouſe. The reſidue of the rents [176] to be diſtributed among the poor, except 30s. allowed to the truſtees (who are to be 12 in number, the vicar being always one) for a dinner.

Sarah Ducheſs Dowager of Somerſet, by her will, dated 1686 (being then the wife of Henry Lord Colerane), bequeathed the ſum of 250l. to enlarge the ſchool-houſe, and the farther ſum of 1100l. for the purpoſe of extending its benefits to all children of ſuch inhabitants of the pariſh of Tottenham as were not poſſeſſed of an eſtate either freehold or copyhold of 20l. per annum. This ſum of 1100l. was laid out, purſuant to the Ducheſs's will, in the purchaſe of lands; out of the profits of which the ſum of 10l. per annum is allowed to the uſher, the remainder being appropriated to the maſter, he keeping the ſchool-houſe in repair, and paying the taxes. The Ducheſs of Somerſet gave alſo, by her will, ſome handſome temporary benefactions [177], and ſome valuable ornaments for the church. Henry Sperling, Eſq. bequeathed the ſum of 150l. to the free ſchool; Philip Delahaize, Eſq. anno 1769, 100l. Edward Page, Eſq. 50l.

A charity-ſchool for girls was eſtabliſhed in this pariſh about the year 1735, to which the following benefactions have been given: Mrs. Barbara Skinner, 100l.; Edward Page, Eſq. 20l.; John March, Eſq. 200l.; Owen Humphrey, 20l.; and Mrs. Mary Magdalen Alavoine, anno 1774, 20l. In this ſchool, which is aided by vo-

[176] There is no reſidue.

[177] Sixty pounds to apprentice 10 poor boys; 40l. for 30 poor widows; 50l. to be diſtributed among the poor, at the diſcretion of ten of the chief inhabitants; 65l. to purchaſe communion-plate; and 35l. for a velvet cloth, cuſhions, and carpet for the pulpit and communion-table.

luntary

luntary contributions and collections at an annual charity ſermon, 30 girls are clothed and educated.

A Sunday-ſchool for boys, and a ſchool of induſtry for girls, was eſtabliſhed at Tottenham in the year 1790. In the latter, which is ſupported by ſubſcriptions, about 30 girls are educated and partly clothed. The ſchool-houſe was built by voluntary contributions in 1792.

Balthaſar Sanchez, before-mentioned, gave by will (1602) the ſum of 100l. as a ſtock to buy bread for the poor; this money, with 30l. given by Lady Woodhouſe, and 50l. by the Counteſs Dowager of Dorſet, was laid out in the purchaſe of ſome lands and tenements near Marſh-lane, Tottenham, now let at 103l. 14s. per annum [178]. Thomas Wheeler, Eſq. by his will, 1611, gave 2l. 12s. per annum for bread. The table of benefactions in the church gives Sir Edward Barkham credit for a like donation [179]; Mr. Richard Toll, who died in 1767, gave the intereſt of 100l. 3 per cents. for bread; Mrs. Barbara Skinner, 200l. (which produces 7l. per annum); Mr. William Wood (1769), 100l. 3 per cent.; and John Ardeſoif, Eſq. 1789, the ſame ſum. Benefactions for bread.

[178] From the information of Mr. Thomas Smith, the veſtry-clerk.

[179] Lord Colerane ſays that William Dalby, a fiſhmonger of London, who died in 1594, left certain barrels of herrings to be diſtributed to the poor in Lent; which gift, he ſays, in a tablet which he once ſaw in the veſtry, was valued at 10l. per annum; but it was ſettled afterwards at 2l. 10s. per annum; which Sir Edward Barkham, having moſt of Dalby's lands in Tottenham and tenements in London charged with this legacy, engaged to pay; but that in conſequence of theſe tenements having been deſtroyed by the great fire, on the motion of Sir William Barkham, the rent-charge was lowered by the judges to 34s. 8d. which in Lord Colerane's time was paid. (See Appendix to the Hiſtory of Tottenham by Oldfield and Dyſon, p. 23.) Upon examining Dalby's and Sir Edward Barkham's wills in the Prerogative-office, it appears that no mention is made in either of any benefaction to Tottenham. In a ſurvey of the pariſh of Tottenham, dated 1618, (in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Smith, lord of the manor,) Sir Edward Barkham's lands are deſcribed as late Dalby's; any rent-charge made by either party muſt have been by deed in their lifetime.

Various benefactions to the poor.

Mary Lady Woodhouſe, anno 1609, gave 30l. to the poors' ſtock; Anne Counteſs Dowager of Dorſet, anno 1618, 50l. (both laid out in lands as before-mentioned); Mr. Humphrey Weſtwood, who died in 1622, gave, by his will, 40s. per annum to the poor, charged on the parſonage during his intereſt in the leaſe, which expired in the year 1665. Sir Abraham Reynardſon, who died in 1661, gave the ſum of 100l. to be laid out in lands for the benefit of the poor. His ſon's reſiduary bequeſt to the poor has been already mentioned. Lady Lucy Colerane, anno 1682, gave the ſum of 100l. either to be laid out in land, or kept as a ſtock. Henry Lord Colerane, who died in 1708, left the ſum of 100l. to be laid out in land for the repair of the veſtry built by him, the overplus to be given to the poor. His widow, Elizabeth Lady Colerane, adding 40l., a piece of land called Drayner's Grove [179], was purchaſed. Mrs. Jane Barkham, who died in 1724, bequeathed three tenements (now let at 4l. per annum), the rent to be given to the poor. Philip Delahaize, Eſq. who died in 1769, bequeathed the intereſt of 100l. to the poor. Edward Page, Eſq. bequeathed 10l.

Proverbs.

Bedwell mentions a ternary [180] of proverbs, or three proverbs relating to this place:

1. "Tottenham is turned French," ariſing, as Fuller ſuppoſes, from the great number of French mechanics who came over to Eng-

[179] This piece of land, which contained four acres, was by conſent of the pariſh exchanged (in the year 1791) with Edward Gray, Eſq. of Haringhay-houſe, for ſix other acres of land in the pariſh of Hornſey, oppoſite Duckett's farm; which ſix acres are now on leaſe to Mr. Gray, at the rent of 16l. per annum. (From the information of Mr. Thomas Smith, veſtry-clerk.)

[180] Bedwell divides the ſecond part of his work into what he calls ternaries (from the number three); one chapter containing an account of the three proverbs; another, three benefactions; another, three wonders; another, three wells—one of which, called Biſhop's Well, was formerly famed for "many ſtrange "cures unto the diſeaſed and impotent."

land

land in the reign of Henry VIII. and ſettled in London, and all the villages for four or five miles round.

2. " When Tottenham wood is all on fire,
" Then Tottenham ſtreet is nought but mire."

Meaning, that the foggy miſt hanging over the wood was a ſign of rain; and, as Tottenham-ſtreet lies, as Bedwell obſerves, very low, the natural conſequence of rain is mire.

3. " You ſhall as eaſily remove Tottenham wood,—ſpoken of " things impoſſible, or not likely to be effected [181]."

[181] P. 124. Tottenham-wood, which contained 314 acres, has been converted into tillage.

TWICKENHAM.

Name.

NORDEN ſays, that this place is ſo called, either for that the Thames ſeems to be divided into two rivers by reaſon of the iſlands there, or elſe of the two brooks which "neere the towne "enter into the Thamis, for Twicknam is as much as Twynam, "*quaſi inter binos amnes ſitum*, a place ſcytuate between two rivers;" but in ſeveral very antient records, antecedent to the conqueſt, I find it written Twitham, or Twittanham, and in one Twiccanham [1].

Situation.

This village is ſituated on the banks of the Thames, at the diſtance of about 10 miles from Hyde-park-corner. It lies in the hundred of Iſleworth, which is the adjoining pariſh on the eaſt and

Boundaries.

north. The pariſh of Twickenham is bounded on the weſt by Hanworth, Hampton, and Teddington, and on the ſouth by the river.

Extent.

It is about three miles and a half in length, one and a half in breadth, and nine in circumference. It contains about 1850 acres, of which, according to a ſurvey taken in 1635 [2], about 630 were arable, 490 paſture, 40 wood, and 690 (extending a conſiderable way upon Hounſlow-heath) common. The preſent proportion does not much vary, reckoning the fruit gardens [3], of which there

[1] See p. 559.

[2] At the Duke of Northumberland's, at Sion-houſe.

[3] Twickenham has been long celebrated for its gardens. Biſhop Corbet's father is ſaid to have had a famous nurſery there in Queen Elizabeth's time. (Archæolog. vol. vii. p. 121.) Richard Pointer, in the ſame reign, was "a "moſt curious planter and improver of all "manner of rare trees." (M. S. Oldys; in the

there are above 150 acres among the arable. The ſoil is for the moſt part a ſandy loam.

The only manufactures in the pariſh of Twickenham are Mr. Hill's powder-mills, and ſome oil-mills belonging to Mr. Winſlow, both of which are upon the ſmall river Crane, which has been augmented by an artificial cut from the Coln [4]. Manufactures.

There is no mention of Twickenham in the ſurvey of Doomſday. Ticheham, in the hundred of Elthorne, was certainly Ickenham, which occurs by no other name. If it had meant Twickenham, it would have been placed in the hundred of *Honiſlaw*. Twickenham, no doubt, was included in Iſleworth *(Giſtelworde)*, which manor is there ſaid to contain 70 hides [5]. In a record, bearing date 1301, Twykenham is mentioned as a hamlet appendant to the manor of Iſleworth [6]. Another record (anno 1390) ſtates, that the manor and hundred of Iſleworth had always been deemed of the ſame extent [7]. This did not imply, nevertheleſs, any juriſdiction over the lands of religious houſes, who exerciſed manerial rights upon their own eſtates. The brethren of the Holy Trinity at Hounſlow had a ſmall manor within the hundred, independent of that of Iſleworth. The monks of Chriſt Church Canterbury had another in this pariſh, from very ancient times, as will appear by the following account. Offa, King of the Mercians, between the years 791 and 794, gave to Athelard Archbiſhop of Canterbury, among other benefactions, 30 tributaries of land on the north ſide of the river Thames, at a place called Twittanham, for the purpoſe of providing veſtments for the prieſts who officiated in the church of St. Saviour in Canterbury [8]. Warherdus, a prieſt, by his will, bearing date 830, gave to the Manor of Twickenham.

the poſſeſſion of Craven Ord, Eſq.) The fruit now raiſed there contributes very conſiderably to the ſupply of the London markets. One gardener (Mr. Weſt) has, in a good ſeaſon, ſent 4110 gallons of raſpberries to a diſtiller in the courſe of fifteen days.

[4] See p. 82. [5] See p. 93.
[6] See p. 95. [7] Ibid.
[8] Cartulary of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library.

church

church of Canterbury eight hides of land, with the manor of Twitham in Middleſex, which had been granted him by Ceolnothus dean of Canterbury [9] (the ſame, it is probable, who was a few years afterwards Archbiſhop). In 941, Edmund the King, and Eldred his brother, and Edmund the ſon of Edmund, reſtored to the monks of Chriſt Church in Canterbury all the lands which they had unjuſtly taken away from them. Among theſe was the manor of Twittanham [10]. This reſtitution ſeems not to have been very effectual, for it appears, that King Eldred, by his charter, bearing date 948, gave to the ſaid monks, as a ſmall offering, for the love of God and the benefit of his ſoul, the manor of Twiccanham in the county of Middleſex, ſituated upon the river Thames, with all its appurtenances, exempting it from all ſecular burdens, taxes, and tolls, excepting contributions towards the building of bridges and fortifications, and the King's expeditions: his charter concludes with the following bitter anathema againſt any perſons who ſhould venture to infringe it; "whatever be their ſex, order, or rank, may their "memory be blotted out of the book of life, may their ſtrength "continually waſte away, and be there no reſtorative to repair it [11]." I ſuppoſe this manor to have been the ſame which, being then veſted in the crown, was annexed by King Henry VIII. in 1539 to the honour of Hampton-court [12], between 1539 and 1541, granted to Edward Earl of Hertford, and in the latter year ſurrendered by him to the King [13]. It remained in the immediate occupation of the crown till the reign of Charles I., by whom it was ſettled with other eſtates, as a jointure, on his Queen, Henrietta Maria. When the crown lands were put up to ſale during the uſurpation, this manor was purchaſed (anno 1650) by John Hemſdell, merchant, on behalf

[9] Cartulary of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

[12] From the information of William Harriſon, Eſq. of the Land Revenue Office, to whom I am indebted for moſt of the particulars relating to this manor ſince the Reformation.

[13] Record in the Augmentation-office.

of

of himſelf and other creditors of the ſtate. In the ſurvey taken by order of parliament previouſly to the ſale, the rents payable by the copyholders were valued at 8l. 16s. 3d.; the quit-rents of the freeholders at 2l. 4s. 7d. the whole manor at 20l. [14] After the Reſtoration, the Queen-mother reſumed poſſeſſion of her jointure, and held it till her death. In 1670, this manor was ſettled for life on Catherine, conſort of Charles the Second. In 1675, the King granted a reverſionary leaſe for 41 years, commencing after the Queen's death (or from the date of ſuch leaſes as the Queen might have granted [15]) to John Earl of Rocheſter. William Genew, Eſq. in 1688, had a leaſe of the manor for 12 years, to commence in 1707. Lord Rocheſter's leaſe, which commenced at the expiration of Genew's, becoming afterwards veſted in Lord Bolingbroke, it was forfeited to the crown upon his attainder in 1715, and in 1723 was ſold by truſtees appointed for that purpoſe to Wendover Jay, Eſq. [16], Thomas Jay, and John Rutt. Thomas Jay, in 1727, aſſigned his ſhare (two fourths) in the manor, manor-houſe, and 67 acres of demeſne lands, to Robert Gapper, Gent. Mr. Rutt, in 1731, bequeathed his ſhare (being a fourth) to his nephew John Sainſbury, Eſq. The preſent leſſees of the whole are Robert Gapper, Eſq. (ſon of Robert above-mentioned), and John Sainſbury, Eſq. The laſt leaſe, which is for 31 years, bears date 1775.

Manor-houſe.

The manor-houſe ſtands oppoſite the church. Tradition reports it to have been the reſidence of one of Henry VIII.'s Queens; perhaps it was a part of Queen Katherine Parr's jointure, and ſhe might have made ſome uſe of it during her reſidence at Hanworth, or Hampton-court. I do not find that it was leaſed before 1557, when William Ruſſel had a grant of it for 21 years [17]. In 1569, a new leaſe was granted to Catherine and Barnard Hampton [18] (which

[14] Parliamentary Surveys, Augment. Office.
[15] Pat. 27 Car. II. pt. 5. N° 12.
[16] From the information of Mr. Harriſon.
[17] Pat. 3 and 4 P. & M. pt. 2. Dec. 28.
[18] Particulars for leaſes, in the Augmentation-office.

Barnard had been clerk of the council to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth). In 1583, a leaſe for 21 years was granted to John Hall [19], another leaſe to Richard Breame and Robert Holland, in 1603, for 50 years, commencing in 1625. This leaſe was aſſigned the next year to Edward Carey [20]. In 1635, the manor-houſe was in the occupation of Lady Walter [21], relict of Sir John Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who, it is probable, reſided there alſo. He died in 1630, and left a benefaction to the poor of Twickenham. In 1650, this houſe, with the adjoining park, (the leaſe being then veſted in John Browne, Eſq.) was ſold to John Walker. The ſurvey taken that year deſcribes two round rooms in a brick turret, which ſtill remain, and mentions a fair hall wainſcotted, in which was a ſcreen of excellent workmanſhip [22].

Ancient manſions, parcel of the manor.

Sir George Pocock's.

A meſſuage parcel of the manor of Twickenham was leaſed to Sir Thomas Newenham for 21 years in 1567 [23]; the ſame, with 51 acres of land, was leaſed in 1599 to Jane Harden [24]. A leaſe for 30 years, to commence from 1622, was granted to Andrew Pitcarne, groom of the bed-chamber. When the parliamentary ſurvey was taken in 1650, the leaſe was veſted in his widow, Charity Pitcarne. It is deſcribed in that ſurvey [25] as "a pleaſant and delightful tenement, "about 20 poles from the river, built partly with brick, and partly "with timber, and Flemiſh wall, with comely chambers; the gar-"dens not only rare for pleaſure, but exceedingly profitable, being "planted with cabbages, turnips, carrots, and many other ſuch like "creatures." There were 16 acres of cherry gardens. This eſtate was then ſold to Richard Ell. Immediately after the Reſtoration, it was demiſed to Richard Webb and George Gosfreight for 21 years [26];

[19] Particulars for leaſes, in the Augmentation-office.

[20] Parliamentary Surveys, ibid.

[21] Glover's ſurvey at the Duke of Northumberland's.

[22] Parliamentary Surveys, Augmentation-office.

[23] Particulars for leaſes, Augmentation-office.

[24] Id. ibid.

[25] In the Augmentation-office.

[26] From papers obligingly communicated by Lady Anne Conolly, who holds ſome of the lands demiſed by theſe leaſes.

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in 1671, to Mrs. Jane Davies; a reverſionary leaſe was granted the ſame year to Sir Charles Cobb for 14 years, commencing in 1688 [27]; a ſecond leaſe was afterwards granted to Mrs. Davies for eight years and a half, commencing in 1702 [28]. Mrs. Davies, who was ſiſter of the firſt Lord Berkeley of Stratton, in the year 1694, lent her houſe at Twickenham [29] to Queen Anne (then Princeſs of Denmark), change of air being thought neceſſary for the Duke of Glouceſter [30]. The Duke brought with him his regiment of boys, which he uſed to exerciſe in the oppoſite ayte. Mrs. Davies refuſed a hundred guineas which the Princeſs offered her for the month ſhe occupied the houſe. Lord Rocheſter's reverſionary intereſt in this houſe having been purchaſed by Mrs. Davies, ſhe made it over to James Johnſtone, Eſq. [31] who, in 1702, obtained from the Queen Dowager a leaſe of 13 years from 1720 [32]. Mr. Johnſtone improved the houſe conſiderably, and added the octagon room which was built for the reception of Queen Caroline, when he gave an entertainment there to her Majeſty. After Mr. Johnſtone's death, it was purchaſed by George Morton Pitt, Eſq. whoſe daughter and heir married Sir George Pocock, K. B. to whom the leaſe was renewed in 1765, for ſo long a term as ſhould make up fifty years from that time. It is now the property of his ſon George Pocock, Eſq.

Queen Anne at Twickenham.

Mr. Johnſtone.

A capital meſſuage, and an eſtate called Yorke's Farm, parcel of the manor of Twickenham, was demiſed, anno 1566, to John Jermyn and James Bafers; in 1582, for 21 years, to Lancelot

Yorke farm and houſe.

[27] From papers obligingly communicated by Lady Anne Conolly.

[28] Ibid. She had a third leaſe for nine years from 1711.

[29] As I find no trace of Sir Charles Cobb at Twickenham, it is probable that Mrs. Davies continued to occupy this houſe during the term of his leaſe.

[30] Life of the Duke of Glouceſter, p. 25.

[31] From the information of William Harriſon, Eſq.

[32] The Earl of Rocheſter's term therefore in this houſe being for 41 years after the expiration of this leaſe, did not expire till 1774. See p. 560. Mr. Johnſtone, in 1737, had another leaſe (from George II.) of 13 years, to commence in 1774.

Alford [33], and in 1590, for a farther term of 21 years, to George Watkins and William Forſter [34]. In 1635, it was granted in fee, ſubject to a rent of 20l., to William Scriven, Philip Eden, and their heirs [35]. About the year 1661, this eſtate became the property of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who made Yorke-houſe his ſummer reſidence for ſeveral years. After his death, it appears to have been the property of his ſecond ſon Lawrence Earl of Rocheſter. It was purchaſed about the year 1740, by James Whitchurch, Eſq. after whoſe death it was ſold to Lieut. Col. James Webber, the preſent proprietor.

Twickenham Park.

In the year 1547, Robert Bourchier was made keeper of Iſleworth Park, *alias* the New Park of Richmond, now called Twickenham Park [36]. In the year 1574, it was demiſed to Edward Bacon [37] (third ſon of the Lord Keeper by his firſt wife). In 1581, a leaſe was granted for 30 years to Edward Fitzgarret [38]; in 1595, a farther leaſe for 21 years to Francis Bacon, Eſq. and John Hibbard [39].

Sir Francis Bacon.

Sir Francis Bacon, whom Voltaire calls the father of experimental philoſophy, ſpent much of his time during the former part of his life in ſtudious retirement at this place, which he thought particularly favourable to his philoſophical purſuits. Among the MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum [40] is a paper intituled, Inſtructions from the Lord Chancellor Bacon to his ſervant Thomas Buſhell. It relates to a project he had in view of eſtabliſhing a corporation for exploring deſerted mineral works. On the ſuppoſition that ſuch a project would meet with due encouragement, he ſays, "Let Twitnam Park, "which I ſold in my younger days, be purchaſed, if poſſible, for a "reſidence for ſuch deſerving perſons to ſtudy in, ſince I experi-

[33] Particulars for leaſes, in the Augmentation-office.
[34] Ibid.
[35] Fee-farm Rolls, ibid.
[36] Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. July 21.
[37] Pat. 16 Eliz. pt. 6. March 3.
[38] Particulars for leaſes, in the Augmentation-office.
[39] Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. 6. Nov. 17.
[40] Cart. Antiq. 111 D. 14.

"mentally

"mentally found the ſituation of that place much convenient for "the trial of my philoſophical concluſions, expreſſed in a paper "ſealed to the truſt which I myſelf had put in practice, and ſettled "the ſame by act of parliament, if the viciſſitudes of fortune had "not intervened and prevented me."

Sir Francis Bacon had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at Twickenham Park, when he preſented her with a ſonnet in praiſe of the Earl of Eſſex [41]. In the year 1606, a leaſe of this houſe and eſtate (for 40 years from the date of the letters patent) was granted to John Wakeman and Joſeph Earth, Eſqrs. [42], who, it is probable, had purchaſed Sir Francis Bacon's intereſt. The ſame year a reverſionary leaſe for 41 years, after the expiration of Wakeman and Earth's, was granted to Sir Thomas Lake. In 1607, Sir Thomas Lake aſſigned his intereſt to Sir Henry Goodyear and Edward Woodward, and in 1608 both leaſes were made over to George Lord Carew and George Croke, in truſt for Lucy, wife to Edward Earl of Bedford. This Counteſs, who was celebrated by Donne and other poets of that age, to whom ſhe was a liberal patroneſs, reſided at Twickenham Park till 1618, when ſhe gave it to her relation Sir William Harrington, who ſold it in 1621 to Mary Counteſs of Home (mother of the Ducheſs of Lauderdale). In 1640, Lady Home ſold the remainder of the leaſe to Sir Thomas Nott, in whom alſo was veſted the perpetuity which had been granted, anno 1632, to Sir William Ruſſell, ſubject to a fee-farm rent of 8l. 18s. Sir Thomas Nott ſold the eſtate in 1659 to Henry Murray, Eſq. and Anne his wife, who, in 1668, aliened it to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. The Berkeley family, of whom farther mention will be elſewhere made [43], reſided at Twickenham Park ſeveral years; and in 1685

Queen Elizabeth at Twickenham park.

[41] From the information of the Earl of Orford.

[42] Title-deeds obligingly communicated by Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, whence alſo the ſubſequent alienations were obtained.

[43] In the account of the church, and extracts from the pariſh regiſter.

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ſold it to Robert Earl of Cardigan, who, in 1698, aliened it to the Earl of Albemarle, by whom it was conveyed in 1702 to Thomas Vernon, Eſq. who had been ſecretary to the Duke of Monmouth. In 1743, it was purchaſed of Mr. Vernon's heirs by Algernon Earl of Mountrath, whoſe widow (Diana, daughter of the Earl of Bradford), by her will, bearing date 1766, bequeathed it to the Ducheſs of Montroſe during the joint lives of the Duke and Ducheſs of Newcaſtle; but if the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle ſhould ſurvive the Duke, the Ducheſs of Montroſe to quit poſſeſſion to her; and if ſhe ſhould ſurvive her, to enjoy it again during *her* life: after the death of the Ducheſs of Montroſe, to remain to Lord Frederick Cavendiſh and his iſſue; on failure of which, after his death, to Lord John Cavendiſh and his iſſue, with remainder to Sir William Abdy, Bart. and his heirs in fee. It is remarkable, that hitherto every thing has happened which the Counteſs thus ſingularly provided for: the Ducheſs of Montroſe took poſſeſſion, quitted to the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle, took poſſeſſion again on her death, and was ſucceeded by Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, who is the preſent proprietor.

Singular proviſoes in Lady Mountrath's will.

Portraits of Monk and Lambert.

At Twickenham Park are two fine portraits, ſaid to be General Monk and General Lambert, which, with ſome other pictures[44], and all the furniture, were left as heir-looms by the Counteſs of Mountrath. Part of the houſe is in the pariſh of Iſleworth. In the meadows, between this houſe and the river, was the original ſite of Sion monaſtery[45].

Original ſite of Sion monaſtery.

Twickenham has ſo long been the favourite retreat of the ſcholar, the poet, and the ſtateſman, that almoſt every houſe has its tale to be told; and it is difficult, while ſome might plead their antiquity,

[44] Edward Earl of Orford and two other admirals in a converſation-piece; a frame with ſketches of ſix heads in Sir Peter Lely's manner, with his initials; a Spaniſh bull-fight, &c.

[45] See p. 83. of this volume.

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and others their preſent fame, to know where to begin, unleſs by following the courſe of the river.

On the weſtern verge of the pariſh, towards Teddington, is an elegant cottage, now in the tenure of Miſs Mary and Miſs Agnes Berry, which was for many years the reſidence of that genuine repreſentative of the comic muſe, Mrs. Clive. The following inſcription, written by the Earl of Orford, has been placed on an urn erected to her memory in the ſhrubbery: Mrs. Clive's.

" Ye ſmiles and jeſts ſtill hover round;
" This is mirth's conſecrated ground:
" Here liv'd the laughter-loving Dame,
" A matchleſs actreſs, Clive her name.
" The comic muſe with her retir'd,
" And ſhed a tear when ſhe expir'd."

The Earl of Orford's well-known villa, ſtanding on a piece of ground called in old writings, Strawberry-hill Shot, was originally a ſmall tenement, built in 1698 by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-houſe. Colley Cibber was one of its firſt tenants, and wrote there his comedy, called the Refuſal, or the Ladies Philoſophy [46]. The beauties of its ſituation afterwards tempted perſons, whoſe rank and eſtabliſhments were ſuch as ſeem to have demanded a larger manſion, to take it as a ſummer reſidence. Talbot Biſhop of Durham lived in it eight years. After him Henry Marquis of Carnarvon. It was next hired by Mrs. Chevenix, the toy-woman, who let a part of it to the celebrated French divine Pere Courayer. Lord John Philip Sackville afterwards took the houſe of Mrs. Chevenix, and kept it about two years. In 1747, the Earl of Orford (then the Hon. Horace Walpole) bought the remainder of Mrs. Strawberry-hill. Its hiſtory. Colley Cibber lives there. Biſhop Talbot. Pere Courayer, &c.

[46] From the information of the Earl of Orford, by whom the other anecdotes relating to Strawberry Hill were obligingly communicated.

Chevenix's

Chevenix's leaſe, and the next year purchaſed the fee-ſimple by act of parliament, it being then the property of three minors. Mr. Walpole having formed a deſign of enlarging his villa, and fitting it up in the Gothic ſtyle, after a tour through various parts of the kingdom, during which he collected models from the principal cathedrals in which that ſpecies of architecture prevails, began his improvements in 1753, when the library and great parlour were newly built: the gallery, round tower, great cloiſter and cabinet, were added in 1760 and 1761, the great north bed-chamber in 1770, and the Beauclerk tower and hexagon cloſet in 1776.

Date of the new buildings.

Deſcription of the apartments.

The ſame ſtyle of architecture which was adopted in building the houſe prevails alſo in the internal decorations; each room having Gothic ſkreens, niches, or chimney-pieces, deſigned for the moſt part by Mr. Walpole himſelf, or Mr. Bentley, and adapted with much taſte to their reſpective ſituations. Moſt of the windows are ornamented with ſtained glaſs [47], which adds a richneſs to the rooms, which, particularly on a bright day, has a very good effect. The ideas of ancient magnificence frequently occur to the recollection of the viſitor, and put him in mind of the pleaſing romance which owed its being to the Gothic ſcenes at Strawberry Hill.

To enter into a minute deſcription of the valuable collection at this villa, which is particularly intereſting to the virtuoſo, and the lover of Engliſh hiſtory and antiquities, would much exceed the limits of this work. Some of the moſt valuable articles in each room I ſhall endeavour to point out.

Great parlour.

In the great parlour are ſeveral portraits, among which are Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, the preſent Earl, and a converſa-

[47] For the moſt part Flemiſh; ſome of the pieces are very fine; there are a great number alſo of coats of arms both Engliſh and foreign.

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tion in ſmall life, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, being one of his early productions. It repreſents Richard, the ſecond Lord Edgcumbe, G. A. Selwyn, and G. J. Williams, Eſq.

Waiting-room. In the waiting-room is a buſt of Colley Cibber, coloured after the life, eſteemed extremely like him. It was formerly the property of Mrs. Clive, and given by her brother Mr. Raſtor to Lord Orford.

Little parlour. The chimney-piece in the little parlour is taken from the tomb of Thomas Ruthall, Biſhop of Durham, in Weſtminſter Abbey. In this room are Mrs. Damer's much admired model of two dogs in Terra Cotta; a ſcene from the Caſtle of Otranto, by Carter; a drawing in water-colours, by Miſs Agnes Berry, from Mr. William Lock's death of Wolſey; and a landſcape with gipſeys, by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chairs in this parlour are of ebony, as are ſeveral others in the houſe.

Breakfaſting-room. In the blue breakfaſting room, among many things to engage the attention, the moſt remarkable are the very beautiful miniatures of the Digby family by Peter Oliver; Roſe the gardener, preſenting a pine-apple to Charles the Second; and the fine original portrait of Cowley, by Sir Peter Lely. In the cloſet, within this room, are ſeveral curious ſmall pictures, among which is a portrait of the notorious Sarah Malcolm, painted by Hogarth the day before ſhe was executed for the murder of Lydia Duncomb her miſtreſs, and two ſervants. In this cloſet are two kittens, by Mrs. Damer, in white marble.

Staircaſe. On the ſtaircaſe is the rich and valuable ſuit of armour which belonged to Francis the Firſt, King of France; it is of ſteel, gilt.

Library. The chimney-piece in the library is taken from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall, in Weſtminſter Abbey, the ſtone-work from that of Thomas Duke of Clarence at Canterbury. The books, of which there is a very valuable collection, particularly of ſuch as relate to Engliſh hiſtory and antiquities, are ranged within Gothic arches of

pierced wood. Other objects moſt remarkable in this room, are an ancient painting repreſenting the marriage of Henry VI.; a clock of ſilver, gilt, which was a preſent from Henry VIII. to Anne Bullen; a ſkreen of the firſt tapeſtry made in England, being a map of part of Surrey and Middleſex; a curfew, or cover-fire, and an oſprey eagle in Terra Cotta, by Mrs. Damer.

Star-chamber. In a ſmall anti-room, called the Star-chamber [48], leading to the Holbein room and great gallery, ſtands the famous buſt of Henry VII. done for his tomb by Torregiano.

Holbein chamber. The chimney in the Holbein-chamber is taken chiefly from the tomb of Archbiſhop Warham, at Canterbury. This room exhibits ſome very valuable pictures by the celebrated artiſt from whom it takes its name, copies of his drawings at Buckingham-houſe by Vertue, the very valuable pictures of the triumph of poverty and the triumph of riches, after Holbein, by Zucchero, and Holbein's deſign for a magnificent chimney-piece for one of Henry VIII's palaces. There is a curious picture in this room of the Ducheſs of Suffolk, and her huſband Adrian Stokes, by Lucas de Heere, and an original of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Arragon, from Colonel Myddelton's in Denbighſhire.

Gallery. The gallery is fifty-ſix feet long, ſeventeen high, and thirteen wide. As you enter it out of the gloomy paſſage which leads from the Holbein chamber, the effect, particularly upon a bright day, is very ſtriking. The cieling of this room is copied from one of the ſide aiſles of Henry VII's chapel, ornamented with fret-work, and gilt. In this room is the famous eagle found near Caracalla's bath at Rome, in 1742, one of the fineſt pieces of animal ſculpture in the world, and a very fine buſt of Veſpaſian in baſaltes, out of Cardinal Ottoboni's collection. The moſt remarkable pictures are

[48] From the cieling being ſtudded with ſtars in Moſaic.

the

The Gallery at Strawberry Hill.

the marriage of Henry VII. by Mabuſe, and the portraits of Sir Francis Walſingham, by Zucchero; Sir George Villiers, by Janſen; his ſon, the Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens; the Earl of Sandwich, by Sir Peter Lely; Frances Counteſs of Exeter, by Vandyke; Mr. Le Neve, by Janſen; and his ſon, an alderman of Norwich, an uncommonly fine picture, by Sir Peter Lely.

Round drawing-room.

At the end of the gallery is a circular drawing-room, the chimney-piece of which was deſigned from the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor in Weſtminſter Abbey. In this room is the valuable antique buſt, in baſaltes, of Jupiter Serapis, purchaſed out of the Ducheſs of Portland's collection; Vandyke's picture of the Counteſſes of Carliſle and Leiceſter; Mrs. Lemon, by the ſame artiſt; and a few good pictures of the old maſters.

Tribune, or cabinet.

The tribune or cabinet is a ſmall ſquare room, with a ſemicircular receſs in the middle of each ſide. A ſtar of yellow glaſs on the top throws a deceitful ſhade over the room, which makes every thing appear as if gilt. In this room is the cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits by Petitot, Zincke, and Oliver, than are to be found in any other collection. Among the moſt beautiful are Cowley, the poet, by Zincke; the Counteſs D'Olonne, by Petitot; and Iſaac Oliver, by himſelf: Catherine Parr and Catherine of Arragon, by Holbein, are very valuable. In the glaſs caſes on each ſide of the cabinet are ſome exquiſite ſpecimens of art; particularly a ſmall bronze buſt of Caligula, with ſilver eyes, found at Herculaneum, and given to Lord Orford by Sir Horace Mann; a magnificent miſſal with miniatures, by Raphael and his ſcholars; and the beautiful ſilver bell of Benvenuto Cellini, covered with antique maſks, inſects, &c. exquiſitely wrought in alto relievo, ſo as to bear the minuteſt inſpection with a glaſs. Among the pictures in this room may be noticed the Counteſs of Somerſet,

by Iſaac Oliver; and a beautiful picture of Cornelius Polenburg, by himſelf.

North bed-chamber.

The chimney-piece in the great north bedchamber was deſigned by Mr. Walpole, from the tomb of Biſhop Dudley in Weſtminſter Abbey; it is of Portland ſtone, gilt. Over the chimney is a very curious picture of Henry VIII. and his children. The moſt remarkable portraits in this room are, the fine picture on board of Henry VII.; the Ducheſs de la Valiere; Madam de Maintenon; Ninon de l'Enclos; Ogleby, the poet, by Fuller; a fine whole length of Mrs. Margaret Smith, by Vandyke; Philip Earl of Pembroke, by Mytens; and the original portrait of Catherine of Braganza, ſent to England previouſly to her marriage with Charles II. In this room alſo are Hogarth's ſketch of the Beggars Opera, containing portraits of the original performers, and the rehearſal of an Italian opera (by Marco Ricci), with portraits of Nicolini, Mrs. Tofts, and Margarita del Eſpina, celebrated ſingers.

Beauclerk cloſet.

In the Beauclerk cloſet are Lady Diana Beauclerk's beautiful drawings, from ſcenes in the tragedy of the Myſterious Mother. They are very happily deſigned from ſome of the moſt intereſting ſcenes in that much admired drama, and are executed with equal correctneſs and expreſſion.

Library of prints.

In the library over the circular drawing-room is a profile of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actreſs in the reign of George the Firſt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and Mrs. Clive, by Daviſon. This library contains a very valuable and extenſive collection of prints; among which are a ſeries of engraved Engliſh portraits bound in volumes, the works of Faithorn, Hogarth, and others of the moſt eminent Engliſh artiſts.

The piers of the garden-gate are copied from the tomb of Biſhop William de Luda, in Ely cathedral.

The

The front of the chapel was deſigned from Biſhop Audley's tomb at Saliſbury. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the Abbey of St. Edmondſbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, and Archbiſhop Kemp; and a magnificent ſhrine in Moſaic, the work of Peter Cavalini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor in Weſtminſter Abbey; it was originally erected in 1256, over the bodies of the martyrs Simplicius, Fauſtina, and Beatrix, in the church of S^a Maria Maggiore at Rome; and was removed thence when the new pavement was laid in 1768. The window in the chapel was brought from Bexhill in Suſſex. The principal figures are Henry III. and his Queen. Chapel.

About the year 1757, Mr. Walpole fitted up a private preſs near his houſe at Strawberry Hill [49], at which moſt of his own works and ſome other books have been printed. Printing-preſs.

The cottage in the flower-garden was formerly the reſidence of Franklin, the printer of the Craftſman. Cottage.

The Earl of Orford permits his villa to be ſeen by any curious perſons on applying to him for a ticket, and complying with certain rules which he has found it neceſſary, on account of its ſituation ſo near London, and in a populous neighbourhood, to preſcribe. Theſe rules, which are printed on the tickets, ſtate, that the houſe at Strawberry Hill is ſhewn to parties of four perſons only, from the firſt of May to the firſt of October, between the hours of twelve and Rules for ſeeing Strawberry Hill.

[49] The principal works printed at this preſs are—Anecdotes of Painting, in 4 vols. quarto; Royal and Noble Authors, 2 vols. 8vo.; Fugitive Pieces, one vol. 8vo.; The Myſterious Mother, a Tragedy; and a Letter to the Editor of Chatterton's Miſcellanies—all by the Earl of Orford: Two Odes by Gray, in quarto; Tranſlation of a Part of Hentzner's Travels, in 8vo.; Whitworth's Account of Ruſſia, in 8vo.; Spence's Parallel of Magliabechi and Hill, 8vo.; Bentley's Lucan, quarto; Lord Herbert's Life, quarto; Lady Temple's Poems, quarto; Cornelie, a Tragedy, by Henault; Hoyland's Poems, 8vo.; Memoirs de Grammont, ſmall quarto; Letters of Edward VI. quarto; The Sleepwalker, a Comedy, by Lady Craven (now Margravine of Anſpach); Mr. Jones's Ode on Lord Althorpe's Marriage; the Duc de Nivernois's Tranſlation of the Eſſay on Gardening; and ſeveral looſe ſheets and ſmaller tracts.

three;

three; and, as only one party is admitted on each day, a ticket cannot be given for a day that has been already engaged.

Earl of Radnor's.

The houſe now in the occupation of the Lady Murrays was built by John the laſt Earl of Radnor (of the Robarts family), and was lately the property of Sir Francis Baſſet. The houſe, which is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. May, was built by Hudſon, the painter, who reſided there.

Hudſon, the painter.

Pope's villa.

Lord Mendip's villa has acquired much celebrity as having been the reſidence of Pope, who purchaſed it about the year 1715. The latter end of that year he removed there with his father and mother. This he calls one of the grand æras of his life. The improvement of his houſe and gardens was for many years his favourite employment. He was particularly intereſted in the conſtruction of a grotto, which he enriched with many curious ſpars and gems. Warburton obſerves, that "the beauty of his poetic genius appeared to as much advantage "in the diſpoſition of theſe romantic materials as in any of his beſt "contrived poems[50]." The poet's own deſcription of his grotto may be ſeen in one of his letters to Mr. Blount, dated June 2, 1725[51]. He continued improving it till his death. In the copy of Homer which Pope uſed for his tranſlation (now in the Earl of Orford's library) is a ſketch by the poet himſelf of the view from this grotto, including the church and part of the village of Twickenham. From the grotto was a ſubterraneous paſſage to the gardens on the other ſide of the road. At this villa Pope received viſits from the moſt eminent of his literary contemporaries. Swift, Gay, and himſelf frequently made an illuſtrious triumvirate of genius. One of Lord Bolingbroke's letters is addreſſed to the three Yahoos of Twickenham,

[50] Warburton's edition of Pope's Works, vol. vi. p. 63.

[51] Pope's Works, edit. 1754, vol. ix. p. 33.

Jonathan,

Jonathan, Alexander, and John [52]. After Pope's death, which happened at Twickenham, May 30, 1744, his houſe was ſold to Sir William Stanhope, who added the wings and enlarged the gardens [53], by laying out a piece of ground on the oppoſite ſide of a lane, connected by a ſubterraneous paſſage, in which is placed the following inſcription:

"The humble roof, the garden's ſcanty line
"Ill ſuit the genius of the bard divine;
"But fancy now diſplays a fairer ſcope,
"And Stanhope's plans unfold the ſoul of Pope."

From Sir William Stanhope, Pope's villa paſſed to the Right Hon. Wellbore Ellis, Eſq. (now Lord Mendip) who married his daughter. Every memorial of the celebrated bard, by whom it was once inhabited, is preſerved with ſingular care, particularly the fine willow in the front of the houſe, which was planted by his own hand. Lord Mendip has ſome good antique buſts, &c.

Lady Pawlet's.

The villa, which is now the Counteſs Dowager Pawlet's, was built by Dr. Batty, an eminent phyſician [54]. It ſtands on the ſite of a houſe which was burnt to the ground on the 14th of June 1734, being then in the occupation of Monſ. Chauvigny, the French ambaſſador [55].

Duke of Wharton.

Mrs. Duane's houſe was formerly the reſidence of the profligate eccentric and witty Duke of Wharton [56].

[52] Swift's Letters, 4to.

[53] A plan of Pope's gardens as they were left at his death, a view of the grotto, and a catalogue of the ores, ſpars, and gems which adorned it, with the names of thoſe who had been benefactors* to it, was publiſhed in the form of a pamphlet by John Serle, his gardener, in 1745. The Cave of Pope, a Prophecy†, by Dodſley, and ſome other verſes were annexed.

[54] From the information of the Earl of Orford.

[55] Gent. Mag.

[56] From the information of the Earl of Orford.

* Among theſe are to be found the names of Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Borlaſe, and Mr. Cambridge.

† The curioſity of poſterity to viſit the poet's grotto, and the pilfering of its gems as relics, has been amply verified.

Lady

Lady M. W. Montagu's.

Lady Mary Wortley Mountagu lived ſeveral years in the houſe which is now Dr. Morton's [58].

Richmonds.

Earl of Bradford.

Richmonds-houſe was, in the laſt century, the property and reſidence of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, a diſtinguiſhed character in the reigns of Charles and James II. and an active promoter of the Revolution. He had a fine collection of pictures at this place [59]. After his death, which happened at Twickenham in 1708, this houſe came to his ſecond ſon Lord Torrington. It was purchaſed in 1740, of the executors of Lady Anne Torrington, by Anthony Viſcount Montague; who, in 1744, ſold it to Anthony Keck, Eſq. [60] In 1766 it was aliened by Mr. Keck to Mary Counteſs Dowager of Shelburne; who bequeathed it to her ſecond ſon, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice. By him it was conveyed in 1791 to John Symmons, Eſq. who ſold it the next year to the preſent proprietor, Mrs. Allanſon, of Studley Park, Yorkſhire.

Lady Anne Conolly's.

The late Earl of Strafford's houſe was, in 1661, the property of Dr. William Fuller, afterwards of Lady Aſhe [61]. It was purchaſed by Thomas Earl of Strafford in 1701, of Mr. Plumbtree; after the death of the late Earl, it became the property of his ſiſter Lady Anne Conolly, who pulled it down, and has built a very handſome manſion on the ſite.

Ragman's Caſtle.

The cottage, called Ragman's Caſtle, now the property of George Hardinge, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices for Wales, was formerly the reſidence of Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actreſs.

Mrs. Pritchard.

Marble Hill.

Marble Hill was built by George II. for the Counteſs of Suffolk, miſtreſs of the robes to Queen Caroline. Henry Earl of Pembroke

[58] From the information of the Earl of Orford.

[59] Vertue's MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection.

[60] Title-deeds obligingly communicated by Mrs. Allanſon.

[61] Title-deeds obligingly communicated by Lady Anne Conolly.

was

was the architect; and the gardens were laid out by Pope. It was the property of the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and is now in the tenure of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Miſs Hotham's beautiful villa, called Spencer Grove, was fitted up with great elegance by Lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated ſeveral of the rooms with her own paintings. Spencer Grove.

In the meadows, oppoſite Richmond Hill, ſtands the ſeat of Richard Owen Cambridge, Eſq. well known in the literary world, particularly by his poem of the Scribleriad. This houſe was built in the early part of the laſt century by Sir Humphrey Lynd [62], celebrated for his writings againſt the Papiſts [63]. After his death, it was in the occupation of Joyce Counteſs of Totneſs, who died there in 1636 [64]. It was not long afterwards the property of Joſeph Aſhe, Eſq. who was created a baronet in 1660. The title became extinct on the death of his ſon. The houſe was enlarged, and the weſt front built by Windham Aſhe, Eſq. the repreſentative of that family [65]. It was purchaſed in 1751 by Mr. Cambridge, who has a good collection of pictures by the old maſters, and ſome very valuable portraits, particularly a fine picture of Secretary Thurloe, by Dobſon, Sir Paul Rycaut, Mary Davis, a celebrated actreſs in the reign of Charles II.; Angelica Kauffman, by herſelf; and a large groupe of the Nabob of Arcot and his family, by Kettle. The view from Richmond Hill, by Tillemans, is particularly intereſting ſo near the ſpot whence it was taken. Mr. Cambridge. Portraits.

At Whitton, a hamlet in this pariſh, is the ſeat of Samuel Prime, Eſq. built about the year 1711 by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who reſided Sir Godfrey Kneller's, at Whitton.

[62] Glover's Survey of Sion-houſe, dated 1635.

[63] See more of him amongſt the extracts from the pariſh regiſter.

[64] Glover's Survey, and her funeral certificate at the Heralds' College.

[65] From the information of Mr. Cambridge.

there during the latter part of his life. The ſtaircaſe was painted by Sir Godfrey himſelf, aſſiſted by Laguerre.

Whitton Place, the ſeat of Sir William Chambers, was built by Archibald Duke of Argyle, who planted a great number of exotics and foreſt trees, particularly a great number of cedars, which are now ſome of the fineſt in the kingdom. The preſent owner has much improved the houſe, and decorated the gardens with ſtatues, temples, and other buildings. The pleaſure grounds are not ſo extenſive as in the Duke of Argyle's time, a conſiderable part of them having been reſerved at the time of Sir William Chambers's purchaſe by the late Mr. Goſtling, then proprietor of the whole, who built an elegant villa (now the property of George Goſtling, Eſq.) on the ſite of the great conſervatory. Many of the cedars [67] are in his grounds, and the tower built by the Duke of Argyle, which commands a proſpect of great extent.

Whitton Place, the Duke of Argyle's, now Sir William Chambers's.

Mr. Goſtling's.

Many other eminent perſons have reſided in this pariſh, but their place of reſidence is not preciſely aſcertained. Some of them are noticed in the extracts from the pariſh regiſter. Among others are Richard Corbet, Biſhop of Norwich, whoſe father Vincent is ſaid to have had a famous nurſery at Twickenham [68]; John Lenthall, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons [69]; Robert Boyle, the celebrated philoſopher, and founder of the lectures which are known by his name (1651) [70]; James Craggs, Secretary of State (1720) [71]; Lady Macclesfield (afterwards Mrs. Brett), Savage's mother [72]; Lord

Various eminent inhabitants.

[67] The girth of ſome of the largeſt of theſe trees will be given in the Appendix.

[68] Archæologia, vol. vii. p. 121.

[69] Journals of the Houſe of Commons, 1645.

[70] MSS. Brit. Muſeum. Aſcough's Catal. N° 4162-4.

[71] "The foreign miniſters dined at Mr. Secretary Craggs's, at his houſe at Twickenham, Aug. 6, 1720." Reed's Weekly Journal.

[72] From the information of the Earl of Orford.

George

George Germaine, and the Earl of Bute, 1748 [73], &c. and Paul Whitehead, who died at his houſe on the common [74].

The pariſh church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is ſituated near the water ſide. The tower [75] is of free ſtone, an ancient Gothic ſtructure; the body, which is brick, with ſtone coins and cornices, was built after a deſign of James the architect. The old church fell down in the night of the 9th of April 1713 [76]. The preſent building was not completed till 1715. Pariſh church.

On the ſouth ſide of the altar, within the receſs where the communion-table is placed, is the monument of Sir Joſeph Aſhe, Bart. [77], 1686; and on the ſouth ſide that of Sir William Humble, Bart. of Stratford in Eſſex, 1686, and his ſon Sir William Humble of Twickenham, 1705 [78]. On the eaſt wall of the chancel, to the ſouth of this receſs, is the monument of Francis Poulton, Eſq. one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn (with buſts of the deceaſed and his wife [79]), 1642; on the ſame wall (north of the receſs) are thoſe of William Reeve [80], Gent. ſon of William Reeve, Eſq. of Fair Lee, in the Iſle of Wight, 1669; and Thomas Gilmoore, Gent. 1691. In the north-eaſt corner ſtands an urn of veined marble, on the pedeſtal of which is an epitaph written by Dryden in memory of Lady Frances Whitmore [81], who died in 1690, being then the wife of Matthew Harvey, Monuments of Sir Joſeph Aſhe and Sir William Humble.

Lady Frances Whitmore's epitaph, by Dryden.

[73] Pariſh Rates. [74] See p. 514.

[75] The inſcription on the oldeſt bell is, "Multis annis reſonet Campana Joannis."

[76] Pariſh Books.

[77] Son of James Aſhe, Eſq. of Somerſetſhire; he married Mary, daughter of Robert Wilſon, Eſq. by whom he had two ſons and ſeven daughters; one of whom, Catherine, married William Windham, Eſq. of Norfolk; another, Mary, Horatio Lord Viſc. Townſhend. Arms—Arg. two chevrons Sable, impaling, Sable a wolf ſalient; Or in chief a fl. de lis of the ſecond between two mullets Argent.—Wilſon.

[78] Arms—Sab. a buck trippant Or, a chief indented of the ſecond. There is no impalement. Sir Wm. Humble (the father) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Allanſon, Gent.

[79] Suſanna, eldeſt daughter of John Foſter.

[80] He married Timothea, daughter of Timothy Lowe, Gent. of Bromley in Kent.

[81] "Fair, kind, and true! a treaſure each
"alone:
"A wife, a miſtreſs, and a friend in one,
"Reſt in this tomb, rais'd at thy huſ-
"band's coſt,
"Here ſadly ſumming what he late had
"loſt.
"Come,

vey, Esq. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Anne, wife of John Fish, Gent.[82], 1693. Over the gallery, on the east wall, is the monument put up by Pope to the memory of his parents, on which also is a memorial for himself[83]. Bishop Warburton, many years after, erected another monument for him in this church, with his bust in white marble placed over the gallery on the north wall[84].

Pope's two monuments.

Lord Berkeley.

On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of John Lord Berkeley, of Stratton[85], 1678. On the south wall, under the gallery, those

"Come, virgins, ere in equal bands you
"joine,
"Come first, and offer at her sacred
"shrine;
"Pray but for half the virtues of this
"wife,
"Compound for all the rest with longer
"life;
"And wish your vowes, like hers, may
"be return'd,
"So lov'd when living, and when dead
"so mourn'd. J. D."

Arms—On a chief indented three crescents.—Harvey, impaling, a chevron charged with a lion rampant crowned.

[82] Arms—Az. a fesse Arg. over all a bend G. charged with five mullets Or, impaling, Arg. on a fesse G. three garbs O. between two chevrons Az. each charged with three escallop-shells of the field.—Eden. John Fish married Anne, daughter of Thomas Eden, of Essex.

[83] Inscription—"D. O. M. Alexandro Pope,
"viro innocuo, probo, pio, qui vixit annos 75;
"obiit an. 1717, et Edithæ conjugi inculpa-
"bili, pientissimæ quæ vix. annos 93, obiit
"1733. Parentibus bene merentibus filius
"fecit et sibi qui obiit anno 1744, ætat. 57."

[84] Inscription—"Alexandro Pope, M. H.
"Gulielmus Episcopus Gloucestrienſis amicitiæ
"causâ fac. cur. 1761.
"Poeta loquitur.
"For one who would not be buried in West-
"minster Abbey.
"Heroes and Kings, your distance keep,
"In peace let one poor poet sleep;
"Who never flatter'd folks like you:
"Let Horace blush, and Virgil too."

[85] Inscription—"Under this marble lye the
"renowned ashes of the Right Honorable the
"Lord John Berkeley, Baron of Stratton,
"youngest of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton
"in Somersetshire. In the civil warres in the
"dayes of Charles the First, (for his singular
"valour and conduct in recoveringe the city
"of Excester out of the hands of the rebells,)
"he was made Governor thereof, and one of
"his Majesty's Generals in the West. Those
"unhappy warres ended, he served many
"campaigns in Flanders, both in the French
"and Spanish armies, according as their alli-
"ances with England engaged him. After
"the happy restauration of Charles II. he was
"made Privy Counsellour, Governour of Con-
"naught, and after Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
"land; sent twice extraordinary Embassador,
"first into France, secondly to the treaty of
"Nimeguen. His other felicities were crowned
"by his happy marriage of Christina, daugh-
"ter of Sir Andrew Riccard; a young lady of
"a large dowry, and yet larger graces and
"vartues; who also enricht him with a most
"hopefull progeny. He deceased Aug. the 26,
"1678, in the 72 year of his age.
"Though

thoſe of Bridget Lady Markham [86], 1609, and Pauncefoot Green [87], 1757. Over the gallery, on the ſame wall, is that of Nathaniel Pigott, Eſq.[88] 1737. On the north wall of the church over the gallery is the monument of Sir Chaloner Ogle [89], 1750. On the wall of

Lady Markham.

Nathaniel Pigott.

Sir Chaloner Ogle.

" Though ſprung from Daniſh Kings of
" brighteſt fame,
" Whoſe blood and high exploits exalt
" their name,
" Berkeley's own virtues moſt his tombe
" do grace,
" Adde glory to, not borrow from his
" race.

" N. B. The ancient name of the Berkeleys " was Fitzharding; they deſcending from " Fitzharding, a younger ſon of the King of " Denmark."

Arms—Quarterly: 1. A chevron ermine between ten croſſes patee.—Berkeley. 2. A ſaltier engrailed.—Botetourt. 3. Two lions paſſant.—Somery. 4. Ten roundles, 4, 3, 2, 1. —Zouch. On an eſcutcheon of pretence, a chevron.—Riccard.

[86] On which is this ſingular inſcription:—" Brigidæ lectiſſimæ, piiſſimæ, innocentiſſimæ, " tamen hoc autem uno quo ſexus dignior " ſexum faſſæ quod mater fuit, cætera viri; " quæ generi ſuo quo Jacob Harringtoni, Eq. " Aur. Jo. Baronis de Exton frat. filia fuit " itaque inclytæ Luciæ Comitiſſæ de Bedford " ſanguine (quod ſatis) ſed et amiciticiâ pro- " pinquiſſima, quantum accepit, addidit ſplen- " doris; et ſereniſſimæ Annæ, Mag. Brit. " Regª. Dan. Reg. F. cui ab interiori camera " acceptiſſimæ; quæque litigantibus in illâ de " ſuperioritate ſingulis virtutibus ad ſummum " Dei tribunal ut lis dirimeritur, provocavit, " migravit, maturavit; ante in defuncto Ma- " rito Anto. Markham, Eq. Aur. ſemimortuæ " adhuc in ejus liberis Jo. Rob. Henr. Francª. " ſemiſuperſtitis, depoſitum hic ſervare voluere " amici ejus mœtiſſ. Seceſſit 4° Maii aº ſalu- " tis ſuæ 1609, ætatis 30."

[87] Arms—G. three bucks trippant Argent, impaling Sab. a chevron between three ſtags' attires Argent.

[88] Epitaph, written by Pope—" To the " memory of Nathaniel Pigott, Barriſter at " Law; poſſeſſed of the higheſt character by " his learning, judgment, experience, inte- " grity; deprived of the higheſt ſtations only " by his conſcience and religion. Many he " aſſiſted in the law; more he kept from it. " A friend to peace, a guardian to the poor, " a lover of his country. He died July 5, " 1737; aged 76 years." Arms—Sable, three pickaxes Argent, impaling, Or three arrows in pale Az. on a chief of the ſecond three mullets of the firſt.—Mr. Pigott publiſhed a book on the ſubject of fines and recoveries, and another on conveyancing.

[89] Inſcription—" H. S. E. Vir honorabilis " Chaloner Ogle, Eq. Aur. Regiarum Claſ- " ſium Præfectus primarius, qui generoſam " inter Northumbrios ſtirpem nobilitate rerum " geſtarum decoravit. Militiæ primordia, " ſolitariæ dux navis memorabili prælio inſig- " nivit; Archipiratæ Indiæ per maria imma- " niter ferocientis debellator. Sævientibus " dein quaqua-verſum armis in altiori imperio " collocatus ſuperbos hoſtes oceani occidentalis " dominium affectantes fortitudine pari et con- " ſilio coercuit. Deflagrante tandem bello, " redux opima ſpolia victoriarum monumenta " ad urbanas artes excolendas, vir elegans, " comis, magnificus, felici ſtudio applicuit; " amabilique demum in ſeceſſu claſſiariis cha- " rus, civibuſque gratioſus, vitam toties pro " patriâ periclitatam placidâ morte commuta- " vit. Ætat. anno 70mo ſal. 1750. Optimo " conjugi, Iſabella vidua mœrens poſuit."—— Arms—Arg. a feſſe between three creſcents Gules, impaling the ſame coat. Sir Chaloner Ogle

of the ſouth aiſle that of Hamon L'Eſtrange, Gent. deſcended from an ancient family in Norfolk, 1728. On the chancel floor are the tombs of Sir Thomas Lawley, Bart.[90] 1646; the Rev. Charles Williams, 1708; the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Drogheda, daughter of Lord Viſcount Falmouth, 1735; Dame Mary Jane, relict of Sir John Buckworth, 1775; and Mrs. Angelique Faiche Clermont, her ſiſter, 1783. In the nave are thoſe of Mr. Henry Wiatt, 1719; Mr. John Wiatt, 1734; Martha, wife of Lionel Spencer Berkeley, Eſq. 1751; Mary Gardiner Spencer, 1771; and Robert Baker, Eſq. (whoſe daughter Anne married Mr. Henry Cole), 1789. At the weſt end of the church are thoſe of Charles Boehm, Eſq. 1769; and Jane, wife of Charles Blicke, 1793. In the north aiſle are thoſe of Richard Burton, Eſq.[91], 1443; Thomas Weſthrow, Eſq. 1653; and Michael Holman, Eſq. of Whitton, 1658. On the outer wall of the church are the monuments of Sarah, wife of Henry Paſmore, 1681; Mary Beach, Pope's nurſe[92], 1725; Mrs. Eliz. Butler[93]; Mr. Thomas Twining, 1741; Mrs. Catherine Clive[94], 1785; Stephen Cole, Eſq. 1790; and Miſs Catherine

Mrs. Clive.

Ogle was a native of Kirkby, near Newcaſtle upon Tyne. His moſt remarkable exploit, which laid the foundation of his future fortune, was killing Roberts the famous pirate, and taking his three ſhips off the coaſt of Africa. For this ſervice he was knighted, and roſe afterwards to the higheſt ſtations in his profeſſion, ſucceeding Sir John Norris as admiral and commander in chief of the fleet. (Wallis's Hiſtory of Northumberland, p. 221.)

[90] Brother and heir of Richard Lawley, Eſq. and ſon of Francis Lawley by Elizabeth, of the family of Bromley and Newport. He married Anne, daughter of John Manning; by whom he had Sir Francis (his ſucceſſor), Thomas, and Elizabeth.

[91] Inſcription on a braſs plate, in very perfect preſervation—"Hic jacet Ricus Burton, "Armig^{r} nup. Capitalis Maj^{r} Dn̄i Regis et "Agnes Ux^{r} ej^{s} qui obiit 20° die Julii a° Dn̄i "MCCCCXLIII q^{r} aiab^{s} propr De^{s}.

[92] Inſcription—"To the memory of Mary "Beach, who died Nov. 5, 1725, aged 78. "Alexander Pope, whom ſhe nurſed in his "infancy, and conſtantly attended for thirty-"eight years, in gratitude to a faithful old "ſervant, erected this ſtone."

[93] There is no date; but, by an inſcription over her tomb, it appears that ſhe died in 1741, and that ſhe was daughter of James Butler, Eſq. of Amberley Caſtle in Suſſex.

[94] Inſcription written by Miſs Pope, the actreſs, who was brought up by Mrs. Clive:—"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Catherine "Clive, who died December the 7th, 1785, "aged 75 years.

"Clive's

therine Cole, 1792. On the tower is that of Mr. Edward Smith, 1741.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. Leonard Weſt, 1691; Mr. Edward Cole, 1706; Elizabeth, his widow, 1707; Elizabeth, his mother, aged 91, 1709; Mr. Stephen Cole, 1740; Richard Holman, Gent. 1709; Richard Wright, Eſq. 1727; Mary, his widow, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Glover, of Ickenham, aged 95, 1781; Mr. Daniel Heather, 1733; Mr. Thomas Gray, 1735; Daniel Huet, ſchoolmaſter, 1738; Sarah, wife of Joſeph Hickey, and daughter of William Boulton, 1740; William Rider, Eſq. (whoſe daughter, Maria, married the Rev. Samuel Hemming), 1754; the Rev. Guſtavus Hamilton, 1755; Sir Patrick Hamilton, Knt. and Alderman of Dublin, 1780; Lieut. Colonel John Willſon, 1757; Edward Seymour (the portrait painter), 1757; Mr. Charles Seymour, 1773; the Right Hon. Selina Counteſs Dowager Ferrers, 1762; Mr. Daniel Twining, 1762; John Cook, Gent. 1765; Philip Rogers, ſurgeon, 1770; Lady Mary Tryon, daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers, and wife of Charles Tryon, Eſq. 1771; Lieut. General William Tryon (ſon of Charles Tryon of Northamptonſhire), Governor of the province of New York, and Colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, 1788; William Emans, Eſq. 1773; John Green, of

Tombs in the church-yard.

" Clive's blameleſs life this tablet ſhall pro-
" claim,
" Her moral virtues and her well-earn'd
" fame.
" In comic ſcenes the ſtage ſhe early
" trod,
" *Nor ſought the critic's praiſe, nor fear'd his*
" *rod.*
" In real life was equal praiſe her due,
" Open to pity, and to friendſhip true:
" In wit ſtill pleaſing, as in converſe free
" From ought that could afflict huma-
" nity:
" Her generous heart to all her friends was
" known,
" And e'en the ſtranger's ſorrows were her
" own.
" Content with fame, e'en affluence ſhe
" wav'd,
" To ſhare with others what by toil ſhe ſav'd;
" And nobly bounteous from her ſlender ſtore,
" She bade two dear relations not be poor.
" Such deeds on life's ſhort ſcenes true
" glory ſhed,
" And heav'nly plaudits hail the glorious
" dead."

Clement's

Clement's Inn, 1773; George Green, of Clement's Inn, 1774; Mr. Peter Lewis Perrin, 1774; William Lifter, Eſq. 1774; Margaret, wife of the Rev. George Cowling, 1774; Lydia, wife of John Spackman, Eſq. 1778; John Spackman, Eſq. 1785; George Goſtling, Eſq. of Whitton Place, 1782; and Mr. Kerry Ware, 1784. The church-yard was enlarged in 1713 with the addition of 1589 ſuperficial feet, granted by Charles Duke of Somerſet, and in 1754 with 389 feet, granted by the Earl and Counteſs of Northumberland.

In the burial-ground, near the London road, about a quarter of a mile from the church, are the tombs of Peter Chriſtrom, Gent. 1783; Mrs. Margaret Archambo, aged 92, 1784; Mr. Robert Gray, 1788; Richard Williams, M. D. of Falmouth, 1789; the Rev. Robert Burt, late vicar (who married the eldeſt daughter of the late Joſeph Gaſcoyne, Eſq.), 1791; Mrs. Catherine Durban, 1792; and Mrs. Mary, wife of John Dobſon, 1794.

Rectory. The church of Twickenham was given, with thoſe of Iſleworth and Heſton, to the monks of St. Waleric, in Picardy, who granted them to the warden and fellows of Wincheſter College. They were all ſurrendered anno 1544 to King Henry VIIIth, who granted the two former to the dean and canons of Windſor [95], to whom they ſtill belong. The leſſees have been the ſame as thoſe of Iſleworth [96].

The church of Twickenham was taxed at 17 marks, in 1327 [97]. In 1650, the great tithes were valued at 106 l. per annum. The reſerved rent is 35 l. 12 s. 4½ d. [98]

Vicarage. When the church was appropriated to the priory of St. Waleric, a vicarage was endowed, of which the prior and convent became patrons [99]. During the wars with France, the poſſeſſions of the alien

[95] See p. 106. [96] Ibid. [97] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N° 60. [98] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib. [99] Newcourt.

priories

priories being ſeized by the crown, King Edward III. and Richard II. preſented ſeveral times to this vicarage [100]. The patronage came afterwards to the warden and fellows of Wincheſter College, and afterwards to the dean and chapter of Windſor. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 11l. per annum.

Vicars. Thomas Willis.

Thomas Willis, who was appointed to the vicarage of Twickenham by parliament in 1646 [101], was, ſays Calamy, ſon of the famous ſchoolmaſter of that place. The vicar wrote a pamphlet, called "A "Warning to England, or a Prophecy of Perilous Times [102]. In 1651, an augmentation of 55l. (15l. of which was to be paid out of the impropriated tithes of Twickenham) was voted by the committees to Mr. Willis, his vicarage being only 55l. per annum [103]. In the return of the commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the ſtate of eccleſiaſtical benefices, Mr. Willis is commended as being diligent in obſerving all the commands of the parliament. He was deprived in 1661.

Richard Meggot.

Richard Meggot, Dean of Wincheſter, was vicar of Twickenham from 1668 to 1686 [104]. He was a celebrated preacher [105], and author of a volume of ſermons in 8vo. and ſeveral ſingle diſcourſes.

Samuel Pratt.

Samuel Pratt, Dean of Rocheſter, and Clerk of the Cloſet, who had been tutor to the Duke of Glouceſter, had the vicarage of Twickenham, which he held till his death in 1723. He publiſhed ſome ſingle ſermons [106].

Daniel Waterland.

Daniel Waterland, D. D. inſtituted to this vicarage in 1730, was born at Waſely, in Lincolnſhire, in 1683, and received his education at Magdalen College in Cambridge. He publiſhed ſome tracts in

[100] Newcourt.
[101] Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 5, 1646.
[102] Calamy's Silenced Miniſters, vol. ii. p. 189.
[103] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xi. p. 240.
[104] Newcourt.
[105] Granger's Biographical Hiſtory.
[106] See p. 539.

defence of Chriſt's divinity; a hiſtory of the Athanaſian creed; a treatiſe on the importance of the doctrine of the Trinity; ſome charges on the Euchariſt; and ſeveral ſermons. After his death, which happened in December 1740, two volumes of his miſcellanies (on ſubjects of religion and morality) were publiſhed. His funeral ſermon, which is in print, was preached by Jeremiah Seed, M. A. author of four volumes of ſermons and eſſays, who was his curate at Twickenham [107].

Biſhop Terrick.

Richard Terrick, afterwards Biſhop of London, was inſtituted to this vicarage in 1749. He held it ſome years with the biſhopric of Peterborough, but reſigned it on being tranſlated to London in 1764; when he was ſucceeded by George Coſtard, a learned divine, eminently ſkilled in Græcian and Oriental literature, and a man of very amiable manners. He was born about the year 1710, and received his education at Wadham College. This living, which he held till his death in 1782, was obtained for him through the intereſt of Lord Chancellor Northington [108]. Mr. Coſtard's favourite purſuit was aſtronomy: he publiſhed a treatiſe on that ſcience, and another on its uſe in hiſtory; letters on its riſe and progreſs among the ancients, and on the chronology and aſtronomy of the Chineſe. His theological works conſiſt of critical obſervations on ſome of the Pſalms, and diſſertations on various paſſages in ſcripture. He was author alſo of ſome ſtrictures on Halhed's hiſtory of the Gentoo laws, and reflections on the language of tragedy. His library and inſtruments were ſold by auction ſoon after his death [109]. The preſent vicar of Twickenham is Philip Duval, D. D. who ſucceeded the late Robert Burt, LL.D. in 1792.

George Coſtard.

Pariſh regiſter.

The pariſh regiſter commences in 1538.

[107] Biog. Brit. [108] Ibid. [109] Ibid.

Average

	Average of baptiſms.	Average of burials.
1539—1548	15 $\frac{4}{5}$	14 $\frac{4}{5}$
1580—1589	16 $\frac{1}{5}$	10 $\frac{4}{5}$
1683—1692	53 $\frac{3}{10}$	46 $\frac{3}{10}$
1730—1739	72 $\frac{4}{5}$	76 $\frac{3}{5}$
1763—1772	70	87
1780—1784	81 $\frac{1}{5}$	81 $\frac{4}{5}$
1784—1789	93 $\frac{3}{5}$	80 $\frac{4}{5}$
1790—1794	98 $\frac{3}{5}$	79 $\frac{2}{5}$

Comparative ſtate of population.

The population of this place ſeems to have increaſed in the proportion of about ſix to one during the laſt two centuries. The preſent number of houſes is 611; of inhabitants, including lodgers[110] (according to an account taken from houſe to houſe in the month of December 1794), 3355; which is in the proportion of 5$\frac{1}{2}$ to a houſe.

The great plague in 1603 appears to have been very fatal at Twickenham, where, though the average yearly number at that period did not much exceed ten, yet 67 perſons were buried from the beginning of Auguſt to the beginning of December. One perſon only is mentioned to have died of the plague in 1625; the number of burials that year was 37. In 1665, 21 perſons died of the plague. Plague years.

At the beginning of the moſt ancient of the regiſter books are the following curious entries, which ſhew in what manner the good people of Twickenham ſettled their differences in the 16th century. I think they could not have adopted a better.

[110] Theſe were 408 in number; had the ſurvey been made in the ſummer, they would no doubt have been much more numerous.

Singular way of ſettling differences.

" The fourth day of Aprell, in 1568, in the preſence of the " hole paryſhe of Twycknam was agreement made betwyxt Mr. " Packer and hys wyffe, and Hewe Rytte and Sicylye Daye, of a " ſlander brought up by the ſayde Rytte and Sicylye Daye upon the " aforeſayde Mr. Packer.

" The 10 daye of Aprell, 1568, was agreement made between " Thomas Whytt and James Herne, and have conſented that who- " ſoever geveth occaſion of the breaking of Chriſten love and cha- " ryty betwyxt them to forfet to the poor of the paryſh 3s. & 4d. " being dewlye proved."

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.

" Robert, ſon of Sir John Tracie, baptized Jan. 21, 1592–3."

" Oct. 30, was buried Mr. Knyght, the hearolde of armes [111],— " 1593."

" Katherine, wife of Mr. Rowland White [112], buried Mar. 23, " 1603–4."

" Sir John Fitz of Fitzford, in the county of Devon, buried " Aug. 10, 1605."

Sir John Suckling.

" John, ſon of Mr. John Suckling, baptized Feb. 10, 1608–9." I ſuppoſe this to be Sir John Suckling, the poet and dramatic writer, ſon of Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the houſehold, who reſided at Whitton in this pariſh. His biographers fix the time of his birth in 1612, but his name does not occur in that year; his ſiſter Elizabeth was baptized in 1612; Lionel, his brother, in 1610. Sir John Suckling, who ſucceeded his father in the houſe at Whitton, and reſided there, was eſteemed one of the moſt accompliſhed perſons of the age. He made a campaign under the great Guſtavus

[111] Edmund Knight, Norroy King at Arms.

[112] The Earl of Strafford's amuſing Correſpondent. See the Strafford Papers.

Adolphus

Adolphus at Sweden, and raiſed a regiment at a conſiderable expence for the ſervice of Charles I.; but diſtinguiſhed himſelf more by his poetry than his valour. He died of a fever May 7, 1641. His works conſiſt of poems, letters, and plays, which have been collected into an octavo volume.

" The Ladie Bridget Markham"[113], who dyed in the Ladie of Bed-
" ford's houſe in the Parke, was interred May 19, 1609."

" Mary, daughter of Sir Harry Baker, baptized Sep. 9, 1615."

" Charles "[114], ſon of Sir Philip Stanhope, baptized at the Coun-
" teſs of Bedford's, in the Park, by a ſpecial diſpenſation, pro-
" cured from the Lord Biſhop of London, the 11th of November,
" 1615."

" Mr. Edward Walgrave "[115], and Mrs. Elizabeth Hardret, mar-
" ried Feb. 6. 1615--6."

" Anna, daughter of Sir Humphrey Lyne, baptized Mar. 25,
" 1617; Margaret, Nov. 15, 1618; Jane, May 31, 1620; Kathe-
" rine, Sep. 24, 1621; Humphrey, July 26, 1626." Sir Humphrey Lynd, ſays Anthony Wood, was a moſt learned knight, and a zealous puritan. He is commended by that biographer as having written ably againſt the church of Rome. Among other tracts, he publiſhed one called *Via Tuta*, anſwered by Jeniſon, a Jeſuit, in a pamphlet entitled, " A Pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lynd;" to which the knight replied in another tract called, " A Caſe for Sir Hum-
" phrey Lynd's Spectacles "[116]." He died in 1636. Featly preached

Sir Humphrey Lynd.

[113] Sir Anthony Markham, father of Sir Robert, the firſt baronet of the family, and anceſtor of Sir James Markham, married Bridget, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Bart. and firſt couſin of the Counteſs of Bedford. See her curious epitaph, p. 581.

[114] Third ſon of Philip, the firſt Earl of Cheſterfield, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Lord Haſtings; (of which Counteſs of Cheſterfield there is a portrait in the Star-chamber at Strawberry-hill.) Charles Stanhope died without iſſue in 1645.

[115] A ſon of Sir Edward Waldgrave, who died about 1650.

[116] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

his

his funeral ſermon. Sir Humphrey reſided ſeveral years at Twickenham, in the houſe which is now Mr. Cambridge's.

Sir Benjamin Rudyerd.

" Elizabeth, Ladie, the wife of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, buried " Sep. 22, 1625." Sir Benjamin Rudyerd was a frequent ſpeaker in the parliaments of James I. and Charles I. Several of his ſpeeches are in print. Anthony Wood ſpeaks highly alſo of his poetical talents.

Sir John Fenett.

" Fenetta, daughter of Sir John and Ladie Jane Fenett, bap- " tized July 23, 1626." Sir John Fenett, or Finett, who reſided at Twickenham, was appointed Maſter of the Ceremonies to Charles I. in 1626; and died July 12, 1641. He was the author of " *Philoxenes*," being obſervations on the reception and entertainment of ambaſſadors in England, publiſhed in 1656; and tranſlated a book from the French, entitled, " The Beginning, Con- " tinuance, and Decay of Eſtates "[117]."

" Anne, Ladie, the wife of Sir William Foſter, buried Nov. 3, " 1629."

" John, the ſon of Sir Thomas and Lady Elizabeth Richeſonne, " buried Feb. 6, 1629--30."

" Lady Charity Poole, wife to Sir Nevell Poole, departed Oct. 10, " buried Oct. 20, 1653."

" Lady Lucy, daughter of Edward Earl of Mancheſter, born " May 3, baptized May 15, 1655. The Lady Eſſex, wiffe to

Earl of Mancheſter.

" Edward Earl of Mancheſter and Countis of Mancheſter, died on " the 28th of October, in the year 1658." The Earl of Mancheſter was a very diſtinguiſhed character, both during the civil wars and Cromwell's protectorate. He had been Speaker of the Houſe of Lords whilſt the parliament were at war with the King, was a

[117] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

member

member of the aſſembly of divines, and one of Cromwell's upper houſe. But there was little cordiality between him and the Earl, who concurred heartily with the reſtoration of Charles II. Eſſex, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheek, and relict of Sir Robert Bevil, was his third wife. The Earl of Mancheſter's great houſe at Twickenham was aſſeſſed to a pariſh rate in 1661.

Family of Aſhe, Bart.

" Martha, daughter of Sir Joſeph and Mary Aſhe, baptized " May 14, 1658; Grace, daughter of Sir Joſeph Aſhe, Bart. " buried June 12, 1665; Diana, baptized July 17, 1666; Eliza- " beth, buried March 9, 1668--9; James, baptized July 24, " 1674; Sir Joſeph Aſhe, Knt. and Bart. buried Ap. 21, 1686; " Dame Mary Aſhe, relict of Sir Joſeph, Dec. 6, 1705; Joſeph, " ſon of Sir James Aſhe, Jan. 10, 1702--3; Catherine, his daugh- " ter, Feb. 15, 1704--5; Mary, July 3, 1706; Frances, Aug. 26, " 1707; Martha, Aug. 11, 1714."

Several entries occur alſo relating to the Windham family connected with the Aſhes.

Licence to marry in the octaves of Pentecoſt.

" Chriſtopher Mitchel and Anne Colcot, married June 4, 1665, " by permiſſion of Sir Richard Chaworth[118], it being within the " octaves of Pentecoſt."

Sir William Berkeley.

" Sir William Berkeley, buried July 13, 1677." Younger ſon of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. He was of Merton College in Oxford, and afterwards gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I. In the year 1646 he went on public buſineſs to Virginia, of which province he had afterwards the government. He invited many of the Royaliſts to retire thither as a place of ſecurity, and hinted in a letter to the King that it would not be an unfit place as a retreat for his Majeſty; depending, I ſuppoſe, more upon the improbability of its being attacked,

[118] Vicar-general to Archbiſhop Sheldon.

than

than on its means of defence. Virginia was not long however a place of ſafety; the parliament ſent ſome ſhips with a ſmall force, who took poſſeſſion of the province without difficulty, and removed Sir William Berkeley from the government, but ſuffered him to remain unmoleſted upon his private eſtate[120]. He reſumed the government upon the reſtoration of Charles II., and continued in Virginia till 1676, when he returned to England, after an abſence of thirty years. Sir William Berkeley publiſhed a hiſtory of Virginia, and is ſuppoſed to have drawn up the laws of that province, publiſhed by Francis Moryſon in 1662. He was author alſo of a tragi-comedy, called the Loſt Lady[121]. "The R^t Hon^ble John Lord Berkeley, "buried Sep. 5, 1678." This nobleman, who reſided during the latter part of his life at his ſeat at Twickenham Park, had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his conduct and valour on the King's ſide in the civil war. He was one of the generals in the weſt, where, in concert with Sir Ralph Hopton, he gained ſeveral victories, particularly an important one at Stratton; from which circumſtance, when he was created a peer by Charles II. at Bruſſels in 1658, he had the title of Lord Berkeley of Stratton. During the time that he was governor of Exeter, which city he had taken from the parliament, the Queen reſided there, and was brought to bed of her daughter Henrietta Maria. He was afterwards obliged to ſurrender this city to General Fairfax, after a ſiege of three months, for want of proviſions. Lord Berkeley was much in the confidence of his Royal maſter, who employed him in many treaties and negotiations. During the uſurpation he retired to France[122]. His public ſervices after the Reſtoration are recorded in his epitaph[123]. "Lady Chriſtiana Barkley, Baroneſs[124],

John Lord Berkeley, of Stratton.

[120] Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, vol. iii. p. 466, 467. 8vo. edit.

[121] Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

[122] Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vii. p. 62, 63.

[123] See p. 580.

[124] Ibid.

"buried

" buried Sep. 1, 1698; Charles L^d Berkley[125], Sep. 21, 1682; James " L^d Berkley[126], Mar. 5, 1696--7; Mary, daughter of John Lord " Berkley, Mar. 23, 1696--7; the Right Honourable Lady Berk- " ley[127], July 21, 1707."

" Edward, ſon of Laurence L.^d Hyde[128], buried Jan. 7, 1680--1."

" Thomas Howard, Eſq.[129] and Diana Newport[130], married Sep. 4, " 1682."

" Sir Richard Myddelton and Mrs. Frances Whitmore, widow[131], " married Ap. 19, 1685."

In 1686 there are ſeveral entries of perſons buried from the camp on Hounſlow-heath.

" James, ſon of the Lord Francis Brudenell[132] and Frances, bap- " tized Nov. 20, 1687."

" Alice, daughter of Sir Charles Tufton and Alice, baptized " June 11, 1690; Diana, Ap. 12, 1692; Charlotte, Jan. 1. 1693--4; " Mary, Mar. 4, 1694--5 (buried July 14, 1710); Katherine, bap- " tized Ap. 14, 1697 (buried May 9); Chriſtian, baptized June 16, " 1698; Thomas, Dec. 26, 1699; Mary Tufton, buried May 5, " 1765." Sir Charles Tufton, who was grandſon of Nicholas the firſt Earl of Thanet, died at Twickenham in 1708.

[125] Eldeſt ſon of the firſt Lord Berkley.—He died at the age of 20, being at the time of his death commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Tyger.

[126] Next brother of Charles. He was gentleman of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, and an admiral of the fleet.

[127] Frances, daughter of Sir John Temple, of Eaſt Sheen.

[128] Afterwards Earl of Rocheſter.

[129] Son of Sir Robert Howard, of Aſhted.

[130] Daughter of Thomas Newport, Lord Torrington, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Bradford.

[131] I ſuppoſe this to be the lady who was buried in 1690, being then called Lady Frances Whitmore. If ſo, ſhe lived but a ſhort time with her ſecond huſband.

[132] Francis Lord Brudenell, anceſtor of the Earl of Cardigan. James, his third ſon, died in 1746, being then gentleman of the horſe to his Majeſty, and member of parliament for Chicheſter. Robert Earl of Cardigan was in 1687 the proprietor of Twickenham Park.

" Frances, Lady of Sir William Humble[133], buried Sep. 5, 1693;
" Sir William Humble, Aug. 18, 1705."

" Batty, ſon of Daniel Langley and Elizabeth his wife, baptized
" Sep. 14, 1696." Batty Langley was an architect. He publiſhed an uſeful treatiſe on the prices of work and materials for building, and a book on Gothic architecture.

Earl of Mar. " John Earl of Marr[134] and Mrs. Margaret Hay[135], married Ap. 6,
" 1703. Sir Hugh Paterſon, Bart. of Bannockburn, and the R^t
" Hon. Lady Jane Erſkine, daughter of the R^t Hon. the Earl of
" Marr, married Feb. 21, 1711–2."

" Gilbert, ſon of Sir Gilbert Kate[136], buried Ap. 23, 1703."

" Catherine[137], daughter of Sir Thomas Pope Blount[138], baptized
" Ap. 13, 1704; James his ſon, Nov. 10, 1705."

" Mr. James Rooke and Mary Counteſs of Dorentwater, were
" married Aug. 26, 1707."

" Erick[139], ſon of the R^t Hon. L^d Duffis, baptized Aug. 29, 1710."

" Echlin, ſon of the Hon. Capt. Jeremiah Gibbons and Elizabeth,
" baptized July 19, 1711."

" The R^t Hon. Lady Bellis[140], buried March 13, 1712–3."

James Johnſtone, Secretary of State for Scotland. " Lucy, daughter of James Johnſon, Eſq. and Lucy, baptized
" July 7, 1717; James Johnſon, Eſq. buried May 11, 1737."

[133] See p. 579.

[134] The Earl of Mar had been ſecretary of ſtate under Queen Anne. In 1715 he declared for the Pretender, and commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Sheriff-moor; in conſequence of which his title and eſtates became forfeited.

[135] Daughter of the Earl of Errol.

[136] Sir Gilbert Keate, Bart. The title is now extinct.

[137] She married William Freeman, Eſq. of Aſpeden-hall in Herts.

[138] Son of Sir T. B. Blount, the writer, who was created a baronet in 1673. Sir T. B. Blount, jun. reſided at Twickenham.

[139] Only ſon of Kenneth Lord Duffus by Chriſtiana, daughter of Erick de Siobaldhe, Governor and Admiral of Gottenburgh.—Lord Duffus was attainted by act of parliament in 1715, and afterwards impriſoned in the Tower. On procuring his releaſe he went to Ruſſia, and ſerved in the fleet of that country.

[140] Qu. Bellaſys. Lord Bellaſys had a houſe for ſeveral years previouſly to this time at Whitton.

Son

Son of Sir Archibald Johnſtone, Lord Warriſton (Lord of Seſſions in Scotland), who was beheaded in 1663, and couſin of Biſhop Burnet. In 1689 he was ſent with the order of the garter to the Elector of Brandenburgh, in company with Gregory King, Lancaſter herald[141]. He was afterwards, anno 1690, Secretary of State for Scotland, and in 1704 was made Lord Regiſter. At the time of his death he was more than 90 years of age. Mr. Johnſtone reſided many years at Twickenham, in the houſe which was lately Sir George Pocock's.

" The R^t Hon. Lady Charlotte Johnſton, buried May 4, 1762."

" John[142], ſon of the Hon. John Wallop[143] and Bridget[144] his " wife, baptized Aug. 30, 1718."

" Suſanna, daughter of the Hon. Capt. Cooke and Anne, baptized " Dec. 21, 1719."

" Frances, daughter of Peter Vandeput, Eſq.[145] and Frances, bap- " tized Jan. 6, 1719–20.

" Joſeph, ſon of Sir Clement Cottrell, baptized July 21, 1723."

" Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart. buried Nov. 7, 1723." This emi- Sir Godfrey Kneller.
nent artiſt was a native of Lubec. He was born in the year 1648. He was originally deſigned for the army, and was ſent to Leyden to ſtudy mathematics and fortification; but nature had deſigned him for a painter, and he followed the bent of his genius. He came over to England in 1674, whilſt Lely was at the height of reputation. By the Duke of Monmouth's deſire the King ſat to Kneller, at the ſame time that Lely was painting it for the Duke of York. The young artiſt's ſucceſs upon this occaſion fixed his character[146]; and he afterwards became portrait-painter to the King, and continued to

[141] Life of Gregory King, annexed to Dallaway's Inquiries into the Origin and Progreſs of Heraldry, Appendix, p. 36.

[142] Afterwards Viſcount Lymington, and father of the preſent Earl of Portſmouth.

[143] The firſt Earl of Portſmouth, then Lord of the Treaſury.

[144] Daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville.

[145] Created a baronet in 1723. The title is extinct.

[146] Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii.

enjoy that ſituation under his ſucceſſors, James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. Sir Godfrey Kneller was knighted by King William, and created a Baronet by King George I., in 1715. Among his moſt noted works, are the Beauties at Hampton-court, the Admirals, at the ſame place, and the Kit-Kat Club.

There is a monument to the memory of this celebrated artiſt in Weſtminſter Abbey [147], which has occaſioned it to be ſuppoſed that he was buried there. Dame Suſanna Kneller, his widow, was buried at Twickenham, Dec. 11, 1729. Sir Godfrey's reſidence was at Whitton, now the ſeat of Samuel Prime, Eſq.

" William Lord Manners[148], ſon to their Graces John and Bridget, " Duke and Ducheſs of Rutland, born the 29th day of July, and " baptized the 30th, 1724."

" George Frederick, ſon of Charles Guſtavus Baron Sparre, Envoy " extraordinary from the King of Sweden, and Elizabeth Counteſs " of Gyllenburgh, his wife, baptized Aug. 8, 1724."

" William, ſon of the Hon. Col. Townſhend[149], buried Oct. 15, " 1727; Charles[150], ſon of Colonel Townſhend and Henrietta[151], " baptized Sep. 6, 1728; Frederick, buried Mar. 8, 1733–4."

[147] Inſcription—" M. S. Godefredi Kneller, " equitis Rom. Imp. et Angliæ Baronetti pic- " toris Regibus Carolo II. Jacobo II. Guli- " elmo III. Annæ Reginæ; Georgio I., qui " obiit xxvi. Oct. anno 1723, æt. 77."

" Kneller, by heaven and not a maſter " taught,
" Whoſe art was nature, and whoſe pictures " thought;
" When now two ages he had ſnatch'd " from fate
" Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er " was great,
" Reſts crown'd with princes' honours, " poets' bays,
" Due to his merit and brave thirſt of " praiſe.
" Living, great Nature fear'd he might " outvye
" Her works; and dying, fears herſelf may " dye.
" A. Pope."

The extravagant compliment in the two laſt lines is taken from a ſimilar one paid to Raphael in his epitaph. Over the inſcription are buſts of Sir Godfrey Kneller and his lady, in white marble.

[148] He died in his infancy.

[149] Third ſon of Charles Viſcount Townſhend.

[150] He was ſecretary of embaſſy to Spain.

[151] Only daughter and heir of Lord William Pawlet.

" The

" The R^t Hon^ble Lady Anne Hollis, buried Feb. 19, 1726--7.
" Thomas, ſon of the R^t Hon. Philip Howard[152] and the Hon.
" Winifred his lady[153], baptized Feb. 4, 1727--8."
" The Hon^ble Major Gen. Wheeler, buried Jan. 7, 1729--30."
" The Hon. Col. Gilbert Talbot[154], buried Sep. 28, 1731."
" Dame Iſabella, relict of Sir William Wentworth[155], buried
" Aug. 10, 1733."
" Richard Grenville[156] and Anna Chambers[157], married at the
" Counteſs of Suffolk's, May 9, 1737."
" The Hon^ble Mrs. Anne Cox, buried Feb. 9, 1738--9."

" Mr. Nicholas Amhurſt, buried May 2, 1742." A native of Kent, and a member of St. John's College in Oxford, author of a well-known work, called *Terræ Filius*, and editor of the Craftſman, in which he wrote moſt of the political papers himſelf, being aſſiſted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney. This paper had a very extenſive ſale, 10 or 12,000 copies being circulated weekly. Mr. Amhurſt wrote alſo " The Britiſh General," the Convocation, and other political poems. He is ſaid to have died of a broken heart, in conſequence of his friends neglecting to provide for him when they came into power: but it has been well obſerved, that if ſo, he muſt have had little patience or ſtrong paſſions, ſince his death happened within a few months after the change of miniſtry. He died poor, and was buried at the expence of Franklin the printer[158]. Nicholas Amhurſt.

" Alexander Pope, Eſq. buried June 5, 1744[159]. Alexander Pope.

[152] Son of Lord Thomas Howard, and brother of Thomas and Edward, ſucceſſively Dukes of Norfolk.

[153] Daughter of Thomas Stonor, Eſq.

[154] If this was Gilbert, fourth ſon of John the tenth Earl of Shrewſbury, and father of George the fourteenth Earl, he muſt have died at an advanced age.

[155] Daughter of Sir Allen Apſley. She was 86 years of age at her death.

[156] Afterwards Earl Temple.

[157] Daughter of Thomas Chambers, Eſq. of Hanworth, by Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Berkeley. This was the Counteſs Temple, whoſe poems were printed at Strawberry-hill.

[158] Biograph. Brit.

[159] See p. 574, 575. and p. 580.

" William,

" William, ſon of Henry Fielding, Eſq. and Mary, baptized " Feb. 25, 1747--8." Fielding, the celebrated noveliſt and dramatic writer, rented at this time a houſe in the Back-lane at Twickenham [160].

Edward Seymour.

" Mr. Seymour, buried Feb. 3, 1757." Edward Seymour, a painter.

" John Earl of Radnor [161], buried July 23, 1757."

Byron family.

" Lady Byron [162], buried Sep. 21, 1757; the Hon. William " Byron, June 29, 1776; the Hon. Caroline Byron, Nov. 20,

Admiral Byron.

" 1784; Admiral John Byron, April 10, 1786." An officer of diſtinguiſhed merit. He firſt became known by the intereſting narrative of his eſcape when caſt away with Lord Anſon in the Wager. He afterwards made a voyage round the world, and diſcovered the Patagonians. The account of this voyage is publiſhed in Hawkſworth's collection. His bravery was evinced in an action with a French ſhip, greatly ſuperior in force, off the Iſland of Grenada, in 1778. He was made a Rear Admiral in 1776, and a Vice Admiral in 1778. " The Hon. Henry George Byron, buried May 10, " 1789."

" Vere [163], ſon of Vere Powlet [164] and Mary [165], baptized June 12, " 1761."

" The Right Hon. George Lord Edgcumbe, batchelor, and " Emma Gilbert, the natural and lawful daughter of the moſt " reverend his Grace John Gilbert, Lord Archbiſhop of York, a " ſpinſter, were married in the houſe of the ſaid Lord Archbiſhop, " her father, at Twickenham, in the county of Middleſex, by " ſpecial licenſe of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, on Thurſday

[160] From the information of the Earl of Orford.

[161] See vol. ii. p. 129. where the date of this Earl's death, who was the laſt of the Robarts family, is erroneouſly printed 1758.

[162] Frances Lady Byron, daughter of Lord Berkeley of Stratton. She married, firſt, William Lord Byron, afterwards Sir T. Hay, Bart.

[163] The preſent Earl Poulett.

[164] Afterwards Earl.

[165] Daughter of Richard Butt, of Arlingham (Glouc.).

" Aug.

" Aug. 6, 1761." Archbiſhop Gilbert died at Twickenham about three days after the marriage of his daughter.

" The R^t Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Ferrers[166], buried " Mar. 25, 1762." Mother of Lady Fanny Shirley, on whom the well-known ballad of " Fanny, blooming fair[167]," was written. The Counteſs reſided many years in a houſe (now pulled down) which was built by her huſband the firſt Earl Ferrers. It ſtood on the oppoſite ſide of the lane, not far from Pope's. Counteſs Ferrers. Lady Fanny Shirley.

" Lady Mary Tryon[168], buried May 23, 1771."

" Lady Pocock[169], buried Jan. 7, 1768; the Hon^ble Sir George " Pocock, K. B. aged 86, buried Ap. 12, 1792." This brave veteran was well deſerving of the rank and honours to which he attained. He commanded the Britiſh fleet in the Eaſt Indies from 1757 to 1760, during which time he defeated the enemy in three engagements, each time with an inferior force. For theſe ſervices he was made Knight of the Bath in 1761. The next year he commanded a fleet in the Weſt Indies; and was commander in chief at the taking the Havannah[170]. About the year 1765, he came into poſſeſſion of the houſe at Twickenham which had been Mr. Johnſtone's, and made it his principal reſidence during the latter part of his life. Sir George Pocock.

" John[171], ſon of John and Caroline, Earl and Counteſs of Buck- " inghamſhire, baptized Sep. 20, 1773; John Henry Fraſer and " Maria Hobart, married May 9, 1785."

[166] Daughter of George Finch, Eſq. and relict of Robert the firſt Earl Ferrers.

[167] This celebrated ſong has been uſually aſcribed to Lord Cheſterfield; but there are very ſtrong reaſons for ſuppoſing that it was written by Mr. Thomas Philips, a dramatic writer: it was attributed to him as early as the year 1733, in the Daily Poſt. On the 26th of May 1736, a play was acted at the Haymarket Theatre, for the benefit of the author of " Fanny, blooming fair;" and in the account of Philips's death in the Daily Poſt, March 12, 1738-9, he is again poſitively called the author of this ſong; nor does it appear that his claim to it was ever contradicted; yet Lord Cheſterfield ſeems to have permitted it to be inſerted in Dodſley's collection, with other pieces written by him. (This note was communicated by Iſaac Reed, Eſq.)

[168] Daughter of the Earl of Ferrers, and wife of Charles Tryon, Eſq.

[169] Daughter of Governor Pitt.

[170] Beatſon's Political Index, vol. i.

[171] He died in his infancy.

" Catherine

Mrs. Clive. " Catherine Clive, buried Dec. 14, 1785." This celebrated actreſs was the daughter of Mr. William Raſtor, an Iriſh gentleman, who had ſuffered in his fortunes from his attachment to James II. She was born in the year 1711. Her firſt appearance on the ſtage was in 1728, when ſhe was introduced in the character of a page to ſing a ſong. The ſame ſeaſon ſhe got great applauſe by acting the character of Phillida. Her performance of Nell in the Devil to Pay, in 1731, fully eſtabliſhed her character for comic excellence. For thirty years and upwards, during which time, with the intermiſſion of a few ſeaſons, ſhe was engaged at Drury-lane, ſhe continued in full poſſeſſion of the public favour, playing a great variety of characters in comedy and ballad farces. She ſhone particularly in chambermaids, romps, ſuperannuated beauties, viragoes, and all whimſical and affected characters. In 1769, having acquired a handſome competence, ſhe reſolved, though ſtill retaining her comic powers, to bid adieu to the ſtage, and after her benefit that year, ſpoke a farewell addreſs, written upon the occaſion by the preſent Earl of Orford, in whoſe neighbourhood at Strawberry-hill ſhe reſided. The remainder of her life was ſpent in an honourable independence; but ſhe nobly retrenched from the luxuries which it might have afforded her, to adminiſter to the comforts of a brother and ſiſter whoſe means of ſubſiſtence were but ſlender. Mrs. Clive was married in the year 1732 to George Clive, Eſq. and though this match did not turn out happily, her character always ſtood unimpeached. Mrs. Clive is recorded in the Biographia Dramatica as the writer of ſome ſmall dramatic pieces, which were performed at her own benefits.

" The Hon. Frederick St. John[172] and the R[t] Hon. Lady Mary " Kerr[173] (of Poyle Court in Surrey), married Dec. 9, 1788."

Inſtances of longevity. " Henrietta Taylor, aged 90, buried Ap. 4, 1790."

[172] Brother of Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke. [173] Daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

" John

"John Nutt, aged 100 years, buried Nov. 24, 1791."

In the parish chest, among other records, is a deed of the abbess and convent of Sion, by which a tribute of 20l. per annum, formerly paid by the tenants of Isleworth manor (in the parishes of Isleworth, Heston, and Twickenham), is remitted. The initial letter is richly illuminated. It bears date 22 Henry VI. Curious deed in the parish chest.

The parish have about seven acres of land, given by benefactors now unknown (let at about 10l. per annum), and some land in Moor-mead (purchased with various sums of money left to the poor [174]), which produces about 30l. per annum [175]. Some small rent-charges have been given to the parish, in consideration of inclosing parcels of the waste, and stopping footpaths. Parish lands.

Two acres of land at Whitton are chargeable with finding a bull for the use of the parish. In 1705, there was an order of vestry, that, unless Edward Adams found an able and sufficient bull, the land should be disposed of to some other person who *would* find a bull. In 1748, the rent of the parish lands was 6l. 19s. 2d.; of which 14s. is said to arise from the bull land, perhaps a commutation in money. About twenty years ago the tenant of this land provided a bull for the parish use; but at present, I understand, they have neither the bull nor the money. Parish bull.

In the year 1704, six alms-houses were built on the common; towards which Matthew Harvey, Esq. who died in 1694, gave the sum of 100l. Six other alms-houses were built in 1721, with the sum of 200l. given to the poor by the Hon. Sarah Greville. Alms-houses.

[174] The principal benefactors were—the Countess of Mountrath, 200l.; Abraham Prado, Esq. 50l.; Sir John Suckling, 50l.; Mrs. Leverſage, 50l.; James Whitchurch, Esq. 50l.; and John Spackman, Esq. 50l.

[175] From the information of Mr. Bird, the vestry-clerk.

Benefactions for maintaining children in Chriſt's Hoſpital, and for blind perſons.

In the year 1720, John and Frances Weſt gave, by indenture, certain lands, then 241l. 8s. per annum, to ſupport as many children in Chriſt's Hoſpital as the rent would admit of, at the rate of 10l. per annum each, to be put out apprentice in the ſame manner as other children in the hoſpital; 20l. being paid with every boy, and 5l. with every girl. One fifth of the children to be of the pariſh of Twickenham, and choſen by the inhabitants in veſtry. There are generally two boys and one girl upon this foundation. The ſaid John and Frances Weſt, by indenture 1718, gave ſome houſes, then let at 33l. 5s. per annum, to blind kindred; in default of which, to blind perſons of certain pariſhes, of which Twickenham was one. Afterwards Frances Weſt, by her will (bearing date 1723), gave other houſes, then let at 25ol. per annum, and the ſum of 265ol. to be laid out in lands, the rents to be appropriated to certain charitable uſes there ſpecified; which being fulfilled, the reſidue to be divided into three parts; one of which to be given to blind men or women, 50 years of age or upwards, in ſums of 5l.; a fourth of which penſioners to be of the pariſh of Twickenham. Only one perſon of Twickenham now receives the benefit of this charity.

Charity-ſchool.

Mr. Robert Moore gave a cottage and a piece of land on the common for the uſe of the charity-ſchool. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, who died in 1707, bequeathed the ſum of 100l. to be laid out to the beſt advantage for the benefit of the charity-ſchool at this place, ſo long as the ſubſcriptions for its ſupport ſhould amount to 30l. per annum, otherwiſe to be given to the charity-ſchool of ſome neighbouring pariſh [176].

[176] This bequeſt appears to have lain dormant for a conſiderable time; for I find that a few years ago Mr. Stephen Cole, repreſentative of the teſtatrix, made over to the pariſh the ſum of 439l. which was laid out in the purchaſe of 500l. 3 per cents. and is now appropriated to the ſupport of the Sunday-ſchool.

The

The preſent ſtate of the ſchools is as follows: A ſchool for boys, in which 30 are at preſent clothed and taught. It has no other endowment than two ſmall pieces of land on the common, let at 7l. 10s. per annum (one of which, perhaps, was the benefaction of Robert Moore aforementioned), and a ſmall ſum in the 3 per cents.[177]. For the reſt, it depends upon ſubſcriptions and an annual charity ſermon.—A girl's ſchool, in which 20 children are clothed and taught, depending ſolely upon ſubſcriptions, except a ſmall ſtock, the produce of ſavings;—and two Sunday-ſchools[178], the one for boys and the other for girls, to which Mrs. Cole's benefaction above-mentioned is appropriated.

Singular ancient cuſtom.

There was an ancient cuſtom at Twickenham of dividing two great cakes in the church upon Eaſter-day among the young people; but it being looked upon as a ſuperſtitious relick, it was ordered by parliament[179] (1645), that the pariſhioners ſhould forbear that cuſtom, and inſtead thereof buy loaves of bread for the poor of the pariſh with the money that ſhould have bought the cakes[180]. It is probable that theſe cakes were bought at the vicar's expence; for it appears, that the ſum of 1l. per annum is ſtill charged upon the vicarage for the purpoſe of buying penny loaves for poor children on the Thurſday after Eaſter. Within the memory of man they were thrown from the church ſteeple to be ſcrambled for, a cuſtom which prevailed alſo ſome time ago at Paddington, and is not yet totally aboliſhed. George Perriman, in 1604, gave 1l. 4s. per annum for bread; Lewis Owen, Eſq. (1623), 5l. 4s. and his

Benefactions for bread.

[177] From the information of Samuel Prime, Eſq. treaſurer.

[178] Theſe ſchools were inſtituted by Mr. Prime, and ſupported at his expence, till the preſent fund was appropriated for that purpoſe.

[179] The original order *was* in the pariſh cheſt, as appears by the ſchedule of records; but I could not find it there.

[180] Perfect Diurnal, March 31, 1645.

houſe adjoining to Garrat's land for poor people to live in. Mr. Henry Beckett gave the intereſt of 40l. for bread; Francis Poulton, Eſq. in 1640, 5l. 4s. per annum. The warren, called Duck's Lodge, is charged with 2l. 12s. per annum for bread. Mr. Robert Moore gave the intereſt of 20l. Mrs. Sarah L'Eſtrange gave her pew to Robert Baker, charged with a payment of 1l. 5s. per annum, for the ſame uſe. Mrs. Elizabeth Boucher 20s. per annum, part of
Coals. the intereſt of 100l. for bread; the remainder for coals. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, anno 1707, gave the ſum of 100l. to be laid out to the beſt advantage for the purpoſe of diſtributing coals to the poor.

WEST TWYFORD.

THIS pariſh takes its name from two brooks (of which the Brent is one) which run near or through it. It is called *Weſt* Twyford, to diſtinguiſh it from a hamlet of the ſame name in the pariſh of Wilſdon. This pariſh lies in the hundred of Oſſulſton, and is bounded by Ealing, Harrow, Wilſdon, Acton, and Hanwell. It contains about 280 acres of land, of which, in 1762[1], about 100 were arable, the remainder meadow. Since that time almoſt the whole of the arable has been laid down to graſs. The ſoil is clay. Name. Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

The quota of the land-tax is included in that of Wilſdon.

The new canal, about to be made from the Colne at Uxbridge to Paddington, will go through this pariſh. Paddington canal.

"In Tveverde," ſays the record of Doomſday, "Gueri, a canon "of St. Paul's, holds two hides. The land is one carucate and a half, "two thirds of which are cultivated. There are two villans, who "have one virgate each; one bordar, who has ſix acres, three cottars, "and wood for 50 hogs." The manor was then valued at 30s., in King Edward's time at 20s. only. It is deſcribed as parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the canons of St. Paul's. The manor of Tuiferde was leaſed, in 1114, to Walter de Cranford and his wife Athelais, with all the tithes of corn, ſheep, and goats, they paying 5s. per annum to the dean and chapter, and 20s. upon the death of either of them[2]. I find afterwards that Pain, the ſon of Henry and his wife The manor.

[1] From a map bearing that date.

[2] Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter, Lib. L. f. 34. b.

Aveline,

Aveline, daughter of Morell (who had been joint leſſee with his wife Athelais), had a grant of this manor in fee[2]. About the year 1200, Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, confirmed it to Ralph, ſon of Morell, and his heirs for ever, to be held of the Dean and Chapter by a quit-rent of 10s., and not to be aliened without their conſent[3]. Bartholomew de Capella was lord of this manor in 1251[4]. Sir William Paynell ſwore fealty for it in 1281[5]. John de Kirkeby, Biſhop of Ely, died ſeiſed of it anno 1290[6]; Sir William de Kirkeby, anno 1302[7]. It appears that it was veſted in Joan, wife of John de Bohim, in 1313[8]. John Pecche, citizen of London, who died in 1380, was ſeiſed of the reverſion of the manor of Weſt Twyford, which he had granted for life to Sir Robert de Aſton. It appears by that record, that Pecche's right was derived from an enfeoffment made by Thomas Blondell, rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, to him and his heirs by his wife Helen; in default of which, to his right heirs. Sir William Pecche inherited[9]. John Philpot, citizen of London, died ſeiſed of this manor in 1485, leaving John his ſon and heir, 31

[2] See Records of the Dean and Chapter, Lib. B. f. 26. and Lib. Piloſ. f. 25.

[3] Ibid. Lib. Pil. f. 17.

[4] Ibid. Lib. L. f. 137.

[5] Ibid. Lib. Pil. f. 17.

[6] The inquiſition after his death deſcribes the eſtate as conſiſting of a meſſuage, valued at 3s.; 100 acres of arable, at 2½d. an acre; three of meadow at 2s.; five of wood, at 6d.—all held under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by a quit rent of 10s.—20 acres of arable, at 3d. held by a quit-rent of 5s. of the treaſurer of St. Paul's; 42½ acres of arable, valuedat 2d. an acre, held under the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; two freeholders paid 4s. per annum, and owed ſuit of court; one other freeholder, 8d.; ſeven copyholders paid rents amounting to 15s. 8½d.; beſides which, they were bound to mow one day for the lord of the manor, eating at his coſt, which work was valued a 10½d.; to carry hay one day in like manner, valued at 3½d.; to mow three other days, valued at 21d.; William Spileman to mow two other days living at his own coſt, valued at 4d. Eſch. 18 Edw. I. N° 37.

[7] Eſch. 30 Edw. I. N° 31.

[8] Inq. ad q. d. 6 Edw. II. N° 6.

[9] Eſch. 3 Rich. II. N° 54. The value of the manor was then 10l. per annum. This record ſpeaks of it as held of the Dean and Chapter by the render of a red roſe on St. John Baptiſt's Day: forty acres in a place called Woodfield were then held of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, as of his manor of Southbery or Sudbury (now Sir John Ruſhout's).

years

years of age [10]. It appears to have continued a conſiderable time in that family [11]; for a rent-book at St. Paul's mentions John Henſlowe, Eſq. anno 1694, as proprietor of the manor of Twyford, *late* Sir John Philpot's. In 1698 it was the property of Sir Joſeph Herne [12], whoſe grand-daughter Penelope (daughter and heir of his eldeſt ſon Joſeph) married John Cholmeley, Eſq. of Lincolnſhire; whoſe ſon and daughter, Mountague Cholmeley, Eſq. and Mrs. Penelope Cholmeley, are now joint proprietors. Their eſtate compriſes the whole of the pariſh, except about twelve acres which belong to Mr. Brett.

Manor-houſe.

The manor-houſe, which is the only houſe in the pariſh, ſtands near the church, and is ſurrounded with a moat. It has long been in the occupation of tenants.

Pariſh church.

A ſurvey or viſitation of the church of Twyford, anno 1251, mentions an ancient tower with two bells; two altars without the choir with palls, which appeared not to have been conſecrated [13]. The preſent church is a brick ſtructure, of very ſmall dimenſions, conſiſting of a nave and chancel. On the eaſt wall are the monuments of Robert Moyle, Eſq. [14], of the Inner Temple, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, anno 1638 (with his buſt in a black round cap, ruff, and black gown); and Walter Moyle, Eſq. [15] (with his

Monuments of the Moyles.

[10] Eſch. 2 Ric. III. N° 26.

[11] Norden calls the manor-houſe at Twyford the ſeat of John Lyon, Gent. In 1650 it was in the occupation of Mr. Chriſtopher Clapham (Parliamentary Surveys). In 1660, Walter Moyle is deſcribed of Twyford. (See his epitaph.) Perhaps all theſe might be tenants.

[12] From the information of William Welby, Eſq.

[13] Records at St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 137.

[14] Arms—G. a mule paſſant Argent, impaling O. on a pile V. three garbs of the field. —Oldfield.

[15] Inſcription—"M. S. Gualteri Moyle de "Weſt Twiford in agro Medio Saxonum ar- "migeri, qui flore ætatis ſue marceſcens (Ro- "berto filio ſuo chariſſimo extincto) ſpe bea- "tudinis æternæ et immarceſſibilis inter odores "fidelitatis ſuæ erga ſuum regem, et boni no- "minis

his buſt), 1660. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of Arthur Moyle (ſon of Walter), 1681; Suſan, wife of Mr. John Millet (daughter of Henry Lott), 1780; and Mr. Henry Lott, 1784. On the north wall are the monuments of William Gifford [16], 1601; and Henry Bold, the poet [17], who died in 1683. On the ſouth wall, Fabian, ſon of Fabian Philipps [18], 1658; and Andrew Philipps, Eſq.

Henry Bold, the poet.

Fabian Philipps.

" minis et æſtimationis, fato et mortalitati ſuc-
" cubuit 24° die Maii, anno ſalutis humanæ
" 1660, cum annos 31 numeraſſet, duos filios
" Gualterum et Arthurum et Margarettam
" filiam unicam ex Mariâ filiâ Roberti Staple-
" ton de Wihill, in comitatu Eborum armigeri,
" ſuperſtites relinquens quæ fletibus et lachry-
" mis velata, omnique mundano guadio viduata
" marmoreum hoc flebile marito ſuo amantiſ-
" ſimo poni curavit." Arms—G. a mule paſſant Argent, impaling Arg. a lion ramp. Sab.—Stapleton; who quarters, 1. G. fretty Or.—Bella-aqua. 2. Arg. a ſaltier and a chief Gules.—Bruce. 3. Checky O. & Az. a border G. and a canton Ermine.—Earls of Britanny and Richmond. 4. Ermine, a creſcent Or. 5. Barry of eight O. &. G. —Fitzalan, of Bedall. 6. Arg. three bends Azure.—St. Philibert. 7. Arg. on a feſſe Az. three fl. de lis Or.—Ufflete. 8. Arg. a bend between ſix martlets Gules.—Furnival. 9. Arg. a chevron Vert between three buglehorns Sable.—Forſter. 10. G. on a bend O. three martlets Sable (it ſhould be Arg. on a bend cottiſed S. three martlets Or), —another coat of Forſter.

[16] Arms—Arg. ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, 1.—Gifford, impaling, Az. on a feſſe O. between three plates, each charged with a griffin's head eraſed Sab. a lion paſſant between two cinquefoils Gules.—Lyon. He married a daughter of Richard Lyon.

[17] Arms—G. two chevrons Or, impaling Lyon. The inſcription is gone. Henry Bold was fourth ſon of William Bold, of Newſtead in Hampſhire, born about the year 1627. He publiſhed a volume of poems; conſiſting of *Scarronides*, or Virgil Traveſtie, and other poems, lyric, macaronic, and heroic. After his death, a ſecond volume (in which were tranſlations into Latin verſe of Chevy Chace and other ballads) was publiſhed by his brother Captain Bold.

[18] Arms—Quarterly of eight: 1. Az. a feſſe between three falcons Argent—granted to Fabian Philipps. 2. O. on a chevron G. three falcons' heads eraſed Argent.—Philipps, of Chelmick, Salop. 3. Erm. on a bend G. three eagles diſplayed Or.—Bagehot, *alias* Badger. 4. Or, a feſſe between two chevrons G.—Fitzwalter. 5. Az. three eagles diſplayed O. a canton Ermine.—Fitzſimon. 6. O. two bars indented between ſix pellets, and in chief three flintſtones Sable. 7. Az. two bars G. on each three beſants—Martin. 8. Philipps as in 1. Fabian Philipps, the father, who died Nov. 7, 1690, and lies buried at Twyford, was born at Preſtbury, in Glouceſterſhire, in 1601. He attached himſelf very zealouſly to the King's party during the civil war. Two days before the execution of the unfortunate monarch he wrote a proteſt againſt it, which he cauſed to be printed, and ſtuck up in every part of London. He was well verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of England, as appears by his writings, and remarkably tena-

cious

Esq.[19] (son of Fabian), 1696. On the floor is the tomb of John Sampson, 1723.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. John Bradshaw, 1742; Mrs. Abigail Hutchins, 1772; Mr. Henry Lott, 1785; Mr. John Marsh, 1786; and Mr. Benjamin Dowdeswell, 1787.

The church of this place, in a visitation anno 1181, is called a chapel, but said not to be dependent on any church[20]. There was at that time no cemetery. Children were baptized in the chapel by permission of the dean and chapter. Persons who died in the parish were buried at any of the neighbouring churches belonging to the dean and chapter, but not at those which were under the Bishop's jurisdiction[21]. It was provided that this should not operate to the prejudice of the chapel of Twyford, if it should ever have a cemetery of its own. About the time that the manor of Twyford was granted in fee to Pain, son of Henry and Aveline his wife, they presented Gilbert de Cranford to the chapel, who was instituted by the dean and chapter to the benefice, with all tithes and other profits[22]. The survey or visitation of 1251 states, that the chaplain had 10 acres of arable land, a dwelling-house, and three cottages; that the lord of the manor presented him as a perpetual rector to the dean and chapter, but that the benefice was not sufficient for his support[23]. In the inquisition taken after Bishop Kirkeby's death the chapel is valued at 13s. 4d. per annum[24]. In the next inquisition, Benefice.

cious of old usages. He published a work on the necessity of preserving ancient tenures. Speaker Lenthall returned him thanks for his writing against taking away the Court of Chancery during the commonwealth. He was author of some other professional works, and several political tracts in defence of the Royal prerogative. Wood says, that he wrote his own epitaph in Latin. There is no memorial to him at Twyford.

[19] Arms—Philipps, impaling Oldfield, as before.

[20] Records at St. Paul's, Lib. B. f. 26.

[21] Ibid. and Cart Antiq.

[22] See Newcourt; who has confounded this parish with the hamlet of East Twyford; all the records he has quoted belong to West Twyford. Repertorium, vol. i. p. 759.

[23] Records at St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 137.

[24] See p. 606.

the advowſon is ſaid to be of no value, except the ſervice of the chaplain[25]. The commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the ſtate of eccleſiaſtical benefices reported, that there was in the pariſh of Wilſdon, or reputed in that pariſh, a chapel, a mile and an half from the church; but that Mr. Chriſtopher Clapham, owner of the adjoining houſe, maintained that it was a pariſh of itſelf, there being no other congregation but his houſe to repair thither. The incumbent was then —— Taylor, put out for ſcandal at Hempſted in Hertfordſhire[26]. He had for his ſalary at Twyford 10l. The ſalary now paid by the lord of the manor is 6l. per annum. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. George Nicholas, LL.D. who ſucceeded Richard Shury in 1785. There is only monthly duty.

Decreaſe of population to one houſe only.

In the year 1251 there were ten inhabited houſes in this pariſh beſides the manor-houſe. When it became depopulated I do not know; but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth there remained only the manor-houſe (then the ſeat of John Lyon, Gent.), which has continued to be equally ſolitary ever ſince[27]. The farmer who occupies it is, of courſe, perpetual churchwarden. Overſeer of the poor is an office not neceſſary; for, by ſubmitting to the inconvenience of hiring his ſervants for a term ſhort of twelve months, the tenant eſcapes that of being burdened by paupers. Twyford-houſe has at preſent ten inhabitants.

Pariſh regiſter.

There is no pariſh regiſter extant of more ancient date than 1722. From that time to the preſent there have been 13 baptiſms and 25 burials; of which four only have been pariſhioners.

[25] See note 7. p. 606. [26] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib. [27] See note 22.

WHITCHURCH:

See STANMORE PARVA.

WILSDON.

THIS place, which in Saxon records is called Willesdune, or Wellesdune[1], lies in the hundred of Ossulston: the church is nearly five miles distant from Tyburn turnpike. The parish is bounded by Kingsbury, Hendon, Hampstead, a detached part of Chelsea, Paddington, and Harrow. It is computed that it contains about 3400 acres of land; the quantity of arable and pasture is always varying, but the proportion of grass land is by much the greater. The soil is for the most part clay in the low lands, and in the high lands gravel. The quota paid by the parishes of Wilsdon and West Twyford jointly to the land-tax, is 728l. which is at the rate of about 2s. in the pound. Name. Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

The principal hamlets in this parish are Neasdon, Harleston, or Holdsdon Green, and Church End. Hamlets.

King Athelstan either gave or confirmed to the church of St. Paul's ten manses at Neosdune, with the manor of Willesdune[2]. This manor is described in the survey of Doomsday, as parcel of the ancient property of that church, and is said to contain 15 hides[3]. It was appropriated to the purpose of furnishing provisions for the Manors.

[1] Dune is well known to signify a hill or down. I suppose the former part of the word to be the name of a person.

[2] Records at St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 3.

[3] The land, says the survey, is 15 carucates. The villans have eight ploughs, and might employ seven more. There are 25 villans, and five bordars; wood for 50 hogs. In the whole valued at 6l. 6s. 6d.; in King Edward's time at 12l.

refectory, and was all demiſed to tenants, the canons reſerving no part of it in demeſne. This manor I ſuppoſe was afterwards ſubdivided, and became the corps of ſeveral prebends belonging to the cathedral, ſince there are now no leſs than five diſtinct manors in this pariſh, which are held either by prebendaries of St. Paul's, or their leſſees.

Prebendal manor of Wilſdon, or Bounds.

The prebendal manor of Wilſdon or Bounds was leaſed in the year 1560 to Robert Weſton, Dean of the Arches [4]. Some time previouſly to the civil war a leaſe was granted for three lives to John Awborne [5]. When the church lands were put up to ſale, in 1649, this manor was purchaſed by Ezekiel Tanner [6]. The firſt leaſe I have any account of after the Reſtoration is in 1697, for the lives of Francis Heath, of Greenford, his wife Anne, and Leonard Henchman [7]. Ann Heath, in the year 1720, conveyed her intereſt in the leaſe to Thomas Wood, Eſq. of Littleton [8], and Mr. Wood, in 1721, to Mr. John Miles, of Hampſtead, who, in 1737, conveyed the reverſion, after his own life, to Sir John Lade, Bart. The leaſe was renewed in 1761 and 1778 [9]. In 1784 it was aſſigned by the preſent Sir John Lade to Mr. Foſter, coach-maker in Long-acre, and in 1788 was purchaſed of truſtees acting under his will, by Dame Sarah, relict of Sir Thomas Saluſbury. A court-leet and a court-baron are held for this manor, which extends over a conſiderable part of the pariſh. The demeſne lands are about 160 acres [10]; the manor-houſe is near Kilbourn turnpike. The eſtate was valued in 1649 at 156l. 7s. 5d. per annum. The reſerved rent is 12l.

[4] Regiſt. Lond. Grindal, f. 14. b.
[5] Parliamentary Surveys at St. Paul's.
[6] Ibid.
[7] From the information of the Rev. Mr. Sturges, the preſent prebendary.
[8] From the information of Meſſrs. Graham, of Lincoln's Inn.
[9] The leaſe, by which it is now held, was for the lives of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Peter Holford, Eſq. and Sir John Lade, Bart.
[10] Parliamentary Survey.

The

The moſt eminent divines who have held this prebend are Henry Maſon (author of various devotional and theological works), who reſigned in 1637 [11], and his ſucceſſor Samuel Hoard, author of ſeveral ſermons, and a tract called "God's Love to Mankind manifeſted "by diſproving his abſolute Decree for their Damnation [12]." The preſent prebendary is the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. who was collated by Biſhop Terrick in 1768. Prebendaries of Wilſdon.

The prebendal manor of Neaſdon was on leaſe to the Roberts family for ſome time previouſly to the civil war, and was purchaſed upon the ſale of church-lands by Sir William Roberts, the leſſee [13]. There are no demeſnes now belonging to it. Prebendal manor of Neaſdon.

The preſent prebendary of Neaſdon is Thomas Jackſon, D. D. one of the canons reſidentiary, who was collated to it in 1792.

The prebendal manor of Broomſbury, or Brandſbury, was leaſed in the year 1638 to Edward Roberts, Eſq. for three lives [14]. In 1649 it was purchaſed by Ralph Davies and others [15]. At the Reſtoration the former leſſees were reinſtated. This manor was for a conſiderable time held on leaſe by the Marſh family. Mr. Ralph Marſh aſſigned his intereſt in two thirds of it, anno 1749, to John Stace, Eſq. [16] by whom this ſhare was made over to Joſeph Gibſon, Eſq. in 1765. In 1777 Mr. Gibſon conveyed it to William Cowley, Eſq. Mr. Cowley to Mrs. Elizabeth Craſswell in 1779, and the latter in 1782 to Mr. John Millet, who being declared a bankrupt in 1784, it was purchaſed of his aſſignees by Lady Saluſbury in 1788. The remaining third part was conveyed by Ralph Marſh, in the year 1708, to Lydia, wife of Richard James, and Eliz. Baker her ſiſter; after the death of Richard James, his widow Lydia married Denington Bradley; ſhe had iſſue a daughter, by each of her huſbands; but Lydia, her daughter by James, died unmarried, and left her intereſt in the eſtate to Mar- Prebendal manor of Broomſbury, or Brandſbury.

[11] Newcourt and Ant. Wood.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Parliamentary Surveys.
[14] Parliamentary Surveys.
[15] Ibid.
[16] From the information of Meſſrs. Graham, of Lincoln's Inn.

garet

garet Bradley, who married Edward Wiſe. Elizabeth Baker married Thomas Marſh, and after his death Philip Oyles. Mr. Oyles, by will (1748), left his intereſt in the leaſe to John Marſh, his ſon-in-law, who, in 1758, conveyed it to Edward Wiſe. The whole of this third part being veſted in the Wiſes, was purchaſed of that family by Lady Saluſbury in 1790. This manor was valued at 111l. 5s. 11d. per annum in 1649. The demeſne lands are about 210 acres; the reſerved rent 11l. 3s. 4d.

Prebendaries of Brandſbury.

Matthew Hutton (afterwards Archbiſhop of York) was collated to this prebend anno 1562; Richard Bancroft (afterwards Biſhop of London) 1589[18]. The preſent prebendary is N. R. Baldwin, M. A. collated in 1792, on the reſignation of Eaſt Apthorpe, D. D. author of Letters on the prevalence of Chriſtianity, &c. &c.

Prebendal manor of Mapeſbury.

The prebendal manor of Mapeſbury[19] was demiſed, anno 1628, to Richard Bancroft, for three lives. In 1649 it was ſold to James Noell, citizen of London[20]. The leaſe of this manor was veſted, for many years, in the Marſh family. It was purchaſed by Charles White, Eſq. who bequeathed it to Captain Hyatt for his life[21]; and after his deceaſe, to his nephew, John White, Eſq. who is the preſent leſſee.

The demeſne lands of this manor are about 310 acres[22]. The reſerved rent is 20l. The manor-houſe is near Kilbourn.

Prebendaries of Mapeſbury.

William Packington, prebendary of Mapeſbury, is ſuppoſed to have been the ſame perſon who was ſecretary to Edward the Black Prince, and wrote his life, and the Hiſtory of the Kings of England from the reign of King Richard I.[23] John Arundel (afterwards Biſhop of Chicheſter) was collated to this prebend in 1456; John

[18] Newcourt.

[19] It is probable that it takes its name from Walter Mape, a canon of the church, who held this prebend anno 1150. Newcourt.

[20] Parliamentary Surveys.

[21] From the information of Mr. White.

[22] Survey obligingly communicated by the Biſhop of Glouceſter.

[23] Newcourt.

Bothe

Bothe (afterwards Biſhop of Exeter) in 1463; Samuel Harſnett (afterwards Archbiſhop of York) in 1598[24]. The preſent prebendary is Richard Beadon, D.D. Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter, who was collated by Biſhop Terrick in 1775.

Prebendal manor of Chambers, or Chamberlain-wood.

The prebendal manor of Chambers, or Chamberlain Wood, was leaſed in 1627 to Francis Roberts, Eſq. for three lives, and in 1649 was purchaſed by Sir William Roberts, Knt. in whom the leaſe was then veſted[25]. It is now held by William Godfrey, Eſq. whoſe father purchaſed the leaſe of Mr. Robert Steele in 1761[26].

The demeſne lands of this manor are 42 acres, according to the ſurvey taken by order of parliament in 1649. The reſerved rent is 7l.

Prebendaries of Chamberlain-wood.

William Bothe (afterwards Archbiſhop of York) was collated to this prebend in 1443; William Knight (afterwards Biſhop of Bath and Wells) in 1517; Cuthbert Scott (afterwards Biſhop of Cheſter) in 1554; and Nicholas Felton (afterwards Biſhop of Ely) in 1616[27]. The preſent prebendary is the Rev. William Gibſon, M.A. collated by Biſhop Lowth in 1781.

Prebendal Manor of Harleſton.

The manor of Herulveſtone (now Harleſton), in Wilſdon, is deſcribed in the ſurvey of Doomſday[28] as containing 5 hides, parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the canons of St. Paul's. This manor, the demeſnes of which are very ſmall, is now annexed to the prebend of Harleſton in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1593 it was leaſed to Francis Roberts, Eſq. for three lives. In 1649, when the church lands were put up to ſale, it was purchaſed by Sir William Roberts, the

[24] Newcourt.
[25] Parliamentary Surveys.
[26] From the information of the preſent proprietor.
[27] Ant. Wood.
[28] The land, ſays that ſurvey, is of four carucates. On the demeſne lands are two ploughs. A fourth only of the villans' land is cultivated. There are 12 villans who have each a virgate, and 10 villans who have each half a virgate. There is wood for 100 hogs. In the whole valued at 35s.; in King Edward's time at 4l.

only

only ſurvivor in the leaſe[29]. This manor has been held for a conſiderable time by the family of Tayler. The leaſe is now veſted in Mrs. Tayler, relict of the late Robert Tayler, Eſq. of Charltonhouſe, near Sunbury. The reſerved rent paid to the prebendary is 2l.

Prebendaries. Adam Merimouth, a writer of Engliſh hiſtory, had this prebend in the 14th century; Nicholas Harpesfield, an eminent divine and miſcellaneous writer, was collated to it in 1554; Antonio Corano, author of a Spaniſh grammar, and various critical and theological works, in 1582[30]; Dr. Jortin, an eminent writer of the preſent century, in 1762. The preſent prebendary is Joſeph Warton, D. D. (author of an Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, a tranſlation of part of Virgil, &c.) collated by Biſhop Lowth in 1782.

Prebend of Oxgate. The corps of the prebend of Oxgate is in this pariſh. It was purchaſed by Sir William Roberts in 1649; but I cannot find from the parliamentary ſurveys of that date, or by other inquiries, what it conſiſts of, or that there is any reſerved rent paid to the prebendaries.

Prebendaries. William de Wykham (afterwards Biſhop of Wincheſter) was inſtituted to this prebend in 1361. Polydore Virgil, the hiſtorian, was collated to it in 1513; William Sancroft (afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury) in 1664; John Tillotſon (who ſucceeded Archbiſhop Sancroft in the ſee of Canterbury), in 1674[31]. The preſent prebendary is the Rev. Henry Greene, collated by Biſhop Terrick in 1772.

Manor of Eaſt Twyford. Durandus, a canon of St. Paul's, who was alſo prebendary of Eaſt Twyford, held a manor in that hamlet of the king, which is deſcribed in the ſurvey of Doomſday as containing two hides[32]. In the year

[29] Parliamentary Surveys.

[30] Newcourt and Ant. Wood.

[31] Theſe collations are all taken from Newcourt.

[32] The land, ſays the ſurvey, is one carucate and a half. There are three villans who hold half a hide and half a virgate. Paſture for the cattle of the manor; wood for 100 hogs. The whole valued at 30s.; in King Edward's time at 20s.

1640,

1640, Robert Lee, Eſq. aliened the manor of Eaſt Twyford, conſiſting of three houſes, 100 acres of arable land, 80 of meadow, 200 of paſture, 50 of wood, with free fiſhery in the river Brent, to John Hooker and his heirs [34]. It is now the property of Charles Brett, Eſq. who married an heireſs of the Hooker family.

Prebend of Eaſt Twyford.

The corps of the prebend of Eaſt Twyford is ſaid by Newcourt to have been in this pariſh; but there is no eſtate now belonging to it.

Thomas Cartwright (afterwards Biſhop of Cheſter) was collated to this prebend in 1665. The preſent prebendary is the Rev. Henry Waring, who ſucceeded John Mangey, M. A. in 1782.

Manor of Malorees, or Malurees.

In the year 1354, William Northwell releaſed the manor of Malorees or Malurees (in the pariſhes of Wilſdon, Paddington, Chelſea, and Fulham) to Bartholomew Lord Burgherſhe, who the ſame year granted it to John Pecche, citizen and clothier [35], who died ſeiſed of it in 1379, leaving Sir William Pecche, his ſon and heir [36]. In the year 1412, John Pecche, grandſon, it is probable, of John abovementioned, granted the reverſion, after the death of William Conſtantyn and his wife (to whom he had before made a grant for the term of their lives), to Elias Davy [37]. After various deeds of truſt and mortgage, it was conveyed by William Crowmere and others to Thomas Chichele and others, who ſurrendered it to Henry the Sixth. The King granted it immediately to the warden and fellows of All Souls college in Oxford, to which ſociety it ſtill belongs.

The manor or farm of Malorees is deſcribed in the records juſt quoted, as conſiſting of ſome houſes and about 120 acres of land:

[34] Pat. 16 Car. I. pt. 15. April 1.

[35] Title-deeds obligingly communicated by the Hon. T. F. Wenman, LL.D.

[36] Eſch. 3 Ric. II. N° 54.

[37] Title-deeds, belonging to All Souls college.

certain fields bearing that name are now held under All Souls college by William Godfrey, Esq.

In the year 1344, Robert de Woodhouse held a messuage, 200 acres of arable land, 2 of meadow, and 10 of wood, in Wilsdon, of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's[39].

Parish church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, with circular pillars and pointed arches. On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Richard Franklyn, Esq.[40] 1615; on the east wall, that

Sir John Franklyn.

of Sir John Franklyn, Knt.[41] 1647; and on the north wall, those of of John Barne[42], Esq. 1615, and Francis Roberts[43], Esq. 1631. On the floor are the tombs of William Lichefeld, LL.D. residentiary of St. Paul's, and vicar of Wilsdon, 1517; Edmund Roberts, Esq.[44] 1585; Jeane, daughter of Richard Langton, Gent. and wife of John Barne, Esq. (with a figure in brass of the deceased) 1609; and

[39] Esch. 18 Edw. III. N° 94. 2d Numb.

[40] Arms—Arg. on a bend Az. three dolphins embowed of the field.

[41] Inscription—"Here lyeth y^e body of "Sir John Francklyn, late of Wilsden in the "countie of Middlesex, Knt, who had to wife "Elizabeth, y^e eldest daught^r of George Pure-"foy, of Wadley in the county of Berks, Esq. "It was her happiness to make him the joyful "father of 10 sons and 7 daught^rs; and it is "her pietie to dedicate this monument to y^e "preservation of his memory. He died in y^e "48 yeare of his age, March y^e 24, 1647. "In fower several parliaments he sat as mem-"ber of y^e House of Commons; three where-"of as Knt of the shire for this countie. He "was never heard to swear an oath; never to "speak ill of any man. He was wiser in y^e "opinion of others, than his own. To publike "services no man brought more of integrity, "of zeal, lesse of himselfe. To the publike "sins and calamities of the state, no man lesse "of sewell, more of sorrow. To his wife a "man could not be more loving, more faith-"ful. To his children and servants more fa-"therly; to his friends more free, more firm. "He was truly eminently pious, humble, so-"ber, just, hospitable, and charitable. These "things, reader, it concerned thee to know "of him. For that by these he still lives; "and being dead, yet speaketh.—Farewell." Arms—Franklyn impaling three pair of gaunt-lets joined—Purefoy.

[42] "He had by two daughters 58 grand-"children and great-grand-children." Arms—Az. three leopards' heads Argent, quartering Arg. a chevron Az. between three Cornish choughs.—Langton.

[43] Arms—Arg. three pheons Sab. on a chief of the second a greyhound current of the first, quartering, 1. Per fesse Argent and Gul. a pale counterchanged; three demi-lions rampant Sable.—Welles. 2. Langton.

[44] He married Frances, daughter and heir of Richard Welles, of Hertfordshire.

General

Wilsdon Church.

General Otway[45], 1764. In the nave are the tombs of Anne, wife of Thomas Benning, Gent. 1658; Elizabeth, wife of Frances Brende of Weſt Moulſey, and daughter of John Pawlett, 1667; Mary, wife of William Hawkins, and daughter of Thomas Roberts, Eſq. 1726; and Charles Eatton, Captain in the horſe-guards, 1735. In the window of a chapel at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle, are the arms and quartering of Roberts, in ſtained glaſs[46]. On the eaſt wall is the monument of Richard Paine, Eſq.[47] aged 95, who had been gentleman penſioner to five princes, ob. 1606. On the floor are the tombs of Sir William Roberts, Bart, æt. 50, 1687; Sir William Roberts, Bart. æt. 39, 1698; and William Roberts, Eſq. (the date concealed by a pew.) General Otway.

[45] Inſcription—"Beneath this marble is interred the body of General Charles Ottway. He was appointed General of Horſe and Foot by his preſent Majeſty King George; and had ſerved upwards of ſixty years in the army; and on every occaſion diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his King and country. He was at the ſiege of Vigo, the relieving Barcelona, the taking Gibraltar and Minorca, and ſerved all the Spaniſh war during the reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne. He purchaſed every commiſſion except his Majority; to w^h he was advanced by the Earl of Stanhope (then commander of her late Majeſty Queen Anne's forces in Spain) for ſaving his and General Carpenter's lives in battle there, by w^h means the victory was obtained. At the acceſſion of his Majeſty King George the Firſt, the army being reduced, the Earl of Stanhope procured the General the Majority in General Echlin's Dragoons, in the year 1715; and, on General Echlin's going over to the Pretender, the regiment was given to the Earl of Stair; but he being then Ambaſſador in France, and Lieutenant-Colonel Upton blind, the command of the regiment devolved on the General; w^h gave him an opportunity of performing that celebrated piece of ſervice at the battle of Sherriff-Moor, near Dumblain, by w^h they gained a complete victory over all the rebel army; and for w^h diſtinguiſhed action the Duke of Argyle, then General in Chief in Scotland, returned him thanks at the head of the regim^t; and being introduced to his Majeſty King George the Firſt, by Lord Cadogan, in conſequence of his eminent ſervice, the King gave him leave to purchaſe a regiment. The General ſerved all the remainder of the rebellion under Lord Cadogan, who ſucceeded the Duke of Argyle in that command. In his private character he was pious, ſincere, friendly, and benevolent. He departed this life Aug^st the ſixth, 1764, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. He was deſcended by his father from the Otways of Cheſhire; and by the mother from the James's of Rumden, in Kent."

[46] On an eſcutcheon of pretence is, Az. a bend between two lions rampant Or.—Atye. Sir William Roberts married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Robert Atye, Eſq.

[47] Arms—On a feſſe engrailed between three martlets, as many cinquefoils, quartering Or, three hurts, on a chief murelly Az. three beſants—another coat of Payne.

Church-yard. In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. Ralph Marſh, of Brands, 1709; Mary his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Vallintine, 1733; Mr. John Sawcer, 1729; Charles White, Eſq. of Mapes (no date); Elizabeth, wife of William Richardſon, Eſq. of the Eaſt India-houſe, 1788; and Ann, daughter of Michael Terry, Eſq. of Dummer, 1790.

Rectory. The rectory of this place has been from time immemorial appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who are patrons of the vicarage. In 1217, the dean and chapter granted the rectory for life to the archdeacon, he paying 10 marks per annum[48]. The Pawlet family were leſſees during the greater part of the laſt century[49]. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Pawlet, Eſq. married Francis Brende, Eſq. who was leſſee in 1694[50]. The leaſe was purchaſed about the beginning of the preſent century by Charles Eatton, Eſq.[51] whoſe daughter and heir Maria married General Otway. It is now veſted in Miſs Mary Caroline Wynyard, daughter of General Wynyard, by Sophia, daughter of General Otway. The reſerved rent is 18l. it was formerly 14l. and a boar valued at 4l.[52] In 1327, the rectory was taxed at 18 marks[53]. In 1650 it was valued at 300l. per annum[54].

Vicarage. The vicarage is endowed with the ſmall tithes, a houſe and garden, a virgate and 12 acres of land, as is particularly deſcribed in an ancient terrier among the records in the chapter-houſe at St. Paul's[55]. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 14l.; in 1650 it was valued at 40l.[56]. In 1652, 50l. per annum was voted as an augment-

[48] Cart. Ant. St. Paul's, N° 331.
[49] Rent-books at St. Paul's.
[50] Ibid.
[51] From information obligingly communicated by Miſs Wynyard.
[52] Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxviii. p. 119.; vol. lvi. p. 73, &c.
[53] Harl. MSS. N° 60.
[54] Parliamentary Surveys.
[55] Lib. L. f. 136. b.
[56] Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

augmentation for Edward Perkins, then vicar [57]. The preſent vicar is William Clarke, M. A. who was collated on the death of Moſes Wight, M. A. in 1795.

The earlieſt date of the pariſh regiſter is 1569; it is imperfect during the latter part of the 16th century, and in ſome years of a later date. Pariſh regiſter.

	Average of Baptiſms.	Average of Burials.
1630—1639	17 1/2	15 1/4
1680—1689	15 4/5	21 3/10
1730—1739	14 1/10	—
1780—1784	23 4/5	31 2/5
1785—1789	26	21 1/5
1790—1794	29 4/5	25 2/5

Comparative ſtate of population.

The preſent number of houſes is about 130.

In 1603 there were 13 burials; in 1625, 14; in 1665, 35.

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter.

" Thomas Glover, Knt. and Jane, daughter of Mr. Francis Ro- Family of
" berts, married Oct. 9, 1605; Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Glover.
" Glover, baptized Aug. 4, 1608; Frances, Oct. 2, 1609 (buried
" Ap. 12, 1610); William, baptized Dec. 17, 1610; Thomas, Ap. 23,
" 1612 (buried May 30); Mary, baptized Aug. 4, 1614; Eliza-
" beth, Oct. 5, 1615; Frances, daughter of Lady Glover (buried
" Dec. 23, 1616."

" Sir James Stonehouſe [58] and Ann Barnſdall, married Oct. 23,
" 1606."

[57] Proceedings of the Committees, ibid. vol. xi. p. 241.

[58] Qu. the ſame Sir James Stonhouſe who was created a Baronet in 1641. He died without iſſue, when the title in that branch of the family became extinct.

" Sir

Family of Franklyn.

" Sir John Smyth, Kn^t and Mary Franklyn, married Mar. 3, " 1616--7; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Franklyn, baptized " Jan. 29, 1628; Richard his ſon, July 20, 1630; John, Nov. 30, " 1631; Elizabeth, buried Aug. 28, 1632; George, baptized " March 10, 1633; Mary, Ap. 15, 1634; Edward, Mar. 22, " 1635 (buried Jan. 7, 1638); James, baptized Mar. 27, 1636 " (buried Dec. 16, 1656); Frances, baptized Mar. 27, 1638; Wil- " liam, Feb. 21, 1639 (buried May 2, 1640); Edward, baptized " July 26, 1640; Jane, Sep. 12, 1641; another William, buried " Jan. 7, 1643; Henry, buried Oct. 19, 1660; Lady Elizabeth " Franklyn, buried Nov. 21, 1660; Sir Richard Franklyn, Sep. 16, " 1685."

" Laureola, daughter of Sir Thomas Panton, baptized Jan. 2, " 1618."

" The Lady Elizabeth Sanders, wife of Sir John, buried Dec. 6, " 1628." Daughter of Francis Roberts, Eſq.

Family of Roberts.

" Edmund, ſon of Sir William Roberts, baptized July 23, " 1625; William, June 9, 1628 (buried June 14); Mary, baptized " Sep. 27, 1629; John, baptized May 19, 1631 (buried Aug. 6.); " Anne, baptized Sep. 21, 1632; Jane, Ap. 7, 1634; Frances, " Mar. 8, 1635; William, May 4, 1637; William, June 24, " 1638; Elizabeth, Sep. 22, 1639; Eleanor, Aug. 8, 1641; " Thomas, July 6, 1645; Francis, Nov. 29, 1646; Richard, " Ap. 9, 1648:—Thomas Harriſon, Eſq. and Mrs. Mary Ro- " berts, married June 27, 1649; Samuel Gibbs, Eſq. and Jane " Roberts, married Feb. 11, 1651; John Nelthorpe, Eſq.[59] and " Mrs. Anne Roberts, married Mar. 15, 1653; William, ſon of " John Nelthorpe, Eſq. and Anne, baptized June 10, 1654; John,

[59] Next brother, it is probable, of Sir Goddard Nelthorpe, the ſecond baronet of that family; who is ſaid to have married, and had iſſue. See Kimber's Baronetage, edit. 1771, vol. ii. p. 331.

" born

" born Sep. 12, 1655; Eleanor, born Nov. 2, 1656; another John, " Mar. 2, 1658 (buried July 21, 1659); a third John, baptized " Aug. 19, 1666; Sir William Roberts, buried Sep. 27, 1662." He was one of the commiſſioners to try Charles I. and was one of the repreſentatives of the county of Middleſex in the parliament which gave Cromwell the title of Protector. He was afterwards called by him to the Upper Houſe [60]. Sir William Roberts lived in a manſion-houſe at Neaſdon, which, according to a tradition (for which there is no other ground, it is moſt probable, than ſome occaſional viſit) was the reſidence of Oliver Cromwell. " Luke Cordwell, Eſq. and Elea- " nor Roberts, married Nov. 17, 1664; Sir William Roberts, Bart.[61] " buried Mar. 18, 1688; Sir William Roberts, Bart. May 18, 1698." Sir William Roberts.

" Anthony Crafts, Eſq. and the Lady Mary Smith, married " July 16, 1633."

" Baſil Viſc[t] Fielding [62], and the Lady Elizabeth Bourchier, " daughter to the Earle of Bathe [63], married July 8, 1641."

" The Lady Pleydell, buried March 21, 1654." Wife of Sir Charles Pleydell, Knt. daughter of Sir John St. John, and relict of Robert Atye, Eſq.

" William, ſon of L[d] Viſc[t] Howard, buried May 19, 1659."

" William Franklyn, aged 107 years, buried March 10, 1627--8." Inſtances of longevity.

" Eſther Wright, aged 92, buried Feb. 5, 1777; Hughes Dun- " ſtan, aged 96, Sep. 2, 1781; Anne Cutler, aged 90, Nov. 6, " 1791."

John de la Dune, ſon of William de Hulm, of Harleſton, gave a piece of land, ſix perches in length and one in breadth, to the church of St. Mary, Wilſdon [64]. Thomas de Blic, of Neaſdon, gave Ancient benefactions.

[60] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 624.

[61] Created a baronet in his father's lifetime, anno 1661. The title is now extinct.

[62] Afterwards Earl of Denbigh.

[63] Edward Earl of Bath.

[64] Cart. Ant. St. Paul's, N° 384.

half

half an acre [65]. I ſuppoſe theſe lands to be the pariſh cloſe, now let at 2l. 10s. per annum.

Sir Thomas Pollet, before the reformation, gave a houſe and garden to this pariſh, for the purpoſe of finding a ſheep or wether and a calf, and as much bread and drink as convenient to eat the ſame with, to be eaten and diſtributed among the pooreſt of the pariſh at his *obit* [66]. This benefaction was loſt at the reformation, as connected with a ſuperſtitious cuſtom. William Barber had given alſo before the reformation, a rent-charge of 6s. 8d. for a light in the church and maſſes. The pariſh had a houſe in the church-yard anno 1547, valued at 16s. 8d. per annum [67].

Benefaction ſtill enjoyed.

Francis Roberts, Eſq. in 1624, gave a rent charge of 40s. (on lands in Wilſdon), to the poor [68]; this was confirmed, in 1661, by Sir William Roberts, who, having in his hands the ſum of 160l. given through his intereſt to this pariſh by the Council of State out of the duties on coals, ſettled in lieu thereof a rent-charge of 8l. on lands at Wilſdon-green, to purchaſe coals for the poor; the owner of his capital manſion at Neaſdon [69], for the time being, is to nominate the proper objects [70]. The pariſh enjoys alſo a rent-charge of 1l. per annum, iſſuing from a houſe at Kenſington; but I could not procure the name of the benefactor.

Rent-charge in conſideration of a ſum of money given by the Council of State.

Inventory of goods and ornaments of the church.

An inventory of the goods and ornaments belonging to Wilſdon church, anno 1251, mentions, among others, a ſcarlet banner, with a figure of the Virgin Mary of cloth of gold, the gift of J. the vicar, and two large images of the Virgin. In an inventory of later date, about 1547, mention is made of "two *maſers* that were appointed "to remayne in the church for to drynk yn at brideales."

Two maſers for brideales.

[65] Records at the Chapter-houſe, Lib. L. f. 136.

[66] Chantry Roll at the Augmentation-office.

[67] Ibid.

[68] Pariſh Regiſter.

[69] This houſe is now the joint property of Lady Anne Eliza Brydges and John Nicoll, Eſq.

[70] Pariſh Regiſter.

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONS to the *MIDDLESEX PARISHES*; and CORRECTIONS.

VOL. II.

ACTON.

P. 1. THE water of Acton Wells is cathartic, and more powerful than any other in the kingdom of the ſame quality, excepting that of Cheltenham, which is conſiderably ſtronger; the quantity of ſalts in a pound weight (avoirdupois) of the Cheltenham water being, according to Dr. Hales's experiments, 60 grains; in a pound of Acton water, 44[*]. Acton Wells.

BARNET FRIARN.

P. 25. Thomas Roberts, M. A. was collated to the rectory of this place in the month of February 1795, *vice* Samuel Brooke, deceaſed.

[*] MSS. in the Author's poſſeſſion.

BETHNAL-GREEN.

Correct line 16. of page 37. by volume iii. p. 476, note 209.

CHELSEA.

P. 92. Addiſon appears to have had a country houſe near Chelſea in 1710[2].

P. 120. The Counteſs of Nottingham, mentioned in this page, is the lady who is ſaid to have concealed the ring ſent by the Earl of Eſſex to Queen Elizabeth, juſt before his execution.

P. 133. Chamberlayne's preſent State of Great Britain was, for many years, printed annually like the Court Calendar.

P. 106. Rigep Dandulo, the Turk, of whoſe converſion a narrative was publiſhed in 1657, having made an acquaintance with Mr. Lawrence, the Turkey merchant at Smyrna, was upon his firſt coming to England introduced by him to his mother, Lady Lawrence, who gave him a hoſpitable reception at her houſe in Chelſea, which he made for ſome time his principal reſidence[3]. There he met with Dr. Warmſtry, author of the narrative[4], who reſided alſo at Chelſea, and was principally inſtrumental in his converſion. It appears that a brief was circulated for the benefit of this Dandulo, whoſe baptiſmal name was Philip, in the year 1662. It ſeems to have been very productive; the ſum of 11. 3s. 9d. was collected in the ſmall pariſh of Finchley[5].

[2] Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. iii. p. 6, 7.
[3] P. 18, 19. 23. of the narrative.
[4] A portrait of the convert is prefixed to this book.
[5] Pariſh Regiſter.

P. 135. Francis Marquis of Hertford, died at the ſeat of his daughter the Counteſs Dowager of Lincoln at Putney, in the month of June 1794. He had filled ſeveral diſtinguiſhed political ſituations; was ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France in 1763, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1765. Marquis of Hertford.

P. 137. "Abel Bowyer, buried Nov. 19, 1729." Abel *Boyer*, whoſe name is miſpelt in the regiſter, was a native of Upper Languedoc. He left France on account of the perſecutions of the proteſtants in 1685, and fled to Holland, whence, a few years afterwards, he came to this country. In 1692 he became tutor to Sir Benjamin Bathurſt's ſon, afterwards Allen Lord Bathurſt. Mr. Boyer had for many years the principal management of a newſpaper called the Poſtboy, and publiſhed another periodical work, which came out monthly, called the Political State of Great Britain. He wrote a life of Queen Anne in folio, and compiled a grammar and dictionary of the French language, which are ſtill eſteemed the beſt of their kind. He tranſlated Racine's tragedy of Iphigenia, which was brought on the ſtage under the name of Achilles in Aulis. Mr. Boyer, at the time of his death, reſided in a houſe which he had built in the Five Fields, Chelſea[c]. Abel Boyer.

P. 138. Edward Townſhend was Dean of Norwich. Henry Aſton, mentioned in l. 19. was uncle to the Earl of Briſtol.

P. 155. Tobias Ruſtat gave 1000l. towards building Chelſea hoſpital.

P. 157, note 241. Captain George Acklom has been appointed adjutant of Chelſea hoſpital, in the room of Col. Dawſon, deceaſed.

P. 160. William Hiſeland was in the battle of Edghill.

P. 161. Philip Francis, the tranſlator of Horace and Demoſthenes, and author of two tragedies, was chaplain of Chelſea hoſpital. Philip Francis.

[c] Biograph. Dramatica.

P. 162. John Berkeley, Eſq. was father of the late Lord Botetourt, and of the Ducheſs Dowager of Beaufort, now Baroneſs Botetourt in her own right.

Ibid. l. 17. for Sir *John*, read Sir *Joſeph* Danvers.

P. 175. For ſome time previouſly to 1750, a kind of maſquerade, called a Jubilee Ball, was much in faſhion at Ranelagh, and frequently repeated. They were ſuppreſſed on account of the earthquakes in 1750.

P. 176. Madame D'Eon's public fencing at Ranelagh has been ſince repeated more than once.

Earl of Shaftſbury's, at Little Chelſea.

P. 177. A houſe at Little Chelſea, being then known by the name of Sir James Smith's houſe, was ſold in 1699 by the Boveys, as heirs of Dame Anne Smith, to Anthony Earl of Shaftſbury, who, in 1710, ſold the ſite, with all the newly erected buildings, to Narciſſus Luttrell, Eſq.[7] It does not appear that Lord Shaftſbury pulled down Sir James Smith's houſe, but altered it, and made conſiderable additions, by a building, 50 feet in length, which projected into the garden. It was ſecured with an iron door, the window-ſhutters were of the ſame metal, and there were iron plates between it and the houſe to prevent all communication of fire, of which this learned and noble Peer ſeems to have entertained great apprehenſions. The whole of the new building, though divided into a gallery and two ſmall rooms (one of which was his Lordſhip's bedchamber), was fitted up as a library. The Earl was very fond of the culture of fruit trees, and his gardens were planted with the choiceſt ſorts, particularly every kind of vine, which would bear the open air of this climate. It appears by Lord Shaftſbury's letters to Sir John Copley, that he dreaded the ſmoke of London as ſo prejudicial to his health, that whenever the wind was eaſterly he quitted Little Chelſea. It is ſaid,

[7] From the information of Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. to whom I am indebted for the enſuing particulars relating to Lord Shaftſbury's houſe.

that

that after his return from the continent, whither he was obliged to retire on account of his health, he was very deſirous of re-purchaſing this houſe of Mr. Luttrell.

P. 183. The ſtream which ſupplies the Serpentine River paſſes by Bayſwater, but it riſes near Weſt-end, in the pariſh of Hampſtead.

P. 184. A camp was formed in Hyde Park during the riots in 1780. The barracks, built in the park, near Knightſbridge, in the year 1793, are intended for the reception of one of the regiments of life-guards.

CHISWICK.

P. 210. The Ducheſs of Cleveland's funeral was attended by the Dukes of Ormond and Hamilton, the Earls of Eſſex, Grantham, and Lifford, and Lord Berkeley of Stratton. She was buried in the church[s].

EALING.

P. 230. In this church are vaults belonging to the families of Gulſton, Fiſher, Ironſide, &c. In the church-yard is the tomb of John Crofts, Eſq. 1793, and vaults belonging to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. John Baillie, Eſq. Percival Hart, Eſq. &c.

EDGWARE.

P. 242. The ſeal of Ela Counteſs of Saliſbury, deſcribed in note 6, is engraved in Sandford's genealogical hiſtory of the Kings of England.

[s] Tatler, new edition, vol. ii. p. 171.

EDMON-

EDMONTON.

P. 259. Wyer Hall is called by that name, *alias* Goldeſters, in a ſurvey of the manor of Edmonton[9], bearing date 1604.

P. 260. Mrs. Catherine Melliſh died in the month of October 1794. The houſe and park at Buſh-hill are now the property of her ſon.

P. 265. A quarto pamphlet was publiſhed in 1621, intituled, "the wonderfull diſcoverie of Elizabeth Sawyer, a witch, late of "Edmonton; her conviction, and condemnation, and death; together "with the relation of the Divel's acceſſe to her, and their conference "together. Written by Henry Goodcole, miniſter of the word of "God, and her continual viſitor in the goale of Newgate." Prefixed to this pamphlet is a rare print, re-publiſhed in Caulfield's account of remarkable perſons.

ENFIELD.

P. 306. Upon a cloſer inſpection, the date on the tower at Hadley, of which a *fac ſimile* is given in page 519, was found to be 1494; the conjecture therefore, as far as it is guided by the date there given, is erroneous.

P. 327, note. Among the prints of Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squire ſhould have been mentioned an etching by Lord Edgcumbe, eſteemed very like.

[9] In the office of James Weſt, Eſq. Auditor of the Land Revenue, Palace-yard.

FINCH-

FINCHLEY.

P. 336. Dr. De Salis's mother was Lord Vane's ſiſter.

P. 338, note 15. The impalement of Pujolas is Hill. Mr. Pujolas married Mary Hill.

P. 340. Three volumes of ſermons, by Dr. Carr, have been publiſhed ſince his death.

FULHAM.

P. 355. The continuator of Godwin is wrong in ſaying that Biſhop Robinſon died at Fulham. See the account of Hampſtead, p. 550.

P. 363. John Meyrick, Eſq. agreed for the purchaſe of Peterborough-houſe in the year 1790; but ſome doubts ariſing with regard to the validity of the title, a Chancery ſuit enſued, which was determined in March 1795. Mr. Meyrick's purchaſe being confirmed by the Lord Chancellor's decree, the houſe is now in his poſſeſſion.——Swift, in one of his letters, ſays, that Lord Peterborough's gardens at Parſon's-green were the fineſt he had ever ſeen about London [10]. Peterborough-houſe.

P. 365. Mrs. Pendarves, afterwards Mrs. Delany (well known for her beautiful imitations of flowers in paper moſaic), in writing to Dr. Swift, anno 1736, ſays, that her employment that ſummer had been making a grotto for her grandfather, Sir John Stanley, at Northend [11].

P. 366. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright died in the month of Auguſt 1794. Holcrofts is now the property of her niece, Lady Guiſe,

[10] Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. iii. p. 205.

[11] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 149.

relict

relict of Sir John Guiſe, Bart. of Highnam near Glouceſter.—Elborowe Woodcock, Eſq. died in the month of November 1794.

P. 385. Sir Francis Child, the elder, was Lord Mayor of London in 1699.

P. 399, note 204, l. 18, for *chaplain* read *ſecretary*.

P. 405. Michael Impey, Eſq. died in the month of June 1794. Butterwick-houſe is now the property of his ſon.

P. 406. Lord Keeper Guildford reſided at Hammerſmith about the year 1677.

P. 419. Talbot was Biſhop of *Birtha*. He is ſaid to have been raiſed to that dignity by the Pope, as a compenſation for having waved his claim to the Earldom of Shrewſbury, to which he was entitled by deſcent.

HACKNEY.

Manor of Wyke.

P. 457. Sir Alan Buxhull, ſon of Maud Counteſs of Saliſbury, by his deed, bearing date 1436, conveyed the manor of Wyke to Richard Neville, Earl of Saliſbury (huſband of his half-brother's daughter) [12]. Iſabel, grand-daughter of Richard Earl of Saliſbury, married George Duke of Clarence.

P. 471. Thomas Trench, Eſq. who is mentioned in this page, was ſon of Edmund Trench, M. D. of Hackney, and younger brother of the Rev. Edmund Trench, a non-conformiſt divine, of whom there was a life publiſhed, with his portrait prefixed, in 1693. He was brought up at Hackney, and I ſuppoſe was a native of that place.

P. 479. Dr. Price died at Hackney in April 1791.

[12] Cart. Antiq. Augmentation office, L. 23.

P. 480. The following communication relating to the Diſſenters' college at Hackney (obligingly tranſmitted at the author's requeſt by Dr. Kippis), did not come to hand till after the account of that pariſh was printed off. It corrects ſome errors in the ſhort account there given. The college was opened in the month of September 1786, when Dr. Price, Dr. Kippis, Dr. Rees, Mr. Worthington, and Mr. Morgan, were appointed tutors. It was intended that Dr. Price ſhould read lectures on morality and the higher ſpecies of mathematics; but in conſequence of his natural timidity, and his never having been previouſly engaged in the buſineſs of inſtruction, he found himſelf unable to acquire that facility of ſpeaking and illuſtration which is ſo deſirable in a profeſſor, and therefore took a very ſmall ſhare in the department which was allotted him; the remainder was diſcharged by Mr. Morgan, who was employed alſo in ſome other branches of literature. The general courſe of lectures in Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity, in Jewiſh Antiquities, and Church Hiſtory, was aſſigned to Dr. Rees, who had ſome concern likewiſe in the mathematical and philoſophical department. The ſubjects undertaken by Dr. Kippis were, Univerſal Grammar, Rhetoric, Chronology, and Hiſtory, to which were occaſionally added other ſubjects connected with the Belles Lettres. Mr. Worthington was the claſſical tutor, in which employment he continued only one year. He was ſucceeded by Mr. Morgan; Mr. Morgan by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield; Mr. Wakefield by Mr. John Pope; and Mr. Pope by Mr. Currie. In 1790 a conſiderable alteration in the arrangement took place by the election of Mr. Belſham, who became theological tutor, Dr. Rees taking upon himſelf the whole ſeries of mathematical, philoſophical, and aſtronomical ſcience. At Chriſtmas 1791, Dr. Kippis reſigned his department in the college, and entirely quitted the buſineſs of education, in which he had been engaged near 30 years. The preſent tutors are Dr. Rees, Mr. Belſham, Diſſenters' college.

Belſham, and Mr. Currie. Dr. Prieſtley never had any department in the college, but whilſt he reſided at Hackney gave gratuitouſly two lectures in a week, one in civil hiſtory, the other in chemiſtry. The general management of the college is in a large committee, out of which ſeveral gentlemen are ſelected, who, with the tutors, form a ſuperintending committee.

P. 488. In the notes to the new edition of the Tatler is an account of the artillery company marching to an exerciſe of arms in the fields leading to Baumes in 1706. Baumes March is there called a favourite exerciſe at arms [13].

P. 496. Robert Lord Brooke, who was killed at Litchfield, wrote on the nature of Epiſcopacy, and an Eſſay on Truth.

P. 506. Trevor, Viſcount Hillſborough, father of the preſent Marquis of Downſhire, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Rowe, Eſq. and relict of Sir Edmund Denton, Bart.

P. 508. Lady Forreſter was buried in the vault of the Rowe family, being daughter of George Lord Forreſter by Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Rowe, Eſq.

P. 510. Lady Margaret Lenox, who is ſaid to have died at Hackney in 1577, was Margaret Counteſs of Lenox, daughter of Archibald Earl of Angus (by Margaret Queen of Scots), and wife of Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lenox. She was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. There is a print of her tomb in Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of England [14].

HAMPSTEAD.

P. 528. Concerts at Hampſtead Wells were advertized from 1701 to 1710 [15].

[13] Vol. v. p. 370, 371. [14] P. 498. [15] Tatler, new edition, vol. v. p. 395, 396.

P. 528.

P. 528. Thomas Johnſon, anno 1629, publiſhed an account of the plants growing on Hampſtead-heath.

P. 531. In the grant of Kilbourn priory to the Earl of Warwick, it is deſcribed as lately in the tenure of Robert Earl of Suſſex.

P. 532. l. 2. for *grandſon* read *ſon*.

Ibid. The wells at Kilbourn very nearly reſemble thoſe at Acton, there being only one grain of ſalt leſs in a pound, avoirdupois weight, of the water [16].

Ibid. note 32. Mr. Marſh has ſince informed me that the eſtate at Hendon was a late purchaſe; and that he does not know of any connection between his family and that at Hendon.

P. 533. Charles Povey was the firſt inſtitutor of the Sunfire-office, in 1740.

P. 536. The late Earl of Mansfield in his younger days, before he purchaſed Ken-wood, in conjunction with ſome of his law friends, hired the Chicken-houſe, as an occaſional retirement.

P. 544. Sir William Jones was Solicitor General.

HARROW ON THE HILL.

P. 566. In confirmation of the conjecture in this page, as to the alliance between the Goodlacks and Bellamies, it appears that Sir John Boys married Thomaſine, daughter and heir of Thomas Goodlack, Eſq. Sir John Boys's grandſon left an only child, Mabel, married to Richard Bellamy, Eſq. whoſe ſon William had iſſue Richard, Thomas, Bartholomew, Robert, and Jeromy [17] who was executed, as mentioned in p. 566.

[16] Dr. Hales's MSS. in the Author's poſſeſſion. [17] Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. No. 1551.

P. 570. The coins mentioned in this page were found near the park-pale on the common. They were principally gold, and of the lower empire: Conſtantine Junior, Conſtantius, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Magnus Maximus, Theodoſius, Arcadius and Honorius. A few other antiques, a bracelet, two rings, &c. were found with them[18].

HAYES.

Manor of Yedding.

P. 591. The manor of Yedding, which has a court Baron, is held by a quit-rent of 6s. of the manor of Hayes. In 1439 it was the property of Thomas Bullock and Alice his wife; in 1491, of Thomaſine, relict of John Bullock[19]; in 1559, of Thomas Hughes, Eſq. who ſold it, anno 1585, to William Hewett, or Hewytt, Eſq. afterwards Sir William Hewytt, Knt.[20] In 1691 it was the property of Dame Arabella Wiſeman, wife of Sir Edw. Wiſeman, and coheir and ſole executrix of George Viſcount Hewytt. In 1707 it was ſold by Edmund Wiſeman, Eſq. ſon and heir of Sir Edmund, to Robert Foot. After the death of Anne Foot, widow, this eſtate came between Samuel Lambert, Eſq. great nephew of Richard Foot, and Sarah Morſe, niece of the widow. The whole was afterwards veſted in Lambert, who died a bachelor; his ſiſter Margaret married Joſeph Bagnall, Eſq. whoſe daughter (and eventually heir) Sarah married German Pole, Eſq. In 1742 this manor was bought by the executors of Chriſtopher Lethieullier, Eſq. in truſt for his ſon Benjamin (then an infant), who is the preſent proprietor. It is erroneouſly ſtated in

[18] Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 30, 31, where there is a particular deſcription of the coins, with their legends.

[19] Court rolls of the manor, obligingly communicated by Mr. Dawſon of Bedford-ſtreet, with permiſſion of the preſent proprietor.

[20] Title-deeds, from the ſame ſource.

Vol. II. p. 4. that the Acton eſtate was purchaſed by the ſame parties; but it appears, on farther inquiry, that the purchaſe took place before Chriſtopher Lethieullier's death.

P. 596. Patrick Young, inſtituted to this rectory in 1623, was a Scotchman, eſteemed one of the moſt eminent Greek ſcholars of his time, and was librarian to James I. and Charles I. He publiſhed a tranſlation (with notes) of Clement's epiſtle to the Romans, and was editor of ſome other learned works. Patrick Young.

P. 598. Thomas Triplett, mentioned in this page, kept a ſchool at Hayes. He was afterwards prebendary of Weſtminſter, where in the abbey there is a monument to his memory. Anthony Wood calls him a great wit, a good Grecian and poet; he adds, that ſeveral ſpecimens of his poetry were extant in various books, and that he left many more in MS. Dr. Triplett publiſhed an edition of Lord Falkland's treatiſe on the infallibility of the church of Rome. Thomas Triplett.

VOL. III.

HESTON.

P. 32. THOMAS HORTON was vicar of Heſton from 1733 to 1751.

P. 34. Sir John Heydon was Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to Charles I.

P. 34. l. 8. and p. 38. l. 9. In one of theſe places there is a miſtake. I believe it is in the latter page; and that inſtead of "only "daughter," it ſhould be read "daughter and (eventually) ſole heir." Robert Fenne, Eſq. (afterwards Sir Robert), was married to Mrs. Frances Crompton, of Hounſlow, anno 1619, in Kenſington church. It is probable that ſhe died without iſſue, as the peerages call Lady Lyttelton *ſole heir* of Sir Thomas Crompton.

P. 40. The figures from the window in the chapel at Hounſlow (engraved for this page) bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of Henry III. and his Queen, prefixed to the Anecdotes of Painting.

ISLEWORTH.

P. 92. note 44. and p. 121. After the account of this pariſh was printed, I was informed[1] that the ſite of the alms-houſes, formerly

[1] By Mr. Bell, of Brentford-End.

belonging

belonging to the chapel of All Angels, was given to the parish by the will of Sir Richard Wynne, who died in 1649; and was not included in the benefaction of Thomas Stainford, as had always been understood by the parish.

KENSINGTON.

P. 181. Mr. Bayne, of Earl's Court, died in the month of April 1795.

KINGSBURY.

P. 231. According to an actual survey lately taken by Mr. Black, this parish contains 1515 acres 3 roods of land, of which 93 are arable; 1378 acres 3 roods, meadow; 12 acres, pasture; and 32 woodland.

MARYBONE.

P. 256. The following is an exact statement of the mortality in this parish during the months of January, February, and March last: Mortality in the winter of 1795.

In January, there were	172 burials,
February, -	214
March, -	208
	594

Of this number 122 were paupers, buried at the expence of the parish. The average monthly number during the years 1793 and 1794

1794 was 123; the average quarterly number, 369, which the quarter abovementioned exceeds by 225. In the months of January, February, and March, 1793, there were 447 burials; being 147 leſs than in the ſame months in 1795. In January, February, and March, 1794, there were only 341 burials; being 253 leſs than in thoſe months in 1795.

PANCRAS.

P. 342, note 1. The concert of ancient muſic is now held in the great room at the Opera-houſe.

P. 374, note 111. The Duke of Wharton's ſecond wife, who was buried at Pancras, was Mademoiſelle Obern, one of the maids of honour to the Queen of Spain. Miſs Holmes was his firſt wife.

STANMORE MAGNA.

P. 392. The obeliſk (mentioned in note 1. of this page) ſtands in the pariſh of Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch.

STANMORE PARVA.

P. 415. Supply the date of Mrs. Annabella Brydges's death—Aug. 24, 1763.

TOTTENHAM.

P. 526. Iſabell, heir of Morteyne, and wife of Edmund Avenell, died anno 1377, ſeiſed of an eſtate called, in the evidences of the family, the Manor of Totingham, in Middleſex; and that Sir Richard Chamberlaine, couſin and heir of Sir Edmund Morteyne, took poſſeſſion at her deceaſe, paying Avenell ſeven marks rent during his life [2]. This certainly was not either of the manors deſcribed in the account of that pariſh. It appears by the court-rolls, that the ſaid Iſabell held a houſe and lands, which had formerly been Ralph Du Kay's, of the manor of Bruſes.

Lands in the manors of Bruſes, Pembrokes, Daubeneys, and Mockings deſcend to the youngeſt ſon: in default of male iſſue, the daughters are coheirs.

TWICKENHAM.

P. 558. The quota paid to the land-tax in this pariſh is 569l. 1s. 10d.; which is at the rate of about 1s. in the pound.

P. 578. The cedars mentioned in this page were planted about the year 1724. The girth of the largeſt is 10 feet 6 inches; there is another 9 feet 6 inches.

P. 579. The arms on Gilmoore's monument are—V. a gauntlet in feſſe holding a ſword erect, the hilt Or, impaling Az. a feſſe erminois between two lions paſſant Or.

[2] Harl. MSS. N° 6148. f. 109.

PRESENT STATE *of* POPULATION *in the* PARISHES *treated of in the Second and Third Volumes.*

THE inhabitants have been numbered in the parifhes of Hayes, Heſton, Iſleworth, Teddington, Twickenham, and Twyford. A perſon was employed to number thoſe of Hackney, but met with ſuch difficulties that he gave up the taſk when it was too late to procure any other to undertake it. The reſult of his inquiry, as far as it was carried into execution, ſhewed that in 475 houſes, being the whole of Church-ſtreet and part of Mare-ſtreet, there were 2521 inhabitants. The whole number of houſes (including the 475 at Hackney) is 2339, the inhabitants 12995. The proportion is not ſo high as appeared by the ſurvey made of ſome pariſhes in Surrey, being little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a houſe; allowing for empty houſes, I think $5\frac{1}{4}$ will be a fair calculation. In the following table they are eſtimated in that proportion, excepting in thoſe pariſhes in which the actual number is given:

	Number of Houſes.	Number of Inhabitants.
Acton	240	1320
Barnet Friarn	78	275
Bethnal Green	3500	19,250
Brentford	270	1485
Bromley St. Leonards	200	1100

Chelſea

	Number of Houſes.	Number of Inhabitants.
Chelſea	1350	7425
Chiſwick	426	2343
Ealing	700	3850
Edgware	76	418
Edmonton	810	4455
Enfield	920	5060
Finchley	250	1375
Fulham (and Hammerſmith)	1492	8206
St. George in the Eaſt	3700	20,350
Greenford Magna	69	380
Greenford Parva	5	33
Hackney	1600	8800
Hadley	94	517
Hampſtead	686	3773
Hanwell	107	588
Harrow on the Hill	400	2200
Hayes	141	707
Hendon	240	1320
Heſton	281	1632
Hornſey	420	2310
Iſleworth	712	4190
Iſlington	1200	6600
Kenſington	1240	6820
Kingſbury	52	286
Limehouſe	910	5005
Marybone	6200	34100
Newington	200	1100
Northall	60	330

	Number of Houſes.	Number of Inhabitants.
Norwood	129	710
Paddington	340	1870
Pancras	4000	22,000
Shadwell	1300	7150
Stanmore Magna	140	770
Stanmore Parva	94	517
Stepney	3100	17,050
Stratford-Bow	330	1815
Teddington	118	580
Tottenham	468	2574
Twickenham	610	3355
Twyford	1	10
Wilſdon	130	715
	39,389	216,829

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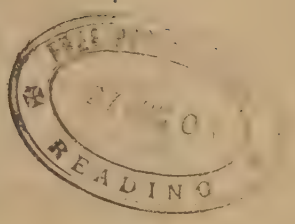

N. B. Where the letter Q follows a figure, the quarterings of the family there mentioned are described.

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